The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. CCCXXXI. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HAS GOT THE CHILD.

Banker Beals Pays $5,000 to the Kidnapers.

IT WAS A DEEP LAID PLOT

An Adjoining House Was Rented to Aid in Its Success.

LARGE REWARDS OFFERED.

A Stranger Case than That of Lost Charley Ross.

KANSAS CITY HIGHLY WROUGHT UP

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—David T. Beals, the millionaire banker whose 2-year-old boy was kidnaped yesterday, recovered his child tonight. During the day he made an offer of $5,000 for the infant's return, and on its being brought to him paid over the money.

It was a little after 7 o'clock this evening when a strange man, wearing a wig and a false face such as are used in masquerades, called to see Mr. Beals. He said he was a detective, that he had found the abductors of the lost child, and they demanded $20,000 for its return. Mr. Beals answered that his offer of $5,000 still stood good, but he would decline to pay the larger sum, and finally a bargain was struck. The man agreed to return with the stolen child and Mr. Beals promised not only to pay the reward but to secure the deliverer immunity from arrest. Then the man went away.

Then Mr. Beals saw the police. They were anxious to arrest the unknown man were he to return, but the anxious father would not listen to them. "I promised that he should not be touched while performing his part of the contract," he said, "and I shall keep my word." So he sent the police away and waited for his visitor to return.

At 10:30 o'clock the door bell rang and Mr. Beals answered it himself. On the steps stood the visitor of the earlier part of the evening, disguised as before. In his arms he carried what might have been a child, but wrapped up so as to be unrecognizable. Silently Mr. Beals ushered him into the house and silently the man entered.

"Well?" said Mr. Beals when once they were in the dining-room.

"Here he is," answered the man gruffly, as he took the wrappings off the form in his arms and disclosed the lost child sleeping soundly. "Now where's the stuff."

"I will get you the money," was the banker's reply, as he opened a small house safe. He had drawn the money in the afternoon when he made an offer of reward for the return of his boy. Taking out a roll of bills he counted the money into the visitor's hands. It tallied up just $5,000.

"Is that right?" he asked.

He Paid Over the Cash.

"All right," was the response, and thrusting the money into his pocket he walked out into the darkness, leaving Mr. Beals alone with the child.

The happy father called his wife and the mother wept with joy when she again fondled her recovered treasure. She kissed and caressed the boy, who himself seemed but little excited over the adventures he had gone through. He was wide-awake enough and happy, but extremely unconcerned. To all questions he could return little information. Asked who had stolen him, he would answer: "Lizzie."

"But where did she take you?"

"Riding."

"And what did they do with you?"

"Nanas."

And that was all. "Nanas" is the child's name for bananas, of which he is very fond and on which he was undoubtedly fed. That Lizzie Smith, or King, which is probably her right name, stole him was already known.

Lizzie Smith, or King, who stole the child, was arrested about midnight in a house in Park avenue. She told a very thrilling story of the abduction. She said while the family were eating dinner Thursday evening she went out on the veranda to get the evening paper, which was delivered there every day. As she was going into the house she saw two men approaching the house. She thought they were visitors and opened the door to let them in. After they had mounted the steps one of them thrust a revolver in her face and ordered her to go into the house and get Mr. Beals' boy. She was so thoroughly frightened, she said, that she obeyed the order, scarcely knowing what she was doing. When she took the boy ran to the door, the two men wrapped a shawl about her head, carried her down the driveway to a carriage at the gate, thrust her into a cab, drove her about for some time, and then turned her adrift.

The story, of course, is not credited by any one. It is certain that Albert King, who is probably Lizzie Smith's husband, is the man who returned the child and received the reward. The police have learned that he and his wife were recently released from the Colorado Penitentiary for horse stealing. They are both old-time crooks.

Story of the Kidnaping.

Never in the history of Kansas City has the burg been as much excited as this morning when the news of the kidnaping became known. This excitement was increased this afternoon when Mr. Beals published the following:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: RETURN MY child, receive $5,000 and no questions asked.
D. T. BEALS.

The baby was stolen at 7 o'clock last evening. It was taken by a servant while the family was at dinner, and since then no clew to the child's whereabouts has been secured. The boy was snatched up from the floor of the main hall of his father's house, within sound of his parents' voices as they sat at the dinner table, carried out through a northern doorway, and taken, no one, save the abductors, knows where.

With the child disappeared Lizzie Smith, a housemaid. It was a cunningly arranged and boldly executed plot. The girl known as Lizzie Smith was put in the house, it is believed, by an organized band which carried on operations from a house at No. 1528 Lydia avenue. A man named Albert King had rented this house. It was there that Mrs. Beals three weeks ago secured Lizzie Smith for a housemaid. This girl has stolen the child.

Outdoes the Charley Ross Case.

It is a case more sensational by far than the famous Charley Ross abduction. David Beals is a much wealthier and more prominent man than was the father of Charley Ross; his boy has been stolen in a manner more daring and original. The Smith girl came into the dining-room about 7:15 o'clock p. m. and told Mrs. Beals that she was going to the gate for the evening papers. Mrs. Beals thought the remark a strange one, but said nothing. A moment later those in the dining room heard the ponderous oak door, which opens from the hallway upon the north porch, close with a loud slam and at the same moment Mr. Beals noticed that the child was not on the rug in the hall door where he sat playing only a moment before.

"Where's Junior?" he asked.

Mrs. Beals thought the child had strayed into one of the adjoining parlors, or had concealed himself in the drapery somewhere. She searched hurriedly through the rooms and Mr. Beals became alarmed.

"Lizzie took him down the hall," said little Gertrude, another child.

Questioning only confused the two remaining little ones, and their ideas of which way their brother had been taken grew more and more vague. Mr. and Mrs. Beals, now thoroughly terrified, ransacked their great house from basement to garret, hoping every instant to find their child. And Lizzie Smith, meanwhile carrying the babe wrapped in her shawl, was fleeing safe in the darkness.

Mr. and Mrs. Beals, after many precious minutes spent in useless search of their home, became convinced that their child was stolen. An alarm was sent to police headquarters within five minutes after it became certain the child had been abducted. Chief Speers himself remained up all night examining the details of the case. His detectives and patrolmen thronged the vicinity, others were sent to watch all the depots. Men were put to work from the Pinkerton agency under the personal direction of Supt. Eppeishimer. No precaution was neglected. But it was as if the child had been spirited away through the air.

Clews That Are Being Developed.

After a night of hard work and searching by many men but two very faint clews have been discovered, and these contradict each other. That a plot to steal little David Beals has been maturing for weeks seems certain. Twice has the Beals mansion been entered, supposably by participants in this plan, and this despite the presence of four of the wickedest and biggest Siberian bloodhounds in Kansas City. Once Mr. Beals fruitlessly pursued an unseen man with his revolver, and once in the middle of the night one of the bloodhounds set up a sonorous braying at a mysterious visitor whom Mrs. Beals heard pattering through the hallway outside her room. These things happened after the coming of Lizzie Smith.

The placing of this woman in the house seems to have been the first move of the kidnapers. Some three weeks ago Mrs. Beals had need for another housemaid. She advertised in the papers. An answer came from "Lizzie Smith," No. 1528 Lydia avenue. Mrs. Beals sent her coachman, Joseph Hewings, after the woman. She claimed to have recently come from Nebraska and to be a native of Illinois. She was given light housework and in no manner was expected to act as a nurse toward the children. She was between 25 and 30 years of age, rather homely in appearance, with brown hair, dark gray eyes, medium in flesh, and tall. She was never allowed to handle "Junior," as he was called by every one.

It Was a Deep Laid Plot.

At No. 1528 Lydia avenue, whence this woman had come, there had been strange proceedings. A day or two before Mrs. Beals advertised for a housemaid one Albert King had rented the house from its owner, Mrs. Williams. He paid a full month's rent in advance. King behaved mysteriously. A few days ago it was noticed that the house was vacant, although the rent is still paid for it. Several times since the Smith girl's engagement she has been seen talking at the gates and outside of the grounds at the Beals mansion. Her work was altogether unsatisfactory, so that her permanence was not at all assured.

When the Smith woman was missed her trunk was immediately searched. It was found that she had secretly carried away nearly all her clothing, leaving only a quantity of worthless odds and ends in the trunk. But among these was found an autograph album with the woman's supposed true name and the name of the town from which she came. A detective has gone to this town.

Shortly after noon today Mr. Beals received a note handed him by a messenger boy. The boy said an unknown man had given it to him on the street. The writer asked Mr. Beals to meet him at the postoffice building. He gave a sign Mr. Beals was to use that he might be identified. He said that the stolen boy was securely hidden and that all the detectives in the country could not find him. He would return the child for a stated amount. He wanted fair treatment and protection. The messenger boy's description of the man who gave him the note tallies with that given of Albert King.

Mr. Beals went to the postoffice, in answer to the man's note, and at 4 o'clock was found there by THE TRIBUNE correspondent anxiously pacing up and down in front of the free delivery window. He said he had seen nothing of the man and was afraid that the note was a cruel hoax. Mrs. Beals is prostrated, and the entire city is excited. Every one is a self-constituted detective. Mr. Beals is President of the Union National Bank, owner of the handsomest home west of Chicago as well as several business blocks here and a ranch in Texas and several thousand head of cattle. He is safely worth $3,000,000.

THINK HE WAS CHARLIE ROSS.

Efforts to Identify an Adopted Son of G. Henry Stratton, Who Died While Fasting.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The death at New York of G. Henry Stratton, who tried to break Succi's fasting record, has brought to light the fact that Sheriff Borthwick and the father of the missing Charlie Ross have been seeking for two years to identify an adopted son of Stratton with Charlie Ross. Sheriff Borthwick told this story yesterday:

"It is not generally known that Stratton was a married man. He separated from his wife, who is now in Minnesota, many years ago. The separation was caused by Stratton introducing into the family a boy whom, he said, he had adopted. Mrs. Stratton did not want the boy in the family, and, when she gave her husband the choice between herself and the boy, he chose the boy.

"This boy, I believe, was none other than Charlie Ross. I will not say until I have concluded my investigation why I believe this.

"When Stratton came to this village he brought the boy with him. He was known as Fred Stratton, although Stratton admitted that he was not the boy's father. I have been corresponding with Mr. Ross in Philadelphia for some time, and many little incidents related by the boy have led Mr. Ross to believe that Fred Stratton may be his son.

"Stratton was a very peculiar man. He would never tell where he got the boy. There are many things about him that carry out my belief.

"This boy has cut quite a figure in Stratton's life. Besides separating him from his wife he prevented him from marrying a Brooklyn lady of wealth. She frequently came to this village to see Stratton, and would have married him but for the fact that he persisted in having this boy with him."

Sheriff Borthwick showed many letters which he had received from Mr. Ross. He says he will continue his investigation until his belief is either confirmed or destroyed.

STOLEN BY THEIR MOTHER.

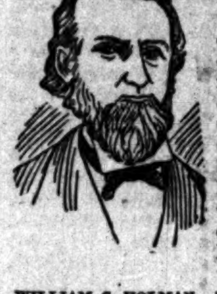
Mr. Carson of Grand Rapids, Michigan, Is Minus His Wife and Two Children.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 27.—A year ago Amanda Carson began suit for divorce from William H. Carson. The wife prayed the court for the custody of the children, a boy, Charles, aged 5 years, and Ida, aged 9, who have lived with the father since the separation. The court withheld its decree and the mother became almost frantic. Late this afternoon a hack stopped before the Carson home. The children were in the yard and they were hurried into the hack and away toward the city. The father followed soon after, but no trace of the children can be discovered. He has little doubt, however, with whom they have gone and officers will assist in the search.

IT MAY BE HOLMAN.

DARK HORSE IN THE RACE FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Indiana's Great Objector Looms Up as a Very Likely Victor in What Promises to Be an Interesting Contest—The Mills-Crisp Fight Has Now Reached the Personal Stage and Is Becoming Very Rancorous—Springer Still Has Great Hopes of Ultimate Victory.



WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Keep an eye on Uncle William Holman. He would like to be Speaker. It grieves him to see the bitterness of Mills and Crisp towards each other. He is an older and better tariff reformer than either of them. He was in Congress when neither Crisp nor Mills had been heard of in public life. He helped Michael C. Kerr make up the committees in the first Democratic House that was elected after the war. He is an experienced legislator. He was always close to the tariff reformers because practically a free-trader. At the same time he enjoyed Randall's friendship because there was never appropriation so small that Holman would not vote to make it smaller.

Those who have watched past contests are becoming more and more of the opinion that the good of the party will call for the sacrifice of both Mills and Crisp. If there was ever any issue between them, which is doubtful, it has long since been lost sight of in the savage personalities they are exchanging. Why they should quarrel over the tariff is a mystery, for Crisp has voted just as steadily as Mills for low tariff wherever there was a chance. He supported Carlisle against Randall on the ground that his people were for low tariff. Yet the Mills partisans insist on calling Crisp "a protection Democrat" in order to save a few free-trade votes, which they are in danger of losing. But the fight has become a personal one and the leaders who want harmony see that they may have to bring out a new man, who will change the issue somewhat.

Holman Is a Dangerous Candidate.

Holman would do this and the "Billion dollar Congress" would again become a campaign cry. "The objector" has always cherished a Speakership ambition, yet he has never let it make him ridiculous. He will not now. He will come to Washington as a mild supporter of Mills. His name will not be presented as a candidate and his delegation will not be asked to support him. But about a day before the caucus, unless the Georgian and the Texan adjust their differences, the Holman movement will be started with the idea that it can be openly avowed after one or two ballots.

The scenes at the rival headquarters grow more interesting. Said one Southern gentleman to another Southern gentleman tonight at the National:

"Have you visited Col. Springer's rooms at the National?"

"No, suh," was the reply.

"You should do so without delay," said the first Southern gentleman. "Col. Springer's rooms resemble a national museum, suh. For on the walls are pictures of all prominent Democrats from Thomas Jefferson to Col. Springer. All, did I say? Let me revise my memory. There are none of Mills or Morrison."

Mr. Springer has a great collection of portraits adorning his headquarters, but the one of Senator Palmer is execrable. The impression was made by a miserably executed woodcut, daubed with printers' ink on saffron-hued muslin.

Springer Has Great Hopes.

Mr. Springer's folks are as cheerful as ever and seem to feel better every night than they did the night before. This is owing to the sassy fight being waged between the Mills and Crisp factions. Herein lies Mr. Springer's hopes of success. He now intends opening headquarters at Willard's tomorrow. In fact, all of the candidates will have two sets of headquarters, one at each end of the avenue. This plan is intended to catch the Congressmen, like the coon, "a-comin' and a-gwine." All the Democratic Congressmen from Illinois, with the exception of Forman and Lew Stewart, who are not here yet, are working for Mr. Springer with all their might and main. John A. King and Millard B. Hereley of Chicago were here today and did some talking for the gentleman from Sangamon. Mr. King intends to return West tomorrow, but Mr. Hereley will remain here until the caucus. Page of Rhode Island, who has been credited to every candidate other than Springer, came in today and said he was for Springer. Judge Hayes of Iowa is in favor of the Illinois man and tonight had a long conference with that gentleman. Mr. Springer hopes to get all of the Iowa Democrats, all but two from Wisconsin, and quite a number from Ohio and Indiana. His friends are perturbed in spirit as to Indiana, owing to the general impression that "Uncle Bill" Holman is going to set in the game and call for a hand. In this event Mr. Springer will not get any Indiana votes, neither will anybody other than Mr. Holman.

What Aspirants Are Doing.

Mr. McMillin was in his headquarters at the Metropolitan tonight entertaining Henry George, the single-tax man, who is flourishing around here at a great speed with Congressman Johnson of Ohio. Mr. McMillin is not overly well pleased with the antics of the New-Yorkers, who seem to be leaning toward Mr. Crisp. Mr. McMillin has paid a good deal of attention to New York since an early day in November of last year, and has never neglected an opportunity to cultivate their acquaintance. He has been over there at banquets and symposiums and Congressional funerals, and at the races, until he believed he had some votes. He had a right to expect them, too, because half a dozen Congressmen talked for him right out in meeting. Amos J. Cummings is said to have been a McMillin man originally. This, as one of Mr. McMillin's friends expressed it tonight, was before David B. Hill gave out instructions to support Crisp. McMillin's following are huffy at New York now, particularly Tammany, and this fact is comforting to Mr. Mills, who hopes to get McMillin's vote on a break-up.

Crisp is clearly gaining among the Buckeye members. Representatives Haynes and Warwick are for him as against any candidate except Springer. Owens and Outhwaite are pronounced lieutenants of Crisp and are directing his forces. The Ohio delegation expects to hold a meeting, when several of the doubtful ones may declare themselves.

He Would Vote for Holman.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Congressman George W. Cooper left for Washington this morning. He stated before his departure that so far as he was concerned he was not and would not be bound by the understanding that the Indiana delegation was to stand solid for Mills.

Fought with an Ax and Hatchet.

LIMA, O., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Joseph Wolph and John Miller, two farmers, fought to the death at Wapakoneta this morning, the trouble being a dispute over a line fence. A week ago Wolph built a fence on a line with Miller's barn to keep his stock on his farm. Wolph claimed the fence was exactly on the boundary line. This morning Miller armed himself with an ax and commenced to demolish the fence, when Wolph appeared on the scene armed with a hatchet, and a fight ensued. Their skulls were broken. It is impossible for either of the men to recover.

OSWEGATCHIE AND CONSORTS WRECKED.

Seven Men Believed to Have Gone Down with the Vessels.

ALPENA, Mich., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The steambarge Oswegatchie is on the bottom of Lake Huron, and it is probable that its consorts, the Goodale and Potter, have also gone down. The tow was cast adrift off Sturgeon Point to care for themselves. The steambarge Elfinmere by hard work managed to save the Oswegatchie's crew and brought the men to this city. The Captain of the Elfinmere deserves especial praise for his heroic work in rescuing the crew of the sinking steamer. The steamer McBryer of the Oswegatchie's tow managed to get back into Thunder Bay about 12 o'clock last night. It reported that the last seen of the schooner Goodale it was partly filled with water, over on its beam end, its deck load gone, and in a sinking condition. There is little doubt that it has gone to the bottom with its crew of seven. The Potter was in better condition, but it is feared that it will also founder. The steambarge Garden City left this morning to aid the distressed vessels if possible. It arrived back at 2 o'clock today and reports finding the Oswegatchie with about fifty feet of its bow out of water and its stern resting on the bottom. It will undoubtedly prove a total wreck. Nothing was seen of either of the other vessels. The schooner M. W. Page of Huron, with 1,500 tons of coal for Chicago, went ashore on North Point this morning. The tug Ralph pulled it off, leaking some, but it will continue on to its destination.

The Oswegatchie was valued at $20,000, but was insured, as was its cargo. The steamer City of Alpena reports having passed four wrecks on its up trip last night, but does not know what they were. A tug has been sent to the assistance of the reported wreck at Presque Isle. The steambarge Page, with a load of coal for Escanaba, is aground on Thunder Bay Island. The steamer Robert Mills was sunk on Colchester reef last night in nineteen feet of water. The crew was saved. The Mills is a large steamer engaged in the grain trade and is owned in Buffalo. The loss to the vessel and cargo is at present unknown.

DEATH OF MRS. ANTHONY J. DREXEL.

It Occurs at Her Country Home Near Philadelphia—A Charitable Woman.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, wife of the well-known banker, died this morning at Runnymede, the country seat of the family, in the 65th year of her age. For the last year she has been ill with a complication of diseases and her death was not unexpected. The recent wedding of George W. C. Drexel and Miss Irick was conducted with privacy, owing to the serious illness of the groom's mother. The Drexel banking-house has been closed on account of her death. Mrs. Drexel was perhaps one of the best known women in Philadelphia, being an earnest worker in many philanthropic enterprises. She was the daughter of John Roset, who was in years past one of the best known merchants of Philadelphia. Ever since her marriage to Mr. Drexel she has been closely identified with every charitable enterprise he has fostered. The baptistry in the church at which the family worshiped was her gift. Mrs. Drexel was the mother of seven children, five of whom are living. Recognizing all the claims of society upon a woman in her position, Mrs. Drexel entertained largely, but society never absorbed her. First her family, then her friends, and always the poor and distressed stood nearest to her. Her interest in her husband's great work, the Drexel Institute, was manifested in every way. Almost the last great gathering at her house was that of ladies and gentlemen invited by Mr. and Mrs. Drexel to coöperate with them in the management of the institute, and all were charmed by her zeal and intelligence displayed in the great work.

GEORGE KENNAN BREAKS DOWN.

Siberia's Intrepid Explorer a Victim of Nervous Prostration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Unable to sleep, unable to eat. This is the condition of George Kennan, the lecturer on the Siberian exile system, who is now in 'Frisco. Kennan is a victim of nervous prostration, and, though he rallies to deliver lectures for which he is under contract, he collapses after each and barely maintains existence. For months he has been working fifteen hours a day on his new book about Siberia. It has made heavy drains on his energy, and for several weeks he has been traveling and lecturing at the same time. The result is that his nervous system is wholly shattered and insomnia has secured a grip which he cannot shake off. Kennan looks ghastly, and his wife declares that she cannot keep him from overwork. When he becomes thoroughly aroused on any subject he works at it until his strength collapses, and it is idle to attempt to check him. Kennan says he has great hopes that his disclosures of Russia's convict system have killed the extradition treaty with Russia which is to come before Congress next month.

THEY SAY THAT FLAG MUST GO UP.

St. Joe Citizens Excited Over the Refusal of Their School Board to Permit It.

ST. JOE, Mo., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The High School is still unprovided with a flag, but if the members of the P. O. S. of A. abide by their present intention the Stars and Stripes will float over that building next week, even if trouble does come of it. Said a member of the order today: "We have purchased for the school a handsome silk banner at a cost of $75. The Roman Catholic members of the school board and the members who marched in the ranks of the rebel army have taken steps to prevent our hoisting it. There are certainly enough loyal citizens in this city to assist us in floating that flag, and we will do it or someone will get hurt." At a meeting of the four local corps of the order held last night it was decided to send a committee to the meeting of the school board, which will be held next Tuesday night, and make a formal demand for permission to hoist the flag. If the request is refused a mass meeting will be called and steps taken to compel the granting of the request.

SECRETARY BLAINE IN PHILADELPHIA.

He Meets His Son There—Politicians Puzzled Over His Visit.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Politicians are puzzled tonight over a rather mysterious visit of Secretary Blaine to this city. He arrived from Washington on the fast afternoon express and was met at the station by his son, James G. Blaine Jr. They went immediately to the Stratford Hotel, where a suite of rooms had been prepared. Father and son took supper together and were then closeted in their private apartments undisturbed by callers until 10 o'clock, when the latter left the hotel and the former retired to bed. The Secretary sent word in answer to any inquiry that his visit was of a purely personal character and that he would return to Washington tomorrow, probably early in the day.

MIND-READER JOHNSTONE PROSTRATED.

Suddenly Taken Down at Peoria by Hemorrhage of the Lungs.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 27.—Alexander Johnstone, the mind reader, attended the matinée at the Grand Opera-House this afternoon and returned to his hotel through a heavy rain. He contracted a severe cold, which developed in hemorrhage of the lungs, and he is lying at the National in a dangerous condition. Johnstone was to have given a performance here Sunday and exhibitions tomorrow.

NEW MAIL SERVICE.

CHICAGO MEN AWARDED A SOUTH AMERICAN CONTRACT.

John B. Clark and His Associates to Build Vessels to Run Between Galveston and La Guayra, Venezuela, and Intermediate Ports—Three Boats to Be Ready for World's Fair Business—A Western and Southern Enterprise—Advantages of This Over the New York Route.

Chicago money and enterprise are enlisted in the establishment of a new ocean mail service between Galveston, Tex., and La Guayra, Venezuela, as the following dispatch indicates:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—A Chicago company will share in the ocean mail benefits. According to the awards made by Postmaster-General Wanamaker the company represented by John B. Clarke will have a five years' contract for carrying the mails between Galveston and La Guayra, Venezuela, returning by Curacoa, Savanilla, Carthagena, and Colon, three times a month. The vessels will be of the fourth class and the compensation is two-thirds of a dollar per outward mile. The service does not begin until May 1, 1893. It is understood the Chicago capitalists will build vessels for the purpose.

Relative to the foregoing dispatch John B. Clark said last night to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE:

"The service is to be performed by fourth-class boats of 1,500 tons gross register. They will make twelve knots an hour at sea. Thirty-six trips a year will require three boats. In anticipation of getting the contract we have already secured figures and plans on construction of the boats. Being a new company we had to ask the government for a longer time to commence service than an older company would have required. We will, however, put on one boat soon, and as it will not receive the benefits of the government subsidy it may be foreign or American built. The object of placing this boat in the service will be to establish business connections with the various points in South America. We propose touching and building up a trade preparatory to the initial trip of the regular boats.

The World's Fair Trade an Object.

"We expect to have all the new boats running before the opening of the World's Fair. That is one of the objects we have in view, and as we touch at Colon on our homeward trip would be almost a straight line from all points on the Pacific coast coming north to Panama, thence across the isthmus to Colon, and thence to Chicago via Galveston. It is almost an air line. There is no present line of steamers in the service.

"It is entirely a new venture. Galveston people are particularly interested in the project and have liberally subscribed to the stock. Our purpose is to make this a Western and Southern enterprise entirely, in which the people of Chicago, Kansas City, and the territory naturally tributary to Galveston and the northern portion of South America will be interested. La Guayra is the largest seaport in Venezuela, the other ports of importance being St. Martha and Carthagena.

"We will, of course, reach Colon in the United States of Colombia, and also the Curacoa Islands.

"It is the intention of the company to establish connection with other parts in Central America that are not required of us by the government, which permits us to stop at any port on our return trip provided it does not interfere with our outward trips. One such stop will be at Port Limon in Costa Rica, and Greytown and Bluefield in Nicaragua, which are the great banana ports of that country. The actual sailing time from Galveston to La Guayra, Venezuela, will be six days, while the round trip, with the proposed additional stops on the return voyage, will consume about twenty days. The government subsidy amounts to about $1,400 per trip, or $60,000 per annum.

Result of Galveston Harbor Work.

"There are a few Chicago men interested financially in the enterprise, and others are negotiating for an interest. This contract, however, was let to me individually, but will doubtless be assigned to the Pan-American Transportation company at the proper time. The company is the outgrowth of the several deep water conventions held throughout the West and South to interest Congress in the project of deepening the harbor at Galveston. With the completion of the harbor work at Galveston and the present reciprocity policy of the United States in operation the establishment of such a line of steamers as we contemplate become a necessity commercially. Communication produces trade. When the Red D line was first established between New York and Venezuela the traffic amounted to only $3,000,000 per annum. Last year the City of New York sold the Venezuelans nearly $18,000,000 worth of American products. It is simply a question of communication, with the advantages all favorable to the Galveston route, the country tributary to that port producing what is most desired in the countries to the south of us."

FREE TRADE WITH HAWAII ARRANGED.

Provisions of the New Treaty Made with That Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Dr. Mott Smith, a member of the Cabinet of the Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, who was sent to Washington some time ago to secure modifications of the reciprocity treaty between Hawaii and this government, has concluded his work. His efforts have resulted in the negotiation of an entirely new treaty, which provides for absolute free trade between the two governments in the products and manufactures of both countries. The treaty has been signed by Dr. Smith and by the representative of the United States, through whom the negotiations were carried on. It has been in the possession of the President for several days, but has not yet been signed by him.

SHOT AND KILLED HIS POLICE CAPTAIN.

One of Salt Lake City's "Finest" Commits Murder in Self-Defense.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 27.—Capt. Parker of the police was shot and almost instantly killed this morning. Parker was serving his last day as Captain, the office having been abolished, and, as he had been drinking, appeared to be spoiling for a fight. He met Officer Albright and asked why he (Albright) did not report with the others this morning. Albright said he had done so. Parker then called him a liar, and putting his revolver against Albright's stomach pulled the trigger. The gun failed to explode and Albright then shot Parker three times. Parker died in seven minutes.

CANADA STILL TALKING ANNEXATION.

University Students Discuss It and the Decision Is Favorable.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The agitation in favor of annexation to the United States is growing in Canada, and annexation will yet be a live issue in Canadian politics. Tonight the students of McMaster University (Baptist) debated the question, about sixty being present, also several of the professors. There were a number of spokesmen on each side, and on a vote being taken the numbers for and against tied. The chairman, one of the students, gave the casting vote in favor of annexation.

Action for Breach of Promise.

NAPANEE, Ont., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Clarence W. Gould, the wealthy Detroiter whom Miss Edna Percy of Newburg, Ont., rejected for Druggist Fullerton of this town, arrived here today. It is said that he intends to institute an action for breach of promise.

BULLETIN OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

NOV. 28, 1891.

Page.
1 Kansas City's Abduction Case.
Holman May Be Speaker.
New Mail Route to Venezuela.
Chicago's Big November Snow-fall.
2 Demand to Defeat Gov. Hill's Gigantic Plot.
Love Drives Louis Armand Insane.
Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co. Assign.
3 Absentmindedness of a Hotel Guest.
Dinner of the Yale Association.
Lilli Lehmann's Splendid Norma.
5 Terms of the Franco-Russian Alliance.
Presidential Election in Brazil.
A Fog Dispelling Invention.
6 Midwinter Dancing Class.
Sunday at the Fair.
7 Cornell and Michigan to Play Today.
8 Lease of the Sigel, Cooper & Co. Property.
Protest Against the Utah Commission.
9 Forecast of President Harrison's Message.
Merchants Act in Defiance of Law.
Roads Ordered to Make Reparation.
Arguments in the Harshaw Case.
10 Construction of World's Fair Buildings.
Reports of Consuls in France.
Rules for the Electricity Department.
Construction of Docks on the Lakes-Front.
11 A Plea for Pure Air.
12 Business Is in Fair Condition.
Why New York Didn't Get the Convention.
14 Early Days of the Republican Party.
Kean and Others Deny Conspiracy Charges.

STAGG WILL NOT COME TO CHICAGO.

Yale Has Offered Him Better Terms to Go to New Haven and Teach Athletics.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—There is a well-founded rumor in college circles that Alonzo A. Stagg will not go to Chicago to assume charge of the department of athletics in the new university of which Prof. Harper is the President. Stagg is reported to have said that he has received a letter from the authorities of Yale offering him a similar position in his alma mater, and that he will probably accept. The faculty has for some time been considering the prospect of having a special department in athletics, and some uniform plan of teaching must be adopted before the new gymnasium is opened next fall. Stagg's formal acceptance of the offer made by the faculty will determine the course to be pursued. Stagg stands in the highest favor with the corporation, faculty, graduates, and undergraduates of the university. His record in athletics during his collegiate career while a member of the Academic Department and Theological School stands unparalleled. This year he has developed into a football coach, to whom Walter Camp surrenders the palm, for here at Yale the success of the team on the football field is attributed to "Stagg's tricks." Even Camp admits that it was Stagg who invented most of the tricks and developed the interference and united team work done by Yale. Stagg was offered $1,800 to go to Chicago; he is offered more by Yale.

HE KNEW WHAT HE WAS DOING.

Walter Crane Says He Believes the Dead Chicago Anarchists Were Innocent Men.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Walter Crane, the artist, in an alleged interview has been quoted as saying that he was "innocently" present at the recent meeting to commemorate the hanging of the Chicago Anarchists, he thinking it was for the purpose of advocating an eight-hour law. The idea was thus conveyed that he would not have attended if he had known the real object of the meeting. This, in view of the fact that he not only was present and applauded the speeches made but also spoke and read a poem, caused the Boston sympathizers with the anarchistic movement to think that Mr. Crane was displaying the white feather. Accordingly a reporter called upon the artist and asked if he had been correctly quoted. Mr. Crane in reply said: "I knew well the purpose of the meeting, and I attended it because I sympathize with Anarchists of Boston, and believe that the men who were hung in Chicago were killed without a fair trial. From the information which I have been able to gather I believe those men were innocent. I have nothing to take back. I was present knowingly, and I would attend another meeting just as readily."

DIVORCED IN FIFTY-SEVEN SECONDS.

Texas Breaks the World's Record on Severing Nuptial Ties.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—In the District Court last Friday the suit of Mattie Brooks against her husband, William Brooks, was on the docket for trial. The case was called by Judge Stewart, but the defendant did not appear. The plaintiff's attorney arose, read the petition, alleging the statutory requisitions, and setting forth the cause of action, consisting of allegations of desertion and cruel treatment, put a witness on the stand and examined him, and secured the sanction of the court to the entry of a decree of divorce, all having been done in exactly fifty-seven seconds.

CYRUS W. FIELD LIES CRITICALLY ILL.

Recent Misfortunes Have Laid Him So Low He May Not Recover.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Cyrus W. Field is in a critical condition. The loss of his wife and his son's failure and lapse of mental faculties have laid him so low that he may not recover.

Express Robbers Plead Guilty.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Dave Horton, Ben Thornton, and Josh Braswell, the Central railroad express robbers, pleaded guilty in court at Forsythe yesterday afternoon after the Judge had delivered his charge to the jury. Horton and Braswell were sentenced to five years and Thornton to four years in the penitentiary. Thornton's lighter sentence was given because of his confession and assistance in capturing the others.

Hampton Institute's President Dying.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 27.—Gen. Armstrong, President of Hampton Institute at Hampton, Va., was stricken with paralysis yesterday while addressing an audience at Stoneham. There is no hope of his recovery.

Heavy Shipment of California Dried Fruit.

VACAVILLE, Cal., Nov. 27.—The California Fruit Association today shipped a special train of seventeen cars of dried fruit, consigned to Chicago, St. Louis, and New York, valued at $35,000.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Lorenzo Perez, a Mexican, was hanged at Midland, Tex., yesterday.

Chace, the alleged opium smuggler, has been indicted by the grand jury at New York.

Gus Simmonds and Frank Garrett were hanged at Mansfield, La., yesterday for the murder of an unknown white man.

George Moxy, colored, was taken from the jail at Many, La., Thursday night and lynched. He was in prison for assaulting a 13-year-old white girl.

The boiler-head of a mogul engine on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus railroad blew out near Akron, O., yesterday. Engineer John Byron of Millersburg and Fireman George Parker of Fair Oaks were killed.

The Imperial Government has notified the Newfoundland Government that its bait act is unconstitutional, and proposes that Canada and Newfoundland shall submit a joint test case to the Imperial Privy Council.

A number of Postmasters of the fourth class offices in Arkansas met in convention yesterday and elected delegates to represent the State in the National Convention of Fourth Class Postmasters to be held at Washington Dec. 3.

LAST EDITION.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Chicago Astonished by a Big November Snowfall.

HEAVIEST ONE IN YEARS.

Pedestrians Plow Through Deep Layers of Flakes.

STREET-CAR LINES BLOCKED.

More Bad Weather Predicted by the Signal Service.

INTENSE COLD IN THE NORTHWEST.

Chicago people saw something yesterday that they haven't seen for many a day, and that's a snow-plow. What's more, there were many of them. They were of all kinds, too, and were kept busy pretty much all day. A novelty that attracted much attention on the down-town streets was an eight-in-hand plow sent out by the North Side Street-Car company. All this was because a real old-fashioned snow-storm was at work. It began before daylight and kept pegging away pretty much all day without let up. It was the biggest thing of the kind that Chicago has had for quite a spell and it succeeded in making things disagreeable out of doors.

It was the heaviest November snowfall recorded, six inches having fallen by 8 o'clock p. m.

There was a rumor that the Street Department had a force of men tackling the storm. To be sure, the crossings showed signs of a broom, but that was the only thing to give foundation for the rumor.

Some enterprising citizens swept their walks and landed the snow in the gutter—where it lay unmolested in big heaps.

Snow Blocks All Traffic.

November simply outsnowed its previous records in this neighborhood, and took the inhabitants—from the newest to the oldest—by surprise. The white flakes began to pile up at 4 o'clock in the morning, and when that pioneer, the workingman, started on his early journey to his shop he found great difficulty in plowing his way through the thickly-packed snow so as to get to his labor on time. But the path he made was later trodden by others, who slipped on the hardened substance and soon turned the wet and clinging flakes into soft and yielding slush.

The snow piled higher and higher during the day, and those who could took advantage of "the beautiful" to get an early winter sleighride. Cutters in large numbers appeared on the streets and boulevards, and the small boy asserted himself by producing his last year's sled and by throwing snowballs.

Not only did the snow impede the progress of pedestrians, but all who patronized the street-car lines were delayed. The street-car companies were as much taken by surprise as were their patrons, and by the time plows could be turned out to clear the tracks many residents were due down-town.

On the North Side no plows were sent out on the horse-car lines. The horses managed to get the vehicles out of the barns, but when the passengers began to fill the car the trouble began. The horses fell exhausted on the track and the blockade that resulted prevented the use of the snow-plows. The passengers either walked down-town or took a cable-car, but this was only a degree better, for delays were frequent on these lines also. The thick layer of snow made walking difficult and many who walk down-town in good weather wanted to ride. This added a great army to the usually large number of street-car passengers, and in consequence every car bound down-town toiled along loaded to the guards.

Passengers Pushing the Cars.

On the horse car lines it was a frequent sight to see passengers get off a car and push the vehicle along in an effort to aid the steaming and almost exhausted horses. On the North Side cable lines a common sight was a long string of trains near a curve, on the loop, or in the tunnel. On the West Side cable lines the same conditions prevailed. The cars had been started before the snow-plows, and, as a snow plow loaded to the hand rails with passengers is not a successful affair, the experiment failed, and the combination passenger car and plow made poor progress.

On the South Side cable system there was but little blockade, and that to snow plows only. These were sent over the tracks before the first cable train left the barn, and as a result there was no delay to passengers. The plows were delayed here and there, but these delays were not frequent nor did they last long.

Commissioner Aldrich said his department had twenty-eight carts and 140 men out at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the business district, which represented the total available force of the department. The force did the best possible under the circumstances to relieve the crossings and streets, but the fall of snow was so continuous as to almost counteract the work accomplished. The usual force of street-cleaners is not available at this season, the contract having expired, and the city is forced to employ the men usually in the service of the street contractor as they can get them, paying per diem for their services. A largely increased force will be at work today in the business center. The ordinance requiring property-owners to clean the pavements fronting their property will be rigidly enforced.

Cable Break-Down in the Evening.

The Milwaukee avenue cable broke in two last evening shortly after 6 o'clock. The break caused a blockade on the down-town loop for over an hour, as it necessitated the moving of the Milwaukee avenue cars by horse power, as they reached the switch at Jefferson and Washington streets. The cars were strung along Desplaines street from the viaduct to Washington and thence to Jefferson street. Most of them were filled with passengers anxious to reach home in time for supper. Officials of the company said a new cable would be put in during the night and everything be in readiness for today's traffic. The cause of the break is attributed to the increased traffic caused by the heavy snowfall.

Yesterday's Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 30° above zero; 9 a. m., 32°; 10 a. m., 34°; 11 a. m., 34°; 12 m., 34°; 1 p. m., 35°; 3 p. m., 35°; 6 p. m., 36°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.15; 6 p. m., 29.22.

SIX INCHES OF SNOW FELL.

The Heaviest November Fall in Many Years.

Yesterday's snow-storm was the heaviest Chicago has had in the month of November in many years. The fall measured six inches on an average throughout the city. The next largest precipitations for a single day in November were in 1886, when it was 2.08 inches, and in 1887, when it was 2.05 inches.

The heavy fall yesterday was due to the direction of the wind, which was directly off the lake. Chicago registered the heaviest fall of any place in the country yesterday, although the storm was general, extending from the Rocky Mountains over all the Northern part of the United States as far as Albany. The Atlantic seaboard alone escaped.

The center of low barometer area yesterday morning was Central Iowa and Northern Missouri. It had moved last night to Lake Erie, and is expected to be doing business in the valley of the St. Lawrence today. Close behind the low barometer comes in hot pursuit a low temperature. The temperature fell over the entire West from 4° to 30° in different places.

The coldest place reported last night was White River, Ont., where the thermometer stood at 20° below zero. The coldest place within the United States so far as heard from was Moorhead, where it was 14° below. It was growing chilly at St. Paul, where the reading was 8° above zero. La Crosse was 2° colder. Dubuque was 20° above, while Chicago was 26° above.

Today, Acting Forecast Officer Vose says, will be cold. The thermometer probably will not go higher at any hour than 20°. Persons who ride on grip-cars this morning may prepare to meet a temperature of 12° to 15° above.

Though cold, the weather will be clearing today. Sunday will be fair and still cold. It will be a relief to have a fair Sunday, and the Weather Officer thinks one would be acceptable, though cold.

THINK WINTER IS REALLY HERE.

Marine Men Fear Lake Superior Navigation Is Ended—Much Wheat Afloat.

The great fear among marine men yesterday was that this morning would find Lake Superior navigation closed for the year by the freezing of Mud Lake, a part of the St. Mary's River. Over a million bushels of wheat are now either afloat on Lake Superior or placed for shipment this fall, and a sudden closing of navigation would keep the wheat back from market until next May. Advices to the Lake Superior line from its agents stated that at Duluth the thermometer was down to zero, but the weather was clear. The steamer Jay Gould left there at 4 o'clock to load lumber at Ashland for Chicago. Ice two inches thick has formed on Portage River, and tugs were employed keeping the channel open for the steamer J. L. Hurd. At Ashland the ice had formed a half-mile from shore. The steamer City of Duluth left that point last night, and the City of Traverse was at Marquette. If navigation comes to an end today all four steamers, loaded with cargoes for Chicago, will be compelled to spend the winter on Lake Superior.

Marine men generally considered that yesterday's storm meant that winter was really here. The owners of the lumber fleet were so convinced of this that their boats were generally prepared to go into winter quarters. The big modern steamers, however, will run until Dec. 5 if grain freights hold up to their present figures and the Straits of Mackinac are not sooner closed by ice.

The crews of the White & Friant, Fanny Neil, and Annie Sherwood arrived here yesterday from Washburn, Lake Superior. The boats are all frozen in at that place. They report having had a severe time the last two weeks. The White & Friant was thirteen hours going from Standard Rock to Manitowoc Island, a distance of twenty-five miles, in a gale last Sunday. It has snowed continually in that neighborhood for the last six days and navigation is about closed.

ZERO WEATHER ON ITS WAY.

An Extremely Cold Wave Moving Down from the Northwest.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Tonight's dispatches from many Northwestern points indicate that a cold wave of considerable intensity is coming down from the British Northwest territories. At 10 p. m. it was 20° below zero at Winnipeg, 16° below at Minnedosa, 18° below at Neche, 6° below at Bismarck, 4° below at Duluth, and zero at St. Paul. A heavy snowstorm fell during the night over a large portion of North Dakota and Minnesota. It was accompanied by a strong wind and railway wheeling is reported slow. Duluth and Superior dispatches say the ferries there are frozen over and it is feared navigation on the lakes will be closed up altogether unless the weather moderates. The signal service predicts cold weather until Sunday.

Galena, Ill., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The first heavy snowstorm of the season fell in this vicinity last night and today; the sleighing is excellent.

Belvidere, Ill., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—It has been snowing here almost without interruption since early this morning. The snow is about six inches deep. Travel will be delayed, although trains are as yet nearly on time.

Davenport, Ia., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Six inches of snow has fallen today, and sleighing this evening is excellent.

SAYS HER DAUGHTER WAS KILLED.

Mamie Jennings' Mother Thinks the Girl Was Murdered—Work of the Coroner.

Mamie Jennings' body still lies at Watkins' morgue in Hyde Park. No verdict has yet been returned by the Coroner's jury impaneled by Deputy Coroner McSwain yesterday afternoon to inquire into her death. The police and the deputy himself are of the opinion that the girl committed suicide, yet as long as doubt remains a rigid examination will be made. An adjournment was made necessary yesterday evening by the persistent statement of the girl's mother, Mrs. Mary E. Jennings, that her child had been murdered. The inquest was postponed till Dec. 1 for further testimony. Mrs. Jennings lives at No. 1043 West Van Buren street. She appeared at the Warren Avenue Station yesterday afternoon for assistance. She is 60 years old and her daughter's death left her totally destitute and without means of support. Last night she was reported as being fatally ill and it was feared she would not live through the night.

The jury at the inquest of Fred B. Smith, held at Klaner's morgue yesterday morning, returned a verdict of suffocation, superinduced by heart failure. Smith was a cousin of Miss Carrie Smith, who was drowned in the lake a few days ago. It was at first supposed that Smith's sudden death might have been induced by the fate of his cousin, but the testimony of his sister, Mamie B. Pearson, No. 1259 Michigan avenue, and also of his roommate, J. A. Leedom, showed that there was no connection between the two deaths. Smith was a tinner by trade and was 35 years old. His parents live in Delavan, Wis.

The inquest on Robert W. Tasker, shot by Isaac W. Simon in the latter's saloon Thursday night, was held at the West Chicago Avenue Station yesterday. The jury, after listening to a large amount of evidence, rendered a verdict. It was that Tasker's death was caused by a shot from a revolver in the hands of Isaac W. Simon while he was laboring under great mental excitement, and recommended that Simon be committed to the County Jail until discharged by the course of law.

Charles Blomberg, a sailor, told a Coroner's jury yesterday the story of the accident by which John Emmert and his son were drowned in the lake. There was nothing new in the story except the fact that young Emmert asked Blomberg for a ride as the party in the boat was starting out from the Illinois Central pier. Young Emmert told him they wanted to get off at Van Buren street, and Blomberg consented to allow them to ride. After the squall struck the boat and it capsized he saw the father floating face down in the water but saw nothing of the son. The jury decided that their death was accidental.

A Coroner's jury decided that the Northwestern road was not to blame for the death of Mrs. Mary Levandusky of No. 54 Barber street. She was struck by a switch engine Thursday night at Eighteenth and Jefferson streets and died the next day at the County Hospital.

Suicide was the verdict in the case of Henry Gruenbeck, who was found dead in his room at No. 115 Wells street Thursday morning. Despondent at not being able to obtain work, he went to bed and cut the arteries of his wrists with a razor.

Nearly Suffocated by Escaping Gas.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 27.—A leak in the pipe that supplies the gas for a glass plant on the South Side last night nearly caused the asphyxiation of two families. Hermann and Albert Vogt, brothers, live in the same house, just in the rear of the factory. Hermann has a wife and two children and Albert a wife and five children. About 4 o'clock the glass firm's watchman was attracted by the odor of escaping gas on Edward street, and knowing that the pipes led through the cellar of the Vogt house he made an investigation and found that the gas came from the basement. He gained entrance to the house and the inmates were carried to a neighbor. Medical aid was summoned and after several hours' hard work the physician succeeded in reviving all but Hermann Vogt and his 11 months old child, who have not yet been restored to consciousness.

HILL'S BOLD STEAL.

DEMAND INCREASING TO DEFEAT HIS GIGANTIC PLOT.

Indignation Meetings to Be Held All Over the State of New York—Ex-Senator Jacob S. Fassett Speaks Freely on the Subject—Four Reasons for Hill's Action—It Is Revolutionary—Senator Sherman Writes Two Letters Giving His Position on Brice—Proper Course to Pursue.

New York, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The indignation excited by the Democratic steals in Onondaga and Dutchess Counties, by which Tammany and Hill expect to control the Legislature, is not abating. On the contrary, as the facts become better known the demand becomes more general that the Republican party of New York shall spare no effort to defeat this gigantic plot. The Republican State committee is to be called together some day next week, and indignation meetings are to be held all over the State, Ex-Senator Jacob S. Fassett today spoke freely on the subject, declaring at the start that Gov. Hill's action was most outrageous.

"The language used by Gov. Hill to Judge Kennedy," said the ex-Senator, "was not that of a Governor but a political heeler. The Governor, occupying the highest office in the State, should have done all in his power to enforce the laws instead of breaking them. Fidelity to party that leads to overthrowing the laws of the State is treason to the State. A blow aimed at the public confidence and result of elections is a stab at the heart of the Republic. No law is more clearly settled than the law governing the Returning Board. They have no more right to inquire into the question of eligibility than they have to inquire into the color of the candidate. Their business is confined exclusively to the returns made by the various boards of inspectors. The attempt made by the Governor and his friends in the Fifteenth and Twenty-seventh Districts to change the intent of the voters is not only illegal but revolutionary. It is difficult to conceive what desperate motive lies behind this revolutionary construction of law and defiance of the Constitution. Gov. Hill is a desperate politician and never hesitates to resort to most desperate means. There must be some motive in his mind that is adequate to justify his methods."

"Have you any idea of the Governor's motive, assuming that he has one?"

Four Compelling Reasons for Hill's Action.

"There are, perhaps, four compelling reasons why Gov. Hill will hesitate at nothing to complete the frauds that he has begun. In the first place, there is an alleged desire for an enumeration redistricting the State, which was prevented in 1885 by two successive vetoes. Second, it would be possible, by obtaining possession of the Legislature, to elect thirty-six Presidential Electors that would be pledged to him in 1892, and this could be done under the power of the law and by not violating anything but custom. Mr. Hill, with thirty-six Electors pledged to him, could take the National convention by the throat and compel it to nominate him. It may be alleged against this that even Mr. Hill's audacity would not attempt such an outrage. The answer to that objection is that the methods used to obtain control of the State Legislature are infinitely more desperate from a constitutional standpoint, and yet the people of the State, with apparent unconcern, behold him actually engaged in these. Third, the Governor, having possession of the Legislature, would put at rest the possible objection to his nomination next year which might be raised by Cleveland's friends or other aspirants, that if he was taken out of the Senate a Republican would be elected in his stead. Fourth, it was evident that Mr. Hill can not be both Governor and Senator, and it is possible that the United States Senate may declare his seat vacant, in which event the Governor would desire to have a Democratic Legislature to reëlect him. The Senate can so declare the seat vacant, and such action is a probability unless the Governor qualifies. On the other hand, with a Democratic House, he would continue as Governor until Jan. 1 and then be selected over again for the Senate, if his present attempt at fraud succeeds. Important as all these considerations may be to Mr. Hill or the unscrupulous leaders of the Democratic party, no one justifies for a moment the stealing of a single seat of an Assemblyman or Senator. It must be remembered there is not room for an honest difference of opinion that a majority of all the votes and a majority of the Senatorial districts of the State cast their votes for the Republican candidates. To change that result is to simply disfranchise a majority of the people of the State, and is as revolutionary as the ousting of the Republican Senators from their seats at the point of the bayonet."

SENATOR SHERMAN WRITES OF BRICE

His Position Taken in Two Letters to Chairman King of the State Committee.

Columbus, O., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The meeting of the Republican State Central committee called by Chairman King to take action in regard to the proposed assault upon the seat of Senator-elect Brice, was held at the room of the Lincoln League tonight. There was a wide divergence of views as to just what should be done and nearly every committeeman had a plan of his own upon which action should be based. The Senatorial contests between Senator Sherman and Gov. Foraker played a big hand in the discussion and the lines were tightly drawn on the debate. Every district in the State was represented in person or by proxy. One of the surprises of the meeting was the reading of two letters from Senator Sherman addressed to Chairman King, showing that the committee had been called together at the suggestion of the Senator himself, thus dispelling the prevalent idea that it had been convened for the purpose of putting Sherman "in a hole" by placing upon him the responsibility of presenting the Brice case to the Senate. The letters referred to were as follows:

> Mansfield, O., Nov. 18.—The Hon. W. L. King, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee—My Dear Sir: My attention has been frequently called to the expediency and the best method of presenting to the Senate of the United States the question of legibility of the Hon. Calvin S. Brice to a seat in that body. He now holds a certificate of the Governor of Ohio of his election by the last Legislature in due form, and on this prima-facie case, will, no doubt, according to the uniform usages of the Senate, be sworn in on the first day of the session and take his seat. This will not in the least determine his right to his seat if it can be shown that he was not an inhabitant of Ohio when he was elected. It is clear that any declaration by me or by any one that he was not such an inhabitant will not prevent his taking his seat, and such a declaration by me would not only be futile but eminently improper, as I have to pass judicially on this suggestion after a full hearing and trial. It seems to me that if the contest is to be inaugurated before the next Ohio Legislature acts, it ought to be done by a memorial of the Republican State committee to the Senate. Such a memorial would give the Senate an opportunity to institute an inquiry into the facts of his eligibility, but it's my judgment a printed resolution of the two Houses when they meet in January is the only formal and effective way of securing an investigation. The question would then arise whether the Legislature may not assume that a vacancy exists by reason of Brice's ineligibility and elect a Senator in his place, who can contest the matter and present and marshal the testimony to be taken. Please give me your view of this matter and take such course as you deem advisable. Very truly yours, John Sherman.

Three days later Senator Sherman wrote Judge King as follows:

> Mansfield, O., Nov. 21, 1891.—The Hon. W. L. King, Chairman, etc.—My Dear Sir: Since writing to you the 18th I have received a letter from Senator Hoar, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate, of which the following is an extract: "I think the Senate will be very unwilling to depart from the precedents in the Gallatin and Shields cases and in those cited by Mr. Douglas in his argument in the latter case. In all those cases the person claiming the seat was sworn in and the matter considered on its merits afterwards. It may be said, very plausibly, that the Executive certificate is prima facie evidence only of the formality of a lawful election by the Legislature and not of the malefactions of the person chosen which the Governor would know nothing about. On the other hand, it might be replied with equal plausibility that the formality of a one and lawful election by the Legislature ought to be prima facie evidence of the eligibility of the person elected. Otherwise a third of the Senate might be kept out of their seats by unfounded objections." I think it proper to advise you of this opinion as in exact conformity with my own for the convenience of your committee in any steps you may see proper to take in the matter. Very truly yours, John Sherman.

The conference began work immediately upon the reading of these letters, and the members were asked to give their views of the matter. Speeches were made by Judge King, C. H. Grosvenor, C. P. Griffin, Secretary of State Ryan, Attorney-General Watson, H. C. McGrew, W. N. Squires, E. F. Hayman, W. S. Cappeller, and others. The consensus of opinion was that the committee as such had nothing to do with the case; that the question of the eligibility of Senator-elect Brice was a judicial and not a political one; that if the committee began the investigation the old cry of 1876—"fraud"—would be raised, and such a contention would do the party in Ohio no good. All the speakers, with the exception of Judge King and Gen. Grosvenor, were in favor of dropping the matter altogether, but these gentlemen thought the Legislature should be memorialized and asked to petition the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections for leave to file such information as had come into their possession as to the qualifications of Mr. Brice. It was a feature of the debate that all the Foraker men who spoke (Messrs. McGrew, Griffin, and Cappeller) favored the idea of dropping the matter altogether, while the Sherman supporters, such as Judge King and Gen. Grosvenor, favored the carrying out of the suggestions contained in the letter of Senator Sherman quoted above. After a long debate the committee went into executive session and adopted a resolution to the effect that it was no province of the body to investigate Brice's right to a seat, but recommending that the Seventieth General Assembly set on foot to settle the qualifications of Mr. Brice to sit as a Senator from Ohio. To this end they agreed to furnish such information as was in their possession relating to the matter. The action of the committee is a big boost for Sherman. The investigation has thus been shifted from his shoulders to the Legislature, where he wanted it.

Later a resolution was adopted referring the whole matter to Judge George K. Nash and Senator Sherman, who are to prepare a plan of procedure in the Brice case and to report to the committee one week from tonight.

FIGHTING THE CIGARETTE COMBINE.

Galveston and San Francisco Grocers Oppose the Trust—In Chicago.

An effort on the part of the Cigarette trust to force the Galveston wholesale grocers to sign an agreement regarding the price of cigarettes has resulted in a war. The Galveston *News* says:

> The cause of the trouble is that some time ago the trust began sending out its agents with instructions to compel all purchasers to enter into an agreement to buy and handle only the tobaccos and cigarettes manufactured and sold by its members.
>
> The refusal of the Galveston wholesale grocers to comply with such a demand made the visit of agents of the trust a fruitless one.
>
> The trust determined to enforce the contracts at all hazards. Monday last week a party of the leading officers of the trust arrived in Galveston for the purpose of conferring with the grocers. The threat was made that unless the merchants of Galveston agree to purchase from the members of the trust the latter will refuse to sell to the grocers of the city and will institute such a ruinous competition, even to the extent of giving the goods away, that it will be irresistible.
>
> The result of this was that a letter was written to Attorney-General Culbertson stating the facts and requesting him to proceed against the trust for violating the Anti-Trust law of the State. In reply Mr. Culbertson asked for names and evidence, and stated that prosecution would follow continued efforts to enforce the trust agreement.
>
> At a meeting of the wholesale grocers it was resolved to stand together and fight the demands of the trust at all hazards.

A man familiar with the workings of the American Tobacco company, or cigarette trust, as it is called, said it was a move to prevent retailers from cutting prices. "Some of the large concerns who sell all sorts of merchandise sell cigarettes at a ruinous figure as an attraction," he continued, "and it is the desire to stop such work. The trust wants to regulate the price. A year ago the jobbers were selling at ruinous rates, and the trust advanced the price from $3.80 to $4 on 1,000. If the jobber sold at the schedule price he could at the end of the month get a rebate of 20 cents. This so increased the business of the trust that it determined to work a similar scheme with the retailers who get a rebate, or 'donation,' as the trust calls it, of 50 cents on each 1,000. The jobbers have to O. K. all the bills of the retailers before they can get this 'donation,' but in all the larger houses an extra clerk is required. It places the trust in a position, however, to take entire charge of the distribution of cigarettes at any time it sees fit. The expense of an extra clerk to look after the 'donation' bills is not taken kindly by the wholesalers.

"The Chicago jobbers have gone into the scheme, I believe, but at Galveston and San Francisco they object and a bitter war is looked for."

R. M. Parker the local agent for the trust, said he knew nothing of the fight in Galveston or San Francisco, but that the Chicago grocers appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the arrangements. There was no attempt on the part of the company to dictate prices and no contracts were made with the dealers. The company made the "donation" to every dealer who made application. He did not understand that the dealer had to sell at a certain price in order to get the "donation."

ALLEGED DISHONESTY COMES TO LIGHT.

Charges Against the Late J. C. McComb by His Former Partners.

Hermann Haussman and Sola B. Dunn filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday asking an accounting from Henry H. Gage, administrator of the estate of their dead partner, James C. McComb. In May, 1886, Haussman, McComb and Dunn formed a partnership to manufacture and sell sugical and veterinary instruments at No. 122 Randolph street. McComb was the bookkeeper, cashier, and financial manager, and the affairs of the firm have never been adjusted. Complainants allege that a few months after the death of McComb, Dec. 3, 1890, they discovered that from time to time he had adopted and pursued a dishonest course. They claim that from the beginning he began to misappropriate funds and his accounts for the first two years have been destroyed. But covering a period from April, 1888, they aver that he falsified his cash balances and appropriated to his own use more than $5,000, and during the first few years he defrauded them out of at least $10,000. Complainants declare that McComb has forfeited all claim of interest in the partnership. The administrator demands an accounting from the complainants in the Probate Court, and they ask the Circuit Court to appoint a receiver, if necessary, to sell the firm assets and for a decree against the administration for McComb's interest.

ENTRANCE GATES AT THE SOO CANAL.

No Decision Reached by the Government as to Their Width.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—No decision has been reached by the government with reference to the proposal to change the width of the entrance gates at the Soo Canal. The Chief Engineer has not yet sent in his report to the Minister on the subject, and until Mr. Howell has the report from him the matter will not be brought up in the council. The new lock on the Michigan side is being constructed 600 feet long by 100 feet wide, with gates of the same width, and the suggestion has been made that the lock on the Canada side should be modeled on the same plans. It is said, however, that Mr. Trudeau, superintendent of construction, is inclined to favor a lock 900 feet long and 60 feet wide. The advantages to be derived from a lock of this size are that three vessels could be placed in it in succession instead of four vessels in pairs, as would be the case with the shorter but wider basin, and the narrower gates could be opened and closed more expeditiously. Another proposal is that the government should construct two separate basins side by side so that either lock would be available if the other were damaged.

NEW ROUTE FROM LIVERPOOL TO CHICAGO

Fast Steamers to Be Established from Quebec in Connection with the Canadian Pacific.

Quebec, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—It is proposed to establish a line of fast steamers between this port and Liverpool, and Sir George Baden Powell, one of the British Commissioners in the Bering Sea affair, is promoting the scheme. President Van Horne states that the new steamship line has been finally decided upon. The vessels are to be of immense capacity and to have the speed of the fastest steamships running to New York. They will run in connection with the Canadian Pacific railway, and taking into consideration the Canadian Pacific railway short line to Chicago and the shorter ocean passage to Quebec Mr. Van Horne believes that passengers from Europe via the St. Lawrence will be landed by his through line in Chicago within a few hours of the time that those via New York will be disembarked at the latter port. The present intention of the Canadian Pacific railway is to have the new steamship line running between Liverpool and Quebec before the opening of the World's Fair.

HIS INSANE PASSION.

LOUIS ARMAND, THE FRENCH TUTOR, BECOMES A LUNATIC.

He Madly Loves the Wife of Charles B. Alexander, a Member of the New York Bar—His Infatuation Began When She Was His Pupil—He Writes Madly Against Inspector Byrnes—Directors of the Standard Gaslight Company Demand $2,000,000 from Wallace C. Andrews.

New York, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Love has inflamed to madness the brain of Louis Armand, a struggling literary French gentleman, whose home is the world and whose occupation for the last twelve years has been that of a crazy man chasing the fickle dart from Cupid's bow. Armand has been in jail and in lunatic asylums, yet the fever of his devotion has never lost any of its consuming energy. He has followed his idol from San Francisco to New York and as a reward for his constancy was locked up again this afternoon by two of Inspector Brynes' detectives—Crowley and McCluskey—taken to the Tombs Police Court, and from there sent to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as a dangerous, insane person. The story of Armand loses more of its picturesqueness from the fact that the object of his regard is Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, wife of one of the leading lawyers of New York, and a woman prominent in society. Alexander's home is at No. 4 West Fifty-eighth street. When Mrs. Alexander was Miss Crocker, daughter of the California millionaire, Armand was Miss Crocker's French tutor.

Armand's latest delusion is that Mrs. Alexander has been divorced. In his pocket was found a touching epistle. It was written in French, and, when translated, reads as follows:

> Mrs. Herriot Crocker Alexander, No. 4 West Fifty-eighth street, New York: I expected a letter from you yesterday evening or this morning. As I did not receive it I feel anxious and disappointed, and I take the liberty of sending you this letter through a French gentleman, who has been my constant companion for the last six months. I hope you will forgive me for taking this method for knowing whether my visit will be agreeable or not. You are divorced again; you are in your own house; you are your own mistress; what can prevent you from seeing me now? I have a sad presentiment. Have these people lied to you again? Do you believe them again? No, you are too intelligent. I can swear before God that I have been true to you for the last fourteen months. I never lie. I do love you and worship you. I am only living for you. I loved you the first time I saw you when you were a sweet little girl. All my thoughts and hopes of happiness are bound up in you. They swear falsely; they manufacture evidence, bribe witnesses, have men and women ready to swear to anything and ready to do anything for money. I saw Inspector Byrnes coming down the steps of your house the other day when I was returning from a walk with my friend. Beware of him; he plays a double game; he is the secret leader of that gang. They pay him for protection and always escape punishment. He is capable of doing anything for money. He is the greatest autocrat I have ever seen. How can you trust him? You have exposed him and his gang; he hates you and me at the bottom of his heart, and I would stab him if I thought I would not be detected. I went to see him three times to beg him to call on you and ask you if I could write and pay you a visit. He always gave me an evasive answer. So, following the impulses and dictates of my bleeding heart, I write to put you on your guard. Yours devotedly, Armand.

Armand will probably be recommitted to Ward's Island Insane Asylum tomorrow.

MUST HAVE TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

That Is Demanded of Wallace C. Andrews—He Makes a Proposition.

New York, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Ten men sat in a back room on the third floor of the New York Steam company's building this afternoon and sturdily "bluffed" one another. It was not a game of poker, but it was a game for high stakes—a matter of millions. The players were the directors of the Standard Gaslight company, a majority of whom are engaged in an effort to compel ex-President Wallace C. Andrews and the widows of Gen. F. B. Spinola and H. A. Monheimer to give up $2,000,000 of the $5,000,000 worth of common stock which, it is claimed, Mr. Andrews presented largely to himself and in smaller sums to the New York Steam company, which he owned, and to Gen. Spinola and Monheimer. The directors propose to go into court early next week and ask to have made permanent the injunction which they secured in September against Mr. Andrews to restrain him from selling any more of his share of the stock, amounting, so they declare, to $3,400,000. In the meantime they threaten sweeping suits against Mr. Andrews to recover the whole amount and a criminal prosecution for obtaining money under false pretenses if $2,000,000 is not paid over to them by Monday next. Mr. Andrews says that he has but a block of $1,500,000 of the stock in his possession, but he will surrender that provided Mrs. Spinola and Mrs. Monheimer put in $250,000 each, and thus make up the $2,000,000. Otherwise he will give nothing, no matter what may be threatened. The representatives of Mrs. Spinola and Mrs. Monheimer declare that Mr. Andrews wants to make them bear more than their share. They will give back $125,000 each, but not a cent more. This leaves the sum of $250,000 to come from somebody, because a majority of the directors swear they must have that $2,000,000.

THEOSOPHY, THE NEW DOCTRINE.

Mrs. Annie Besant, the English Leader, Arrives in New York and Is Interviewed.

New York, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. Annie Besant, leader of the English theosophists since the death of Mme. Blavatsky, arrived in New York from Liverpool today. She said tonight that she had come chiefly for her health, but incidentally would look after the interests of theosophy in America. She will leave for home Dec. 9. "Theosophy is rapidly growing in popular interest in England," said she. "We have extended our field of labor to all the larger cities of the kingdom, and we find everywhere a willingness to learn about the new faith. Of actual converts to theosophy we have 1,000 to 1,500, and additions are constantly being made. It is not true that my views on theosophy have recently changed. The practical benefits which our faith confers upon the world come chiefly from the doctrines which theosophy teaches of reincarnation and the brotherhood of man. We believe that in this form of earth life every man is building the character which he will have in the next form of life into which he will pass, and the acceptance of this doctrine tends to moral and correct living. We find these ideas appealing strongly to the working classes and confidently count on gathering great strength among them."

"Can you reconcile theosophy with socialism?"

"Not with dynamic socialism," said Mrs. Besant, "because theosophy is opposed to force; but with the brotherhood idea in socialism theosophy is always allied. Socialistic ideas, by the way, are making rapid headway in Great Britain. They are not called by that name, but they are of that character. National legislation is tending strongly in the same direction." Mrs. Besant will deliver four lectures during her stay in this country—one tomorrow night and one the following Sunday night at Chickering Hall, one in Philadelphia, and one in Fort Wayne, Ind.

NATIONAL EXHIBIT OF SILKS.

Meeting of the National Association Next Wednesday to Ascertain Views.

New York, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The World's Fair Commissioners of New Jersey had a meeting tonight with the silk manufacturers at Paterson for the purpose of learning what action they desired to take with regard to an exhibit in the silk trade. The manufacturers concluded that it would be best to make a combined exhibit if possible. It was arranged to call a meeting of the Silk Association of America in New York Wednesday afternoon next to ascertain the views of the members as to a national exhibit. On the same evening a meeting of Paterson manufacturers will be held to receive the report from the National Association and decide what should be done.

POLICE CAPTURE A BADGER GANG.

Four Notorious Characters Taken In While Robbing a Coffee Merchant.

New York, Nov. 27.—The police tonight scooped down on a "badger gang" at No. 147 East Twenty-sixth street and captured "Tim" Oats, William Ferguson, alias "Billy" Dellera; Jack Walsh, and "Mike" McCarthy, alias "Wreck" Donovan, together with two women, Jennie Jones, alias Alice Oates, and Annie Davis. These people were captured in the act of robbing Charles Kenny, a wealthy coffee merchant of Cincinnati, whom they had inveigled into their den. Kenny is thought to be a fictitious name, but he is stopping at the Hoffman House. The whole gang are well-known thieves and have served several terms in prison.

CHURCH PROPERTY TO BE TAXED.

All Except the Land and Buildings Returned by the Assessor.

New York, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Daniel Sturm, the Town Assessor of Union Hill, N. J., has returned in his list all property owned by the religious societies except the church and the land on which the building stands. All the other holdings of the societies are taxed. This is the first time this has been done, as all the property belonging to religious bodies has been exempt. The Assessor states that he is acting under the direction of the State Board of Assessors, to whom he applied for instructions. The Union Hill societies will probably unite and appeal to the courts.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

Assembling of the Distinguished Prelates—Cardinal Gibbons Passes a Quiet Day.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27.—Arrangements are now complete for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of Archbishop Peter Richard Kenrick. Ecclesiastics from almost every diocese in the United States will participate in the ceremonies, which will begin Sunday morning with the celebration of the solemn Pontifical mass by Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by many prelates. Besides representatives of the church in America, the Pope's Chamberlain, Mgr. O'Bryan, will assist. The ceremonies will continue for four days. The program embraces high masses Sunday in all churches in the city by visiting prelates; the jubilee mass Monday, in which many of the vestments used will be pure gold; the reception to the venerable Archbishop; the torchlight procession Monday night, in which between 25,000 and 30,000 Roman Catholics will take part; the children's jubilee greeting, in which all the children of all the parochial schools will participate, and grand sacred concert by the combined Catholic church choirs of the city. Wednesday Archbishop Kenrick will be given a reception by the Marquette club, at which all members of the Catholic hierarchy visiting the city and many prominent citizens will be present. The same evening the Catholic Knights of America will tender a reception to their supreme spiritual director, the Most Rev. Father Janssons. Cardinal Gibbons passed a very quiet day. Many laymen called at Archbishop Kenrick's residence, but they were unable to see the distinguished head of the Roman Catholic Church in America. At the solicitation of the Sisters of the Visitation Convent his Eminence this morning went to the convent and said mass, and tomorrow morning he will celebrate mass at the Mullanphy Hospital at 7:30 o'clock. The arrivals this evening include Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia and Archbishop Williams of Baltimore. Archbishop Corrigan of New York is expected tomorrow morning.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF COTTON CROP.

A Heavier Movement than Was Expected Has Taken Place in the Last Seven Days.

New Orleans, Nov. 27.—Secretary Hester's Cotton Exchange statement shows a heavier movement than was expected by the trade, as the amount brought into sight during the week was 435,000 bales. The total shows a decrease of 7,466 as compared with last week, but an increase over the corresponding seven days of last year of 84,663 bales, and 72,087 over the same time year before last. The leading features this week are the large overland and export movements and the free takings by American spinners. The net overland reached 73,308 bales, against 52,454 for the corresponding seven days last season and 40,837 for the same time year before last. Foreign exports during the week were 255,088 bales against 192,991 for the corresponding seven days of last year, or an increase of 17,291 bales over last week and 62,097 over the same time last year. Northern spinners, including the 73,308 bales shipped to them overland, have taken 104,415 bales, an excess of 40,607 over this week last year, bringing their total thus far to date 103,973 more than for the corresponding eighty-eight days of last year. A result of these movements has been that stocks have increased but 59 or 81 bales within the week, while they ran up during this week last year 77,772.

NOVEL BALL OF THE "GROATIE BUCKIES"

Music, Speech, Recitation, Dancing, and the "Reel o' Tulloch" at Emerson Hall.

The "Groatie Buckies" ball was given last night at Emerson Hall by the John O'Groat Caithness Association. There was before the dancing a varied program as follows: Piano solo, Mlle. Quamta Pinta; President's address, D. H. McBeath; song, Miss Grant; violin solo, J. S. Lee; quartet, Columbia Quartet; character dance, J. McBeath; recital, E. K. Cormack; piano solo, Miss McBeath; address, John Auld; song, James Martin; song, Miss Hagerman; piccolo solo, P. James; character dance, T. Cameron.

When this program was concluded the grand march began. This was followed by a genuine Scotch reel and the "Reel o' Tulloch," the most difficult of Scotch character dances. Four experts are required to execute it properly. Last night it was executed to bagpipe accompaniment by Messrs. Grant, McBeath, Cameron, and Clark, all in Highland costume. Plaids of different clans were numerous, the Stuart being in the majority.

WILL NOT LOSE ALL THE BEQUEST.

What Chicago University Will Get from the Ogden Estate.

Prof. Harper of the University of Chicago says that the new university will not lose the handsome sum of $500,000 from the William B. Ogden estate, as is generally supposed. He says that the loss to the university by the decision of the courts will only include that part of the property which is situated in New York, and that is only a tenth part of the estate at the outside. The university, he says, had been expecting trouble from that quarter for some time past and consequently there was no surprise when it was announced that it would be minus a bequest that was in itself a fortune.

President Harper apprehends no difficulty in obtaining the remaining nine-tenths of the estate, which consists of property in New Jersey and Illinois, and he is confident that the heirs will discontinue the fight.

BUFFALO IS BLOCKADED WITH GRAIN.

An Order Made Allowing the Erie Canal to Remain Open Longer.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The official order that the State canals close Nov. 30 has been modified so that the Erie will remain open until Dec. 5. This extension was brought about by the request of shippers and the Chambers of Commerce of Buffalo and New York, to enable the movement of some of the great accumulation of grain in Buffalo. Never before in its history as an intermediate shipping center has Buffalo had such an amount of grain in its harbor and elevators. It is estimated that there are 3,000,000 bushels. The railroads cannot furnish enough cars to move the grain as it should be moved and the canal authorities had to be appealed to to help in the matter.

Attempted Highway Robbery at Rockford.

Rockford, Ill., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—As the guests were assembling at a reception at the home of Banker A. D. Forbes tonight a man stepped from behind a tree in the front yard and put a pistol to the head of George Hepburn, an aged gentleman, and demanded his money. He said the slightest noise would be met by instant death. Mr. Hepburn handed over his money, and when the thief turned to go struck his pistol from his hand and grappled with him. His cries brought other gentlemen to his assistance, and the highwayman was captured and lodged in jail.

Getting a Jury in the Graves Case.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 27.—The attorneys in the Graves murder trial were busy all day in their attempts to secure a jury. Nearly 100 jurors and talesmen were examined, and when court adjourned tonight a jury had temporarily been accepted. Both sides have quite a number of challenges yet, all of which will probably be used tomorrow. It is doubtful whether the case will be ready for trial before Tuesday or Saturday.

BROKERS ARE BROKEN

FIELD, LINDLEY, WIECHERS & CO. MAKE AN ASSIGNMENT.

Collapse of a Large Stock and Grain Commission House on Wall Street—Charles W. Gould Is Assignee—Edward M. Field, the Senior of the Firm and Son of Cyrus W. Field, Is Insane—This Is Given as the Cause—Others Charge They Were Caught in the Corn Deal.

New York, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co., with offices in the Washington Building, one of the most prominent stock and grain commission houses in Wall street, announced its suspension just before noon today in the Stock and Produce Exchanges. Edward M. Field, the senior partner, is a son of Cyrus W. Field. The firm has always been regarded as one of the strongest in the trade. Surprise was increased when it was learned that the assignment had been made on account of the sudden mental collapse of Edward M. Field, the senior member of the firm. In other words, Mr. Field has become insane, and, as he has had complete charge of the firm's financial dealings, matters have, by his sudden illness, been left in such a muddle that an assignment was made in order that things might be straightened out. It was stated today by Assignee Gould that Mr. Field had been failing mentally for some time past. He had been told that members of Mr. Field's family had noticed peculiarities in his actions for a year past. It was never suspected, however, until within the last week that he was not able to attend to business. Loss of memory was his first symptom, and now he cannot tell anything about what he has been doing the last few weeks. Mr. Field is 43 years old. He has remained at home under the doctors' care for two days. Although he is able to go about his mind wanders all the time. His condition is believed to be due entirely to overwork, and was probably brought on in its present acute form by the death of his mother, which occurred Monday. His father, Cyrus W. Field, is also at home, and is prostrated by his wife's death and the discovery of his son's condition. The members of the firm are Edward M. Field, Daniel A. Lindley, John Frederick Wiechers, and Herman C. Helms. The assignment was made to Charles W. Gould without preferences. It has been intimated that the firm was hurt by the corner in November corn, but this is denied by the assignee. The grain markets were only slightly affected by the announcement. Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific railroad company; ex-Judge John F. Dillon, counsel of the company, and Gen. G. M. Dodge, a large stockholder, are trying to ascertain the condition of certain Union Pacific securities that are held by the firm for loans. These gentlemen have no idea as to what condition the securities are in and fear that they have been hypothecated.

Union Pacific Securities Held by Them.

At 3:30 o'clock neither the assignee nor any of the firm members had returned to the office. Judge Dillon grew impatient and said he did not propose to wait any longer. "We are ready to pay the firm," he said, "and we want our securities. In fact, we have been trying to pay them for some time, but our securities are not forthcoming. It appears that they have disposed of them, but they could not legally do so without the consent of the company, which was not given. If the securities are not accounted for this evening I shall advertise for them tomorrow. It is believed that the paper of the Union Pacific held by the firm amounts to about $600,000. It was later reported that the Union Pacific securities were sold today on the Stock Exchange and that the road would get out an injunction to prevent their delivery. About 4 o'clock E. B. Thurber came into the firm's office. He was in search of some securities belonging to a friend who had negotiated a loan with Field, Lindley, Wichers & Co. They could not be found, nor could Mr. Gould be found.

Rumor has it that the firm has been lending money on securities at 30 and 40 per cent discount and then selling the securities at full value. Further, that several borrowers have asked for their securities, which have not been produced. The rumor has not been substantiated.

No Statement of the Firm's Indebtedness.

Numerous reports were afloat, placing the firm's indebtedness all the way from $100,000 to $1,500,000, but no correct statement could be secured. Notwithstanding the statement of Mr. Gould that Edward Field was at his house under medical treatment the servant at his house insisted in the afternoon that he left in the morning, saying he was going to the office.

One of the partners denies that corn had anything to do with their difficulty and says that their matters are disarranged and that they do not know how they stand, considering which, he said, the firm thought best to send out a notice of inability to meet its obligations. On the other hand prominent operators in the corn trade say that they know the firm has had a hard time getting through its transactions in the staple, that it sold the cash corn to some little extent, [illegible] over by the White failure, and that they were unable to buy it back for deliveries in this month. It is also currently reported that the firm has had some losses through bond operations in the street. It is not possible to learn much of a loss in grain here, it occurring, it is stated, more largely in Chicago deals. At the Coffee Exchange there was some effect from the failure, where it was said that the firm was interested to the extent of at least 5,000 bags (some say 15,000 bags). Nothing transpired at the Cotton Exchange.

[Somebody is short on November corn. Whether the short interest is centered in one individual or divided among a score of traders nobody seems able to find out. The size of the line is also a matter of doubt. Well posted traders say it may be a half million, while others say it cannot be over 100,000 bushels. In just a week the price of November corn has advanced from 50 to 80 cents, the latter price having been touched yesterday. There is nothing in the action of the brokers in the corn pit that would suggest to the outsider that a "corner is on." Trading in this manipulated delivery is very much restricted, the total sales yesterday not exceeding 30,000 bushels. Ten thousand of this was sold at 80 cents, Seymour taking one-fifth. Bartlett & Frazier, [illegible] Bros., Andrews and Coster, and Martin are generally recognized as the leaders on the "long side." The majority of the traders seem to think that some one individual is short 100,000 bushels or so. The impression prevails that whoever is short is going to stand until the end of the month, make a tender of new No. 2 corn to fill his contracts, and in case the clique refuses to accept it carry the matter into court, and see if he cannot beat them there.

New No. 2 corn, for all commercial purposes, is equal to contract No. 2, except that it contains a trifle more moisture. It is quite possible that before next Monday the price for November corn may be pushed to $1. The advance in the November option has had practically no effect on corn for May delivery, in which the bulk of speculative trading is done.

The announcement yesterday of the failure of Field, Lindley & Co. of New York had little or no effect on prices. The trade here believes the house was wrecked chiefly through its interest in the [illegible]con White corn corner of last September which ended so disastrously. For a month the local trade has had no confidence in the financial stability of the house. Its lack of promptness in responding to calls for margins early this month caused Chicago houses carrying trades for it to notify the firm that its business was no longer desirable.

Field, Lindley & Co. at one time had an office in this city and were prominent in commercial circles. During the last few months they have dropped out of prominence. Cyrus Field was at one time a member of the firm, but he retired about a year ago. There is a theory here that the house disposed of its long corn after the White failure and went "short" for November. If this supposition is correct some of its losses are easily accounted for. Some long wheat was sold out for the firm on the announcement of its assignment, but prices were unaffected.

King & Harlow, who were formerly connected with Field, Lindley & Co.'s Chicago house, had open trades for the New York house at the time of its suspension. They held margins against these trades which protected them from all loss.

Bartlett, Frazier & Co. are one of the firms credited with connection with the pool handling the deal. Mr. Bartlett said yesterday, "There is no corner, despite all this talk, which has simply been the outcome of the recent advance in prices. There is quite a line of shorts out and in covering they have bought freely. As a consequence prices have advanced rapidly. This attempt to cover has been the sole cause of the rise in value. There is nothing sensational about the matter. It is not unusual for corn to reach 75 cents a bushel. These folks who are crying 'corner' should remember that cash corn sold at 76½ cents last spring and there was no suspicion of a corner then, when we had 5,000,000 bushels in store in Chicago."]

Other Business Failures.

New York, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—William H. Bird & Co., cigar merchants and agents at No. 47 Broadway, made an assignment today to Benjamin F. Jackson, with a preference of $1,000.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 27.—The Clinton Loan Association at Clinton, Sampson County, has suspended. It was a small State banking company with a capital of $50,000, and has been known to be in a shaky condition for some months.

Winona, Minn., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—[illegible] Steinbauer, one of the pioneer manufacturers and boot and shoe dealers of this city, assigned today. Liabilities, $6,000; assets, $4,000.

Greenwood, Miss., Nov. 27.—A. J. [illegible] & Co. were attached today for $10,000. Assets $30,000. Inability to collect caused the failure.

GRAIN BLOCKADE RAISED AT LAST.

South Dakota's Extremity Over for the Time.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The grain blockade has been raised in this State, temporarily at least; but another is expected at any moment. The Railroad Commissioners have returned from their visit to Chicago and St. Paul, where they interviewed the officials at the head of the various railway systems, and were assured that everything would be done within the power of the companies to relieve the stagnation which exists in the transportation of grain. This week the Milwaukee has sent 200 extra "empties" into the State, while the Northwestern and Omaha lines have done equally as well. Buyers who had stopped buying grain for want of cars, have gone to work again and are filling the empties by shoveling the grain from the wagon box while their elevators are groaning with the heavy weight they have to carry. E. McKinney of the Railway Commission states that by the figures of the board the Milwaukee and Northwestern each day haul out of the State 1,000 cars of grain, and with the Omaha and the Great Northern 1,500 cars would be a small estimate of the grain shipped daily. The snowstorm of yesterday did not clog up the railway. Should a snowstorm prevail and anything like a snow blockade exist, purchasers of grain would be compelled to close down immediately. The Commission believes it will be three weeks before the elevators can be emptied.

Lottery Men Admitted to Bail.

Huron, S. D., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—United States District-Attorney Sterling has a message from the Louisiana District Court announcing that Paul Conrad, Joseph [illegible] M. Arnault, Joseph and P. F. Herwig, Valeton, P. Labarre, L. Poche, J. [illegible], A. J. Bachemein, and P. Voorhies, all indicted by the recent United States grand jury of this State for complicity with the Louisiana Lottery, have been admitted to bail in $2,000 to answer at the April term of court at Sioux Falls. The Louisiana Judge granted a writ of removal to this effect, but he refused to set the date of their appearance for the December term of court as requested by Attorney Sterling.

Two Brothers Fatally Stabbed.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Leonard Stark and his brother Nicolas were stabbed this morning at a German dance. Ben Kruse and Joe Lange are now in jail charged with being the responsible parties. The Starks seemed to have a desire to fight when they entered the hall and picked on the young men under arrest, and before any one realized what happened the Starks received the wounds which may result fatally.

Judgment Rendered on Two Old Notes.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Judge Brown awarded Riley D. Atkinson a judgment of $600 on two notes twenty years old today. They were given by Thomas [illegible] for the purchase of a grocery in [illegible] in 1870. [illegible]

Heirs to an English Baronetcy Found.

Marshall, Ill., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—For several years [illegible] Harry, and Joe Nelson [illegible] their mother and stepfather named Kennedy [illegible] about seven miles north of Marshall. [illegible] was an English baronet [illegible]

Received Counterfeit Money Circulars.

Portland, Ind., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Several citizens [illegible] received from New York [illegible]

Officers of the Epworth League Elected.

Galesburg, Ill., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The Epworth League convention of the Galesburg district [illegible] the Rev. G. J. Luckey of Galesburg; Secretary, Miss Libbie [illegible]

Death of Chicago's First German Woman.

Elgin, Ill., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—[illegible] Mrs. Martin Stranssel [illegible] Mrs. Stranssel [illegible] the first German woman [illegible]

Cannot Get the Large Crop Threshed.

Grand Forks, N. D., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The St. Paul Jobbers' Union [illegible] about 9,000 laborers into this State. [illegible]

CAN'T SUPPRESS MARRIAGE LICENSES.

How Some Shrinking Candidates for Matrimonial Honors Act.

Now and then a candidate for matrimonial bliss presents himself to Clerk Salmonson [illegible] of the Marriage License Bureau and [illegible] his application for a license with the query:

"Can I have this kept out of the papers?"

"Possibly you may," [illegible] suave reply, with an emphasis on [illegible] "but I have no power to prevent the papers from publishing it."

[illegible]

"I tell them," said Clerk Salmonson, "when they make objections that [illegible]

Moore of St. Paul Knocked Out by Noland.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 27.—Dick Moore, the St. Paul welterweight, was knocked out [illegible] by Tom Noland of Omaha [illegible]

Confirmed the Sale of the Road.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 27.—[illegible] Central Trust company of New York [illegible] pany and the Ohio Loan and Trust company [illegible] The Brice-Thomas syndicate [illegible]

HE HAS A BAD HABIT.

ABSENT-MINDEDNESS OF A CHICAGO HOTEL GUEST.

He Mislays Many Things and Finally Leaves a Pocketbook Containing Papers Worth $10,000—North Side Cable-Car Conductor Nelson Gets Into a Predicament—A Plan to Run Electric Omnibuses on Boulevards—Mrs. Henrietta Snell Seriously Ill—Other Local News.

Clerk P. C. Crane of Gore's Hotel on Clark street is waiting for somebody to come along and give him a purse with certificates and notes in it amounting to $10,000. The purse was lost by C. F. McCarthy of Jefferson, Ia., while he was in this city a few days ago. Mr. McCarthy is a railroad contractor and his characteristic trait is absentmindedness. He has lost dozens of umbrellas by leaving them behind him in street-cars.

When he goes to put a stamp on his letter he is likely to thrust his pocketbook into the mail-box and put the letter carefully away in his pocket. The last time he was in the city he forgot his overshoes.

In what way he lost the purse containing the notes and certificates he was unable to say. He had also some bills and small change in it, but the amount was comparatively trifling. Therefore Mr. McCarthy did not worry much over his loss, for the certificates are for money in the Jefferson, Ia., bank and no one can draw on them without Mr. McCarthy's indorsement.

A reward, however, awaits the person who returns the purse, certificates, and notes to Gore's Hotel. If the currency is missing it will not make any difference, as the reward will be paid in any case.

CONDUCTOR NELSON IN TROUBLE.

He Tried to Put William Weadley Off a North Side Car.

Car Conductor Charles E. Nelson of the Fullerton avenue line will probably not collect any fares today. He has been guilty of what Supt. Roach of the North Chicago Street Railway company denounces as most imprudent conduct. One of the passengers on the car on which Nelson acted as conductor was William Weadley of the firm of Weadley, Cleary & Co., distillers and importers at Nos. 54 and 56 South Water street. Mr. Weadley was on his way down town yesterday morning. At Schiller street a woman wanted to get off, but could not attract the attention of the conductor. She was much chagrined at being carried past her destination, especially as there was so much snow on the ground.

Mr. Weadley, who was standing up near the rear door of the car, tried to bring the car to a stop. Unintentionally he pulled the register cord, instead of the bell signal, and the register rang up a fare.

Seeing the mistake he made he grasped the proper bell rope and the car stopped. The woman took her departure. The jingle of the fare indicator did not fail to attract the conductor and his wrath was great. Without giving Mr. Weadley a chance to pay for the fare he rang up he grabbed him with both hands by the collar of his greatcoat, and without even the formality of bringing the car to a halt he was about to fling him off. While being pushed through the door Mr. Weadley's finger was scratched.

A few of the passengers interfered. The conductor desisted for the time being, but he went into another car and brought another conductor with him to assist in ejecting Mr. Weadley.

The passengers were getting wrathful and they threatened to throw both collectors of nickels off if they attempted to carry out their intention. Mr. Weadley offered to pay a nickel at the end of the route, but the conductor refused to take it.

Supt. Roach was much annoyed to hear of the happening. "We do not allow our employés to do such things with impunity," he said. "It was a most imprudent thing for that conductor to do. Most decidedly he shall be discharged tomorrow morning if we find the facts are as they have been represented. We have no use for such a man."

"I never before was subjected to such ill-treatment," said Mr. Weadley speaking on the subject, "and I have a long time ridden on the street-cars of Chicago. Not in thirty years has any man laid his hand on me in an aggressive way. I have heard that this same conductor was the cause of a man breaking his arm a few weeks ago in a similar happening, and evidently he is not the man to be a conductor."

Mr. Weadley declined to say what action he would take in the matter.

TO RUN ELECTRIC OMNIBUSES.

A New Plan for a Vehicle to Run on the Boulevards.

Visitors during the World's Fair can be taken from the heart of the city to the grounds in electric omnibuses. This is what the Chicago Boulevard Electric 'Bus company promises to do. The company was incorporated yesterday at Springfield with a capital stock of $100,000. The incorporators are H. B. Meech, a manufacturer of electric batteries and appliances at No. 891 West Kinzie street; his son Frank, who is associated with him, and T. B. Meech.

"The motor to be used on this line," said Frank Meech yesterday, "is an invention of our own. It is a storage battery, which possesses one great point of superiority over most batteries of that kind—it is much lighter. The cells we use weigh only three and one-half pounds each. We shall use fifty-five cells in each 'bus, making the entire weight of the plant less than 200 pounds. It will be necessary to use only half of these at a time, the rest being kept in reserve in case of accidents.

"We will be able to run them at a speed of ten miles an hour. The speed can be regulated by the driver with an arrangement similar to that on electric cars. There is also another appliance convenient to the driver, who is at the front of the vehicle, by which he can guide the vehicle at will. He will not only be able to turn corners but to drive up close to the curb so as to enable passengers to get on or off without stepping out into a muddy street.

"The floor of the 'bus will be lower than that of the ordinary omnibus—it will be only a few inches above the ground. The 'bus will be double-decked. The lower deck will seat thirty passengers, and will be divided into six compartments, each compartment having a separate entrance on the side. This arrangement will make it pleasant for small parties to charter a compartment or two for a trip. The top will seat fifteen passengers, who will sit as passengers do on other 'buses having top seats.

"The cost of running the 'buses will be insignificant after they are built. We expect to put on at least twenty, and they will cost $25,000 to $30,000. We can stock up fifty cells at a time, and in three hours can supply all we need to use. The power we will use will be equivalent to two five horse-power engines. We want to have things in shape in time for the World's Fair, and hope to be able to secure permission to run on the boulevards."

ILLNESS OF MRS. HENRIETTA SNELL.

Suffering from a Severe Attack of Bronchial Trouble.

Mrs. Henrietta Snell is seriously ill with bronchial trouble at her home, No. 425 Washington boulevard. The attending physicians do not think she is in any immediate danger. She was taken ill suddenly Thursday night. Dr. O. C. De Wolf was called, and as she grew rapidly worse Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stone were sent for. In a short time her condition became so critical that a consultation was deemed advisable, and Drs. D. W. Graham and J. S. Knox were called.

"Mrs. Snell is resting much easier tonight," said Dr. De Wolf last evening. "It is difficult for me to say just what I think her chances for recovery are on account of her advanced years. The trouble was brought on by the sudden change of the weather and is a sort of bronchial affection. I do not consider that she is in any immediate danger."

Mr. and Mrs. Stone remained at the house last night.

INVESTIGATING THE ACCIDENT.

Blame for the Fortieth-Street Collision Not Fixed—One Serious Case.

The women and children who were injured Thursday evening at Fortieth street and Ashland avenue in the collision between the Stock-Yards engine and the street-car in which they were riding are recovering. The homes of all were visited yesterday by representatives of the street-car and Stock-Yards companies. The most serious case is that of Mrs. Lamoreaux's baby, which was burned by the stove.

Supt. Law of the Switching Association declined to make any statement, and all that Claim Agent Stoning of the City Railway company would say was that the Stock-Yards company was responsible for the accident. All the stories agree that the street-car was on the crossing when the engine started up, but that its approach to the crossing was hidden by a train that was pulling in an opposite direction.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Postponed on Account of the Street-Cars.

The mass-meeting called for last night at Aurora Turner Hall by delegates of thirty-four Turner societies to protest against the action of the police in raiding Greif's Hall was postponed until next Monday night. The breaking of the Milwaukee avenue cable, the stoppage of all travel in that part of the city not only on the cable but by horse-cars as well, because of the cable-cars blocking the tracks, were the cause of the postponement. The speakers, Gen. Lieb, Jesse Cox, Dr. Ernst Schmidt, Olaf E. Ray, J. F. Geeting, and others, were present, as well as 300 men and many women. The Executive committee of the Turner societies met and decided that as it wished all members to have a chance to attend the meeting should be postponed until Monday night.

Light for North Side Cable-Cars.

The cars running on the North Side cable lines will hereafter be lighted with electricity while passing through the La Salle street tunnel. The trouble has been with the trolley wheels attached to the top of the cars. They have been projected too high to run under some of the cross-beams in the car barns. Some of the obstructions have been removed, and in consequence the Clark street and Lincoln avenue cars are now being lighted. The defect in the Wells street cars will be remedied next week and after that the electrical apparatus will be employed. The electric current has been supplied regularly, but heretofore only one car in a half-dozen has been able to connect with it.

Decided Against the City.

Judge Shepard granted a permanent injunction yesterday restraining the City of Chicago from using a strip of land for a public highway now used by the Rosehill Cemetery company for an entrance to its burial grounds. The city claimed that a portion of the land had been in use by the public for a roadway for more than twenty years, and therefore the city was entitled to the continuous easement and use by reason of prescription. The company maintained ownership, and denied having ever dedicated the land to public use. The court held that the city had no right to the strip by dedication or otherwise. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

Only a Few Have Resigned.

Supt. McClaughry said yesterday that his general order relating to filling the vacancies of officers retired might be delayed somewhat on account of the slowness with which the resignations of those to be retired were coming in. It was his intention to have issued the order today. The resignation of Detective James Morgan was the first to reach the Superintendent's hands. Detectives Simmons and Ellis, Sergts. Dewey, Shannon, and Nye, Lieut. Smith, and Patrolmen Gavin and Treulich followed suit. Patrolman William Brennan sent in his affidavit that he was only 36 years old.

May Erect the Sheds.

An apparent difference of opinion between Louis O'Neill and his predecessor as Commissioner of Public Buildings, John M. Dunphy, led Delilah L. Richmond to file a bill in the Superior Court yesterday. She represents that Commissioner Dunphy issued a permit allowing her to erect two sheds at Nos. 2504 and 2506 Dearborn street. Commissioner O'Neill and Superintendent of Police McClaughry, she says, have hindered her from doing the work, and she asks that they be restrained from further interference. Judge Shepard issued the order.

Charged with Stealing Money.

Henry Fehlman was arraigned yesterday morning before Justice Mahoney of Lake View for obtaining money under false pretenses. The charge was preferred by Hans Marquette, proprietor of the Lake View clothing house, No. 1626 North Clark street, who claims that Fehlman had several times taken money from his safe in sums varying from $10 to $25, and that on a number of occasions he had procured goods of various descriptions by signing Marquette's name to orders. A continuance was granted until Dec. 7.

The City to Sue the County.

The city and county will go to law next week, when Health-Commissioner Ware will bring suit for violation of the smoke ordinance by the County Hospital. The Presbyterian Hospital, Marquette School, and West Division High School were also doing a good deal of smoking yesterday. "I would have the Board of Education served, too," said Dr. Ware, "if I could figure out the advantage of one department of the city prosecuting another. Perhaps I will, anyway."

Methodist Missionary Board.

The weather Friday morning prevented a full attendance at the meeting of the Executive committee of the Northwestern Branch Methodist Missionary Board. Mrs. Hitt presided and Mrs. Calder acted as Secretary. Mrs. Crandon gave interesting facts concerning the appropriations of the General Executive committee. Mrs. Abel Bliss of New Lenox was nominated as the Rock River Conference Secretary and empowered to enter upon her duties at once.

Printers to Hold a Mass-Meeting.

The German union printers have called a mass-meeting at Aurora Turner Hall Sunday afternoon, which will be addressed by M. H. Madden, T. J. Morgan, J. Mikolanda, and Gust. Lyser. The subjects to be discussed are "Conspiracy Laws," "Trades Unions," and "The Press." The English-speaking printers' union, which meets that day, will be invited to send delegates to this assembly, which will partake largely of the nature of an indignation meeting.

To Find Out Who Shot Her.

Pat Canary, saloonkeeper at Sangamon and Lake streets, is locked up at the Desplaines Street Station with James Johnson, his bartender, while the police are trying to discover who shot Minnie Higgins. The woman was found in the saloon last night with a bullet wound on the top of her head which was pronounced not serious. She is the woman who stabbed Scotty Dougherty at No. 102 Randolph street two weeks ago.

Bound to Catch Them.

General Manager Antisdel of the American Express company said last evening that there was nothing specially new in the chase being made by the company of the Wisconsin railway robbers. "We will never let up," he continued, "until we catch them. We have many valuable clews, but none sufficiently well developed yet to warrant an arrest. We feel confident we will run them to earth yet, and before long."

Extra Postoffice Clerks.

Acting Postmaster Hubbard yesterday sent notices to forty young men who have passed the civil service examinations for clerkships to report Tuesday next for work. These clerks will be employed only during the holiday season, when the business of the Postoffice is heavy, but it is expected that owing to the needs of the service here the forty extra clerks will be given permanent places.

Rests with Mr. Yerkes.

An official of the North Chicago Street railway company was asked yesterday if the company would comply with the recommendation of the Coroner's jury in the Snell case in reference to keeping passengers off the steps and platforms of cars. He said: "The only person who can speak in regard to that matter is Mr. Yerkes. He is out of the city and will not be back until Monday."

Loredo Taft's Embarrassment.

Loredo Taft gave his lecture, entitled "Rambles in Florence," before the Chicago Society of Arts last night at the society's rooms in the Athenæum. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views. A few scriptural views crept into the collection by some oversight, and when Mr. Taft came to them he quickly turned the crank, expressing regret at his lack of familiarity with the subjects illustrated.

SONGS OF OLD YALE.

CHICAGO GRADUATES OF OTHER DAYS MAKE MERRY.

Forty-Seven Members of the Yale Association Meet at a Dinner at the Auditorium—An Enjoyable Menu, Followed by Entertaining Post-Prandial Efforts—President Harper Speaks of the Principles of University Extension—What Others Had to Say on the Subject.

The brilliantly lighted banquet hall of the Auditorium reëchoed with the songs of old Yale last night. It was the event that annually brings together the men of Chicago whose college days were spent under the azure banner of one of the greatest of America's institutions of learning. It was the one time in the year when old men whose college days have become but the memory of a time long gone by come together to tell the stories and sing the songs of college life with the vigor of youth. It was the annual banquet of the Yale Association of Chicago.

The annual gathering of Yale men could not have been held at a more favorable time. It took place at the end of one of the most prosperous years of the college's existence. During 1891 the greatest advancement in learning, numbers, and athletics has been made. Only the day preceding, the college football team had proved itself the greatest of the similar organizations of Eastern colleges, and this fact lent an increased enthusiasm to the occasion. The white-haired men joined in the refrain, "We'll have him whip the crimson as his daddy used to do," and from the time the members of the association sat down at the banquet tables an increasing enthusiasm held sway.

The banquet hall was not decorated. There was no orchestra, for college songs are sufficient music to college men and the music of the Alma Mater always suffers at the hands of the best orchestra. The tables were ranged along three sides of the room, with the one at the end reserved for the venerable members of the association and the speakers of the evening. In the center sat the President, M. W. Robinson, the toastmaster. At his right was President Harper of the University of Chicago, and at his left sat Dr. W. F. Poole.

Forty-seven Discuss the Menu.

The dinner began at 7 o'clock. Forty-seven persons were seated at the tables, and they occupied the next two hours with the following menu, which seemed but a side issue when contrasted with the service of song which engaged their chief attention. The courses were served as follows:

Blue Points.
Consommé Deslignac.
Celery. Olives.
Turban of White Fish, au Chablis.
Potatoes Sarah Bernhardt.
Saddle of Venison, Grainville.
Brussels Sprouts.
Roast Quail with Cresses.
Lettuce. Chicory.
Michigan Avenue Bombes.
Roquefort.
Fruit. Cakes. Coffee.

When the spirits of the guests had reached their highest pitch, and the college "blue" had pervaded the hall in the color of the smoke of the cigar, Toastmaster Robinson rapped for attention and called the thoughts of the banqueters back to the present. He made a few happy remarks and ended by calling President Harper, the principal speaker of the evening, who made an address upon "University Extension."

Dr. Harper was thoroughly infused with the spirit of the evening. With a few pleasant allusions to the college, its dignity and its prowess on the football field, he began his address. He said that although each of his hearers had spent four years at Yale—except where necessity demanded five years—he was still in advance of them, for he had been a member of the Yale faculty for five years. Continuing, he said:

> I cannot describe the conflict of feelings I had in leaving the Yale faculty to take up the work of the University of Chicago. I cannot, even now, always convince myself that it was the right step that led me to make the change, especially when I am present at such a gathering as this. It was my duty, however, and when I look upon it from that standpoint I am content.
>
> I have been asked to speak to you on university extension, and in discussing it I will limit myself to five or six questions. There is a certain intellectual work among the people at large that is demanded. It is desirable and necessary. It is this idea of university extension. It shows itself in history in different ways. The art of printing was university extension in one sense. Libraries, lectures, lyceums, and kindred things are the same, for they are the taking of university men and bringing them in contact with the people at large. And now comes university extension pure and simple in answer to the cry of the masses: 'We demand now what has previously belonged to the few.'

Cultivation of Thought.

> Everything that leads men to mental activity is desirable. When men think who have not been taught to think the greatest danger arises. This is mostly seen in the conducting of affairs in a city. We believe in independence of thought, but it must be trained thought, and in consequence of this, intellectual work outside of colleges, embodied in university extension has come to stay.
>
> Not 10 per cent of the people today can obtain the benefits of a college education. Will you as college men leave this large body of outsiders uncared for? You say that they have the benefit of the newspaper, the lecture, and all that, but that is merely accidental and cannot train the thoughts of men as true intellectual work must.
>
> This work must be scientific pedagogical, and systematically arranged. In the broad sense of the term it must be popular. The ordinary lecture combines pleasure and amusement with the true results. What we want is something tangible and systematized—something that will aid, instruct, and lead. The popular lecture cannot accomplish this, for it demands quizzes and questions to make it effective and a scientific progress from beginning to end.
>
> Again, this work cannot be effectively carried out by committees. It cannot even be accomplished by a union of institutions of learning. It must be done by a single institution, by one great university, capable of granting credit for the work completed.
>
> It is important from the standpoint of the university that it should undertake this work. It is generally supposed that a university is only for those who can find time for uninterrupted study. This may be granted, but the work should not stop here. When a man steps down and out of his college his thoughts of learning and of literature should not cease, and a system of literary extension, properly carried out, might effectually encourage him to continue the work that his college course has forced him to pursue.
>
> Universities ought to undertake this work, for it is sowing seeds which may bear an abundance of fruit. It may correct this feeling of apathy, even hostility, to education which exists so generally among men. There are men in Chicago today well able to send their sons to college who refrain because they are antagonistic to a college education.

An Aid to Instructors.

> The same good seeds are also sown in the inside of intellectual institutions, for university extension brings professors and instructors into contact with the outside world, with human life and activity, and thereby gives them a new inspiration for their work. Unfortunately the tendencies of universities are against this, but if university extension can correct the evil, a great good will have been accomplished.

Prof. Harper then spoke of the dangers attending the introduction of the new system. He explained that much work would be liable to pass for university work that would not be such, that people who have gained a certain amount of training by the system would feel that they had received enough. Much of the time which the professor should devote to his university work would be spent with the outside system. These were all serious objections to the system of university extension, but Prof. Harper thought that they could be avoided by employing three means. Said he:

> In order to accomplish these results the university from which the university extension springs should employ a separate and distinct faculty for the work composed of men who receive regular salaries, just the same as the professors who conducted the work inside the institution.
>
> The work should be an organic whole, with its departments as clearly defined as those of the college from which they spring. It should be a college within a college, which operates wholly apart from the rest of the college upon a class of students which, by their nature, are separated from those who are conducting their study within.
>
> Lastly, those who undertake the work should be university and college men, bred with the true principles of university work. This work should attract a great number of college men who need just such a stimulus to enable them to lead a life of study and research after they leave their active college life.

Dr. Harper concluded his remarks by reviewing the history of university extension in England and in its various forms in the United States.

Speeches were also made upon the subject of university extension by Dr. W. F. Poole, James Norton, Dr. Doremus Scudder, and others. Azel F. Hatch told the story of Yale's glories in athletics in general and in football in particular, and then the young and the old drifted back to college days again and oratory was replaced by song.

Those present were:

W. R. Harper, M. W. Robinson, Joseph H. Andrews, James S. Norton, Edward G. Mason, Max F. Poole, Rev. C. Wood, Chas. H. Morse, E. Sanford, George A. Dickenson, John C. Patterson, Henry B. Mason, George W. Meeker, Leslie Carter, L. Leonard Boyce, Ullman Strong, N. W. Conant, Azel F. Hatch, Nathan H. Wittlesee, Wallace K. Harrison, Edwin Barrett Smith, William J. F. Dailey, Henry Veeder, Otis K. Hutchinson, John W. Beckwith, George W. Dupee, W. F. Poole Jr., H. W. Cooley, Max Baird, S. D. Capen, F. H. Dodge, Nelson P. Bigelow, H. S. Magruder, Gardner Reed, George Williams, Frank F. Abbott, W. H. Savery, A. V. Armour, Robert Bissell, Edwin Reed, Hugh McBirney, Charles B. Hammill, Dr. D. Scudder, Irving Pearce, W. D. Bardan, Benjamin B. Lamb, George S. Payson.

DECIDED TO CHANGE ITS NAME.

Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of the Union College of Law.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Union College of Law was held last night at the Grand Pacific. In accordance with the extension of the Northwestern University the name of the society was changed to that of the Alumni Association of the Northwestern University Law College. A committee consisting of E. B. Sherman, James Frake, and George W. Brown was appointed to coöperate with a similar committee from each association of alumni of the other departments, and to be known as the Alumni Council of Northwestern University. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

E. B. Sherman of the class of '64, President; James Frake, '69, N. A. Partridge, '77, and W. E. Clarke, '91, Vice-Presidents; Percival Steele, '87, Secretary; Samuel B. King, '87, Treasurer.

LISTENED TO COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Meeting of the Building Trades Council—Cigarmakers to Strike.

At a meeting of the Building Trades Council last night a committee was appointed to wait on Mayor Washburne to ask him to enforce the Weekly Payment bill so far as the building trades were concerned.

The committee appointed to wait on the Police committee of the City Council reported that it did not meet with a cordial reception. The committee was continued, with instructions to meet the Council committee again next Tuesday and present more evidence regarding the raid at No. 54 West Lake street.

It was decided that at the next election for legislators the members of the Building Trades Council should support no candidate not in sympathy with the laboring men.

The Cigarmakers' Union met last night and decided the ten men at work at the Phœnix cigar factory should strike this morning.

INTERMENT OF MRS. TORRENCE.

The Coffin Placed in a Granite Sarcophagus at Rosehill—A Memorial Volume.

The interment of Mrs. J. T. Torrence took place yesterday afternoon at Rosehill. The coffin was placed in a massive sarcophagus hewn out of solid granite with a granite covering securely fitted to it and lowered to its place by means of a derrick, the joining being cemented.

A beautiful memorial volume has been prepared for the family and friends. It contains an account of the obsequies and a memoir of Mrs. Torrence, with half-tint reproductions of all existing photographs of her, from babyhood onward.

A copy of this volume was inclosed in a leaden casket and soldered close and the casket was placed within the sarcophagus, so that at some day in the far future the world may know what manner of women lived and died in the nineteenth century.

CAUGHT HIM WITH HIS LITTLE GRIP.

A Kentucky Race-Track Follower Arrested at the Palmer House.

J. W. Durham, who says he comes from Kentucky, and who follows the races, was arrested as he was leaving the Palmer House last night. He borrowed $500 from H. T. Mason, an attorney, and refused to return it. Mr. Mason swore out a warrant yesterday and Constable Ahren went to the Palmer House at 3 p. m. He found Durham in bed. "If you'll come around at 8 tonight," he said, "I'll talk with you. I am too sick now."

The constable left, but returned to the hotel a few minutes before 8 o'clock. As he entered the rotunda he saw Durham coming downstairs, grip in hand. He is now at the armory.

Consul W. K. Sullivan Getting Points.

W. K. Sullivan, recently appointed to the position of Consul to Bermuda, called on District-Attorney Milchrist yesterday to learn something of the laws relating to the consulate. Mr. Sullivan's commission from the President has not yet been received, but he expects to leave for his new post in two weeks.

Chased by a Crowd.

A young man sitting next to Mrs. Mary McGowan of No. 2614 Wentworth avenue on a Wentworth avenue car seized a bundle of clothing from her arms and jumped off at Harrison street. He was chased by a crowd and several shots were fired after him, but he got away after dropping the bundle.

The Turner Murder Case.

The arguments in the case of John McDonald, charged with murder, were concluded in Judge Adams' court last night and the jury will be instructed this morning. McDonald is charged with having killed George Turner at No. 3644 La Salle street Aug. 15 last.

Will Address the Press Club.

F. Hopkinson Smith, author of "Col. Carter of Cartersville" and much other good literature, will be at the Press club Sunday evening at 8 p. m., and will make an address to the members and their friends. The affair will be informal.

Items.

A barn belonging to Joseph Considine, No. 1959 West Madison street, was damaged to the extent of $400 by fire last night.

George Riley died at his home, No. 46 South Sangamon street, last night from scalds received Nov. 21 at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

The ten supposed gamblers who were taken with a wheel from a saloon at No. 3922 State street Wednesday night were discharged yesterday.

Joseph Fischer of No. 173 East Ohio street, fell near Huron and Clark streets last night and broke an ankle. He was taken to Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Gus Derthard, a teamster, living at No. 555 West Chicago avenue, was seriously injured while moving a piano last evening at No. 317 La Salle avenue. He slipped and the piano-box fell, crushing his head.

Daniel Long, charged with the murder of an unknown man July 3, 1890, at Robey street and Ashland avenue, was admitted to bond yesterday in the sum of $10,000. The sureties were Joseph Downey and John F. Neagle.

Lost Gold.

Eighteen hundred pounds of gold are used every year for filling teeth in this country. It is worth over half a million dollars and is lost as effectually as if it were dropped into the ocean.

No Openers for Champagne Required.

By means of a small seal attached to wire, it can be broken and easily removed by hand on G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry. Immense purchases of the choice vintages of 1884-'7-'9 by G. H. Mumm & Co. guarantee the remarkable quality of their Extra Dry.

North Star Route—Milwaukee & Northern R. R.

Solid train of Pullman sleeping-cars and coaches daily from Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway depot, Adams and Canal streets, at 8 p. m. for Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee, Iron Mountain, and Champion. Short line to Marquette, Houghton, and Ontonagon. City ticket office, 207 Clark street, Chicago.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R.

Electric-lighted, steam-heated Vestibule trains to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, and Sioux City. Through sleeping-car daily to Portland, Ore., via Northern Pacific R. R. City ticket office, 207 Clark street, Chicago.

B. & O. R. R. to Move into Grand Central Station.

Commencing December first all Baltimore & Ohio passenger trains will arrive at and depart from the Grand Central Station, corner Harrison street and Fifth avenue, Chicago.

A Word of Advice.

If you care to deal direct with the manufacturers of carriages go to Studebaker Bros. on Michigan avenue.

To the admirer of an extra dry wine, Cook's *Sparkling Imperial* recommends itself. Its bouquet is fine. It's naturally fermented.

Stop that cough. It is a danger signal. Piso's Cure for Consumption never fails. Pleasant to take. All druggists. 25c.

New method—teeth without plate. Experience and skill combined; low prices. Drs. McChesny,

SUNG BY AN ARTIST.

NORMA FAULTLESSLY ENACTED BY LILLI LEHMANN.

A Beautiful Voice and High Histrionic Powers Combine to Make Her Performance Most Enjoyable—At Home in Music from Wagner to Bellini—Paul Kalisch's Singing Not Remarkable—Mlle. Pettigiani Heard to Better Advantage—"Martha" This Afternoon.

It may not have been an audience quite so brilliant as has been seen during the season, "society" may not have been quite so well represented, but it was an audience of good size, an audience possessing that appreciation of artistic singing which recognizes such singing when it hears it and accords praise with discrimination but also with heartiness.

Not during the last three weeks at the Auditorium have such enthusiasm, such hearty, spontaneous applause greeted a performance. The opera was Bellini's "Norma," a work formerly a great favorite, but now being gradually lost from the operatic répertoire. It was not the opera, however, which aroused the unusual enthusiasm. It was the singing and acting of an artist who today stands unsurpassed if not unequaled in the world of operatic art—Lilli Lehmann. The statement as to this artiste's rank is made not carelessly, but with full understanding of what it implies. In Lilli Lehmann the world possesses a vocalist whose voice is one of great evenness, beautiful quality, extended compass, and unusual volume; her training is such and so perfect is her mastery of every portion of her art, that she is enabled to sing the heaviest rôles in Wagnerian opera in a manner which has won for her Isolde and Brunhilde a fame that is world-wide, and yet the brilliant music of Norma, Filina, and kindred rôles she sings with an artistic finish, a beauty of tone, and facility of execution displayed by only the singers of the old-time florid school of Italy. Her Fidelio is a masterpiece; Mozart she sings with a legitimacy and nobility of style indicative of the highest art. With such vocal abilities, combined with histrionic powers of the highest order, it seems undeniable and unavoidable the statement that Lilli Lehmann today stands the greatest operatic artist the world possesses.

Greeting of the Germania Club.

The Germania club greeted their famed countrywoman by sending a large floral piece decorated with the national colors of Germany.

"Norma" was made interesting and thoroughly enjoyable by the splendid work of Mlle. Lehmann in the title part. To praise her vocal work seems almost unnecessary. In every phrase the great artist and finished vocalist was revealed, and aught save unqualified praise was impossible. The "Casta Diva" was exquisitely given. Sung piano throughout, the quality of tone purity itself, execution faultless, and expression that of a quiet prayer, it was an interpretation long to be remembered as an example of all that is noblest in vocal art. The scena, "Armi, furore, e morti," admitted of dramatic treatment, and here again all was beyond criticism. Mlle. Lehmann's Norma was vocally and dramatically superb, an interpretation truly great.

Mlle. Pettigiani sang Adalgisa, and was heard to much better advantage than as the Queen in "Huguenots." The music in "Norma" calls into use the middle register of Mlle. Pettigiani's voice, and as it is here the warmest, best tones are found, her singing proved enjoyable. A tendency to wander from the key was at times noticeable, but this may have been in part due to Bellini's accompaniment and the orchestra's unusual fault of playing it at times unnecessarily soft and again exasperatingly loud.

Paul Kalisch was Pollione. His voice is in no wise an extraordinary one, and although he uses it well at times there are also moments when he fails to be enjoyable. His best work was done in the duet with Adalgisa, "Vieni in Roma," and in the last act.

Sig. Serbolini made an acceptable Oroveso, and Mlle. Bauermeister a satisfactory Clothilde. The chorus sang well, and the orchestra, save when overzealous in its attempts at fortissimo or pianissimo effects, did admirable work.

This afternoon "Martha" will be sung by Miss Van Zandt, Mme. Scalchi, Edouard de Reszke, and Sig. Valero, Vaschetti, and Carbone. This will be Miss Van Zandt's first appearance on any stage in the rôle of Lady Henrietta.

"THE DIAMOND SPECIAL" FOR ST. LOUIS

One Fare for the Round Trip.

On account of the golden jubilee celebration of Archbishop Kenrick the Illinois Central will sell excursion tickets to St. Louis at one fare for the round trip from Chicago Nov. 28 and 29, good to return until and including Dec. 2. An excellent opportunity to try the new, elegant "Diamond Special," solid vestibule train, leaving at 9 p. m. Tickets at No. 194 Clark street, and Twenty-second Street, Thirty-ninth Street, and Hyde Park Stations. Train also stops at Van Buren street.

A Charming Winter Trip to the Tropics.

Grafton's fourth season includes tours through Old Mexico, California, and the Sandwich Islands, either separately or combined, and leave Chicago by solid train of Pullman vestibule, drawing-room, and dining cars, via Chicago and Alton railroad, Tuesday, Jan. 12, and Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1892. The Mexican tour is made in thirty days; Mexican and Californian tours in forty-five days; or Mexico, California, and Honolulu, including eight days' side trip to the Kilauea Volcano, in seventy-five days. Tickets made good for a longer period if desired, and passengers permitted to go as far as San Antonio, Tex., any time prior to date given above, and join regular tour at that or intermediate points. This arrangement will also enable parties to visit Hot Springs, Ark. The trains for these tours are run on special time card, and the number of passengers strictly limited. Being personally conducted, guests are thus relieved from all cares. Pamphlets, giving full information, can be obtained by addressing J. J. Grafton, No. 199 Clark street, Chicago.

The best and cheapest Car-Starter is sold by the Howe Scale Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

Fits, spasms, opium habit, headache, neuralgia, nervous prostration cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Electrical rings—Sure cure for rheumatism; no humbug. L. Manasse, optician, 88 Madison-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough, or Cold "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. Sold only in boxes.

Brown's Household Panacea, "THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25 cents.

BIRTHS.

TAYLOR—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ward Taylor, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1891, at 511 North Clark-st., a girl.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Patrick Sheehan, Annie Downes	31—22
John Bohlin, Hilda E. Frederickson	25—23
Edwin Thaston, Callie Simpson	32—26
Willie Gohlbeck, Augusta Abraham	24—24
Fred Beistner, Becka Ziegler	26—21
C. C. Sunde, Elisa Hanson	29—28
Lee H. Harding, Florence Irene Goodell	24—18
James McDowell, Mary Kill	23—22
Arvie Queber, Aurora Kumblad	22—22
William H. Hutchings, Nettie T. Noonan	22—22
George Meyer, Lou Elliott	23—21
S. Thomson Sutton Paxton, S. Rose Nebber	21—21
Willey S. McCrea, Benette M. Lester	28—26
Carl Ryden, Caroline Swanson	23—24
Hermann Ruehl, Hermina Rose	25—25
John O'Mailey, Mary Kerr	25—20
George Hood, Paw Paw, Mary Burnett, same	26—26
Andrew Johnson, Olava Eitsem	27—26
Marcus Ferdinand Tuttle, Rosa Harter	22—18
Bernard Rooney, Johanna Kane	23—22
Carl Ekberg, Altheld Elizabeth Johnson	25—23
Nils Anderson, Sina Olsen	27—24
A. Jackson, Marinette, Wis., E. Jackson, same	25—23
William K. Kenly, Elizabeth H. Cunningham	23—23
Victor Kutil, Marie Putek	23—19
John Kirby, Bridget Haddigan	28—22
George A. Green, Arabella Newton	23—20
John Apel, Dora Voss	28—22
Fred Schede, August Kreino	21—21
James M. Phimister, Christine Milne	30—22
Nils P. Sikoglund, Annie Swanson	24—23
Charles Kieffer, Lena Peterson	23—20
Harry C. Ames, Gertrude Williams	24—21
Henry Faurot, Catherine Silverthorne	24—23
Randolph Snowding, Lizzie Klarr	30—22
Frank Buerger, Josephine Rudricki	25—21
Andrew Owen, Inga N. Nelsen	23—23
Hugh Duffin, Nellie Collins	28—21
David Notter, Delia Frazier	24—20
Daniel Brannigan, Nellie Toughy	23—23

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Frank H. Anderson, Mousouri F. Falk	21—20
Michael Leonard, Margaret Kivlighan	31—30
Louis Christianson, Amanda Olson	22—20
J. Lennstrum, Water Valley, Sophia Johnson	28—24
Winfred Armstrong, Sandwich, Mathilda C. Stoffregen, same	25—22
Charles Nickerson, Hulda L. Warren	25—23
John W. Wasler, Ida Jackson	22—22
Samuel Gregg, Kittie Patterson	23—23
James Miller, Morgan Park, Sarah Richards	25—22
Isador H. Schaffer, Lottie White	21—20
Fred Paustian, Emma Eckert	27—24
Frank Tennant, Kittie Leonard	21—28

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The storm that appeared Tuesday far northwest of Montana and that developed into a decided cyclonic storm, central over Upper Michigan, and had Friday morning joined the coast storm over Maine, has passed away to the northeast. The storm now central over the lower lakes, extending in a long oval from Lake Ontario to Missouri, came with almost unprecedented speed from Montana since Thursday night. It will move eastward, bringing as it moves away colder weather and snows to the northern sections, with rain in its front Saturday over New England. Indications till 8 p. m. Saturday:

For Indiana and Illinois, winds shifting to decidedly colder, northwest, with snows.

For Wisconsin slightly colder, north winds, fair in northwest, slight snows in southeast portion, fair Sunday.

For Upper Michigan, continued cold, north winds, and fair Saturday.

For Lower Michigan, colder, north winds, cloudiness, and snows.

For Kansas, cold north winds and fair weather, except light snows in northeastern portion.

For Missouri, colder; north winds and light snows.

For Iowa and Nebraska, colder, north winds, snows; probably fair Sunday.

For Minnesota, generally fair weather, variable winds; slightly warmer and fair Sunday.

For North Dakota and Montana, slightly warmer, generally fair weather.

For South Dakota, generally fair Saturday; warmer and fair Sunday.

WEATHER BUREAU, OFFICE LOCAL FORECAST OFFICIAL—Forecast for twenty-four hours ending midnight, Nov. 28, 1891: For Northern Illinois and Northwestern Indiana, clearing by Saturday morning and much colder. For Sunday, fair and cold. For Chicago and vicinity, clearing by Saturday morning and much colder, brisk to high northwesterly winds. For Sunday, fair and cold.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n f'r 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.94	62	74	N. W.	Fair	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.06	−2	4	N.	Clear	.02
Boston, Mass.	29.32	40	48	S.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.60	28	42	N. E.	Snow	.24
Cairo, Ill.	29.76	36	60	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Charleston, S. C.	30.10	54	64	S. W.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.10	28	48	N. W.	Fair	.12
Chicago	29.76	24	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	.18
Cincinnati, O.	29.66	52	52	S.	Cl'udy	†
Cleveland, O.	29.60	44	44	S. W.	Rain	.30
Davenport, Ia.	29.96	20	24	N. W.	Cl'dy	.16
Denver, Colo.	30.16	34	54	N. E.	Snow	.01
Des Moines, Ia.	29.94	24	20	N. W.	Cl'udy	.10
Detroit, Mich.	29.68	24	28	N. E.	Snow	.52
Dodge City, Kas.	29.96	32	68	N. W.	Fair	
Dubuque, Ia.	29.92	20	28	N.	Cl'udy	.08
Duluth, Minn.	30.08	0	6	N.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	29.56	28	40	W.	Rain	.34
Galveston, Tex.	29.94	66	70	S.	Clear	
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.74	22	24	N.	Cl'udy	.06
Green Bay, Wis.	29.94	12	18	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Helena, Mont.	30.14	44	14	S. W.	Clear	
Huron, S. D.	30.28	6	12	N.	Clear	
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.62	48	58	S. W.	Rain	.22
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.12	56	68	S. E.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo.	29.92	34	52	N.	Fair	
Keokuk, Ia.	29.90	24	46	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Knoxville, Tenn.	29.92	50	56	N. W.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.00	16	20	N.	Cl'udy	†
Louisville, Ky.	29.72	54	56	W.	Cl'udy	†
Manistee, Mich.	29.84	20	22	N.	Snow	†
Marquette, Mich.	29.88	8	12	N.	Cl'udy	
Memphis, Tenn.	29.84	58	68	S.	Clear	
Miles City	29.98	14	28	N. W.	Clear	
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.82	26	44	N.	Snow	.06
Minnedosa	30.34	−12	−2	W.	Clear	
Montreal	29.72	28	30	W.	Clear	
Moorhead, Minn.	30.32	−14	10	N.	Clear	
Nashville, Tenn.						
New Orleans, La.	30.02	60	68	S.	Clear	
New York City	29.82	54	54	S.	Clear	
Norfolk, Va.						
Omaha, Neb.	29.96	24	26	N.	Snow	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.64	30	36	E.	Snow	.06
Pensacola, Fla.						
Philadelphia, Pa.						
Port Huron, Mich.	29.68	24	26	N. E.	Snow	.30
Rapid City, S. D.	30.12	28	48	N.	Snow	.04
St. Louis, Mo.	29.70	54	60	N. W.	Fair	†
St. Paul, Minn.	30.12	8	14	N. W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.12	54	58	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Sioux City, Ia.	30.12	14	24	N.	Snow	.02
Springfield, Ill.	29.72	32	52	N.	Rain	.06
Springfield, Mo.	29.82	52	62	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Toledo, O.	29.66	26	34	N.	Snow	.44
Vicksburg, Miss.						
Portland, Ore.						
San Francisco, Cal.						

†Inappreciable.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

London—Sighted, Europea, City of Chicago, Zandam, Friesland, from New York; Bostonian, from Boston.

Hamburg—Arrived, America, from New York.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED—WITH LUMBER—PROPS. BUTTERS, Burnham, Ludington; Wente, Markham, Manistee. Schrs. American Union, Alpena; L. A. Burton, Marinette; Rising Star, Menominee. Sundries—Props. Hilton, Fayette, Puritan, St. Joe; Florida, Buffalo; Atlanta, Manitowoc. Coal—Props. C. S. Parnell, Clyde, Buffalo. Light—Prop. J. D. Marshall, South Chicago.

Cleared light—Propellers R. C. Wente, Manistee; John Otis, Muskegon; R. C. Reid, Muskegon; Markham, Manistee; schooner Kelderhouse, Manitowoc. Sundries—Propellers Conestoga, Russia, Buffalo; Puritan, St. Joe; Atlanta, Manitowoc. Grain—Propeller A. P. Wright, Erie.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Manhattan, Schlesinger; schooner Isabella Sands. Sailed—Schooner Cobb, steamer J. O. Marshall.

DEATHS.

Death notices five lines, or less, one insertion free.

AGNEW.—Mary, beloved wife of John Agnew, aged 55 years and 11 months, Friday, Nov. 27, at No. 1151 North Clark-st. Funeral notice later.

BROWN—Nov. 27, Allen Brown, late of Toledo, O., at his late residence, 3136 Forest-av. Interment at Toledo, O.

CONDIT—Nov. 25, John G. Condit, beloved husband of Mary Condit, nee Kurtz, aged 30 years. Member of Vernon Park Lodge No. 381, A. O. U. W. Funeral Sunday from the Centenary M. E. Church, Monroe, near Morgan-st., at 10 o'clock. By carriages to Forest Home Cemetery.

EMMERT—Nov. 26, John Emmert, aged 58 years, beloved husband of Emma Emmert. Funeral Sunday, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, from late residence, No. 175 25th-place.

EMMERT—Nov. 26, John L. Emmert, aged 21 years, son of John and Emma Emmert. Funeral Sunday, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, from 175 25th-place.

GORDON—The funeral of Thomas B. Gordon will be held at 848 Bowen-av. today at 1:30 p. m. Carriages to Oakwoods.

HOWE—Mary, beloved daughter of Timothy and Alice and sister of Nellie and Thomas Howe, aged 32 years. Funeral from her late residence, 153 S. Sangamon-st., at 8 a. m. Sunday, to Lake Forest, Ill.

HICKEY—Nov. 26, 1891, at 3663 South Paulina-st., Michael Hickey, aged 77 years. Funeral Sunday at 9 a. m. sharp to St. Bridget's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

HERMAN—At Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1891, Mrs. Hannah Herman, mother of Mrs. H. Klopfer. Funeral by train to Rosehill Cemetery Sunday, 1 p. m., from Chicago and Northwestern Depot, Kinzie and Wells-sts. Friends invited.

HANSON—Cecelia, wife of Capt. Louis Hanson, Nov. 26. Funeral from the family residence, 680 Seymour-st., Sunday 1 p. m. by carriages to Mount Olivet.

LECKELT—Nov. 27, August Leckelt, beloved husband of Barbara Leckelt, age 56 years and 6 months. Funeral Sunday from residence, 481 37th-st., to St. George's Church, thence by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

JOHNSON—At his residence, 334 Center-st., Nov. 26, James B. Johnson, Esq., aged 30 years; son of James F. Johnson, Toronto, Canada. Funeral from residence Sunday, Nov. 29, at 12:30 p. m.

MERRIAM—At her residence, 794 Washington-blvd., Friday a. m., Nov. 27, Mrs. Laura E. Merriam, aged 67 years. Services at late residence Saturday, Nov. 28, 3 p. m. Cedar Rapids and Marion, Ia., papers please copy.

McGAFFEY—Nov. 27, 5:30 a. m., Edith, infant daughter of Ernest and Lizzie Josephine McGaffey, aged 4 months and 17 days. Notice of funeral later.

MEYER—At his residence, 556 Austin-av., Ferdinand H. Meyer, aged 28 years. Funeral Sunday at 1 o'clock to Waldheim Cemetery.

RITTER—Nov. 27, Charles W. Ritter, aged 32 years, after a long illness. Funeral from late residence, 119 Loomis-st., Sunday, 12:30 p. m., by carriages to Forest Home. Springfield, O., Moorefield, and Curtis, Neb., papers please copy.

WATERMAN—At Lockport, Ill., Friday, Nov. 27, Mrs. Dicey M. Waterman. Funeral Sunday at 2:30 p. m. from her late residence at Lockport. Friends requested not to send flowers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THERE WILL BE A CITIZENS' MEETING at No. 6738 State-st. at 1:30 o'clock tonight for the purpose of securing better street-car facilities. An urgent call for a large attendance is made.

☞ THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Old Tippecanoe club will be held Saturday, Nov. 28, at 2 p. m. in club room "A" Grand Pacific Hotel.

☞ REGULAR MEETING THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY this evening, Room 30 Athenæum Building, corner Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT in office or insurance office; Englishman; four years a resident of Toronto; employed in the office of one of the largest Canadian fire and marine insurance companies; have highest testimonials, and will gladly furnish unexceptionable references if given the opportunity. Address Z 48, Tribune office.

THE HAYMARKET—*Will J. Davis.*

BE THANKFUL
EVANS AND HOEY
IN
A PARLOR MATCH
Matinee at 2. Evening at 8.
Tomorrow Night—John C. Rice in A Knotty Affair.

M'VICKER'S—TONIGHT.
MATINEE TODAY.
Whoop La! C. B. Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger's COUNTRY CIRCUS.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
AND BIJOU THEATERS, Randolph-st., near Clark.
LIVING 2 HEADED BOY. Nature's Greatest Human Wonder, Bros. Tocci, known as the LOCANA TWINS. 2 Heads, 2 Hearts, 2 Minds, 2 Legs, 4 Arms, upon one body. They speak 2 languages at the same time upon 2 different subjects. On exhibition from 11 to 5 and 7 to 10 p. m.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every Evening This Week. Special Engagement of
GO-WON-GO MOHAWK,
In the Picturesque Drama,
The Indian Mail Carrier.
Next Week—FRANK I. FRAYNE.

THE COLUMBIA—Tonight.
AL HAYMAN and Will J. DAVIS..........Proprietors
BEST IN THE WORLD
LAST MATINEE.
LAST NIGHT.
PRIMROSE & WEST'S BIG MINSTRELS,
Including BILLY EMERSON and 40 OTHERS.
Next Sunday—The Queen of Comedies, JANE, direct from its New York run.
SEATS AND BOXES SELLING
BEGINNING SUNDAY EV'G,
The Queen of Comedies,
JANE
From the Madison Square Theater, New York. Original Cast.

COLUMBIA—Extra!
Tuesday Afternoon, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock.
ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT
Chicago Press Club.
The Favorite Theatrical Event of the Year.
Greatest Bill Yet Offered.
Edouard de Reszke,
Mme. Scalchi, Nat Goodwin,
Frohman's N. Y. Stock Co., Corinne,
Schumann Lady Quartette, "J. O. S." Banjo Club,
Also Leading Attractions from
A Texas Steer, A Knotty Affair,
Sinbad, The Country Circus,
And others.
Seat sale now in progress. Regular prices.

THE AUDITORIUM.
GRAND OPERA
Season under the Direction of
HENRY E. ABBEY and MAURICE GRAU.
MATINEE AT 2. MARTHA.
Mlle. Van Zandt, Mme. Scalchi, Sig. Valero, Carbone, and M. Edouard De Reszke.
Monday Evening, Nov. 30th, joint appearance of Mlle. Marie Van Zandt and Mme. Lili Lehman, together with Mme. Scalchi, Sigs. Serbolini, Carbone, Viviani, and Valero, in MIGNON.
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 2d, Gounod's Opera, FAUST. Mmes. Emma Eames and Scalchi, Mr. Ed De Reszke, Martapoura, and Jean de Reszke.
Friday Evening, Dec. 4th. Mmes. Albani and Eames. First complete production in America of Mascagni's Opera, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA—Mmes. Bauermeister and Scalchi, Sigs. Camera and Valero. The performance will commence with the first act of LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Albani and Sig. Giannini.
Saturday Afternoon, Dec. 5th, at 2, Meyerbeer's Opera, LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Albani, Pettigiani, and Scalchi, Sig. Serbolini, Mme. Vinche, Martapoura and Jean De Reszke.
Saturday Evening, Dec. 5th, Extra Night, Grand Performance in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of Mozart's death, DON GIOVANNI, with an extraordinary cast, comprising Mlles. Van Zandt, Sofia Ravogli, and Mme. Lili Lehmann, Herr Kalisch, Sig. Magini-Coletti, Serbolini, Carbonne, and Edouard De Reszke.
PRICES—Seats, $3, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1.00. General Admission, $1.
SPECIAL NOTICE—A Branch Office has been established in THE INTER-OCEAN BUILDING, where choice seats can be had at regular prices.

GARFIELD PARK CLUB.
RACING RAIN OR SHINE.
6 RACES TODAY
Including a Handicap.
The Entire Grand Stand Heated by Steam.
C. & N. P. trains leave Grand Central Passenger Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st., at 9:10 and 10:20 a. m., 12:01, 12:50, 1:30, 2:15, and 3:15 p. m., landing passengers in rear of Grand Stand. Returning trains leave immediately after races. Madison-st. cable direct to main entrance.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 75c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN..........Manager
MATINEE TODAY.
THE COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
Greatest Hit in Years. HOYT'S A TEXAS STEER
Seats now on sale for the Entire "TEXAS STEER" Engagement ending Dec. 12.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
Nights at 8. Matinees Wed and Sat.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2. | Ladies, bring the Children.
American Extravaganza Co. in
SINBAD.
OLD AND YOUNG ENJOY THE
Bogie Man, Funny Dog, Comic Cannibals, Glittering Icicles, | Winter Ballet, National Procession, Old Man of the Sea, Ocean Depths.
Matinee Prices 25c to $1.00.
50c—GENERAL ADMISSION—50c

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—Tonight.
Tonight at 8, also Matinee at 2:30, Last Week but one of the
STODDARD LECTURES
LAST 2 TIMES of JERUSALEM AND The Holy Land, WITH THE PATHETIC STORY OF THE JEWS.
MATINEE AND EVENING.
Reserved Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.
Next week—Close of season and LAST APPEARANCE FOR TWO YEARS! EGYPT and the NILE. BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone, 8,127.
Havlin's prices: 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c, $1.00.
Matinees Thanksgiving Day and Saturday.
Screams at Every Half Line.
Hoyt's Great Comedy Success, A HOLE IN THE GROUND
Next Sunday: Two Old Cronies.

HOOLEY'S THEATER—Tonight.
LAST 2 TIMES.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
NAT C. GOODWIN A GOLD MINE
As the Californian.
Next Sunday—Last Week—"A GAY DECEIVER."

NEW WINDSOR THEATER—M. B. Leavitt.
North Clark and Division-sts.
Telephone 3829.
TONIGHT AND DURING THE WEEK.
Last Matinee Saturday.
BOBBY GAYLOR AS SPORT McALLISTER.
ONE OF THE 400.
Sunday, Matinee, Nov. 29—"Held by the Enemy."

THE PEOPLE'S—State Near Harrison.
JO BAYLIES, Proprietor and Manager.
Next Matinee Saturday At 2. THIS EVENING AT 8. Hand of Fate.
Next week—GRACIE EMMETT in PULSE OF NEW YORK.

CLARK STREET THEATER.
Cor. Clark and Kinzie-sts.
H. R. JACOBS..........Manager
Thanksgiving Week Festival. Cruiskeen Lawn. Every Evening. Usual Matinees.

FOOT-BALL.
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ELEVEN VS. CORNELL UNIVERSITY ELEVEN
First Annual Inter-Collegiate Game, South Side Base-Ball Grounds, SATURDAY, Nov. 28th. Game called at 2 p. m. Carriage Stands and Tickets at Spalding's.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON,
The only War Museum in America, Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts. Open daily and Sunday from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

PARK THEATER—State-st. near Harrison.
Every Afternoon and Night.
J. W. KELLY and WOOD'S Burlesque,
CUPID IN PARADISE.
10c..........ADMISSION..........10c

CASINO (EDEN MUSEE).
Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Wax Groups open 11. Big hit of funny comedy, "Devil's Parlor," and Imperial Japanese Troupe. Every evening, Wed., Thurs., Sat. Matinee.

LYCEUM THEATER.
Gus Hill's World of Novelties.
20 Star Artists—the greatest of the great. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY....................3 CENTS

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year	$6.00
For two months	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	8.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.00
Saturday Edition	1.50

Give post-office address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express money order, draft, post-office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered....12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc....17 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN OFFICE—120 NEW YORK TIMES BLDG
T. E. EVANS, Manager.

Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to this office.

POSTAGE.

Domestic.

8, 10, and 12 page paper	1 cent
Saturday paper (16 pages)	2 cents
Sunday paper	3 cents

Foreign.

8, 10, and 12 page paper	2 cents
16 to 20 pages	3 cents
22 to 28 pages	4 cents
Over 28 pages	5 cents

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1891.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

One of the great literary treats of the year will be the new poem by Sir Edwin Arnold, which will be printed entire in tomorrow's TRIBUNE. The poem has a Japanese legend for its motif, and the scene is taken from a stage representation in the land of the Mikado. The work is of the best Sir Edwin has done, and it will be illustrated with sketches made expressly for this production.

Many have been the stories about the sensational suicide of Prince Rudolph of Austria. The latest and most startling will be found in THE TRIBUNE's Paris correspondence tomorrow.

Columbus, after all, had but little help from his predecessors in the work of finding the unknown continent, as will be shown by an illustrated article in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

A new book which will excite the attention of every bachelor and maiden in the country forms the leading topic of Miss Gilder's letter in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Erskine M. Phelps is in Japan and writes from there an entertaining letter which will be one of the features of tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

A church bell weighing over twenty-five tons, and said to be the largest in France, will be illustrated in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

The earliest cartoon in Chicago was one printed by Editor Wentworth on himself. The second was the cause of his leaving the profession of journalism. The story will be told in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Lord Randolph Churchill is within smelling distance of King Solomon's mines, as is explained by his letter to THE TRIBUNE tomorrow.

New-Yorkers are still suffering for water, and look with envious eyes towards Chicago's natural reservoir. So John Habberton says in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

In tomorrow's TRIBUNE will be found an interesting article on how to train dogs, with sketches of the prize winners at many bench-shows.

M. Quad's Corner, THE TRIBUNE Etchings, Marshall P. Wilder, the Buckwheat Philosopher, and the Highway and Byway department will tomorrow furnish a valuable melange of wit, humor, philosophy, pathos, and good common sense.

THE latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 94⅝, which is equal to 73¼ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

A DISPATCH from Denver, based upon reports from Game Warden Meeker, sets forth that the Uncompaghre and Uintah Utes are slaughtering deer by the wholesale in the National Park for their skins. The hills are reported to be covered with the skinned but uncut bodies of deer. A conservative estimate places the number of animals slaughtered by the Utes at 6,000. At this rate there will not be a deer left in stock in the National Park three years from now. They will follow the buffaloes. Meanwhile the government should take measures to stop this butchering, even if it has to butcher some of the worthless Utes who are killing them.

THE New York stock market opened with values somewhat lower yesterday, but the closing was firm. The Chicago market was quiet, though prices for some stocks advanced. Engagements of $300,000 gold for import were announced. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange sold at 25 cents premium. —The leading produce markets were quite active yesterday and ranged higher. Wheat was affected by light receipts and by strength abroad, corn by the manipulation of this month's delivery, and provisions by light receipts. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅛ cent higher, year corn ⅛ cent higher, May oats ⅜ cent higher, cash rye 1¼ cents higher, barley steady, flax easy, January pork 7½ cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, and ribs 7½ cents higher.

THE National League for the Protection of American Institutions reports gratifying progress during the year. It has now been in active operation since May, 1890, and already has thousands of members in the various States and Territories. A large number of religious and patriotic organizations have approved its principles and auxiliary leagues are being organized and local secretaries appointed in all the States. The object of the league is "to secure constitutional and legislative safeguards for the protection of the common school system and other American institutions and to promote public instruction in harmony with such institutions and to prevent all sectarian or denominational appropriations of public funds." To this end the league is working to secure the following amendment to the National Constitution:

> No State shall pass any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or use its property or credit or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to be used for the purpose of founding, maintaining, or aiding by appropriation, payment for services, expenses or otherwise, any church, religious denomination, or religious society, or any institution, society, or undertaking which is wholly or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control.

IT was stated in yesterday's paper that the Corporation Counsel is about going to Washington to ask the Supreme Court to advance the Lake-Front case on its calendar, and that it is the desire of the city authorities to get this subject disposed of as quickly as possible.

This action of the Mayor shows that he is awake to the interests of the city. It is unfortunate that his predecessor did not anticipate him and send his own Corporation Counsel to Washington on such an errand. Had he done so a year ago the "clouds" which rest on the Lake-Front title would have been brushed away. The appealed case which prevents the city from entering on that land would have been disposed of by this time, and it would have been possible to make of the Lake-Front a beautiful vestibule for the World's Fair. But ex-Mayor Cregier was thinking of his reëlection and not of the welfare of the city. He was making offices for the "boys" and filling them with his heelers and henchmen, and he had no time to waste on such seemingly trivial matters to him as the Lake-Front question. Nothing was done during his worthless and evil two years and the most important lawsuit this city has ever had was permitted to take care of itself.

Part of the mischief which Cregier did is perhaps irreparable. The exertions of the Corporation Counsel may not get a decision from the Supreme Court in time to use the Lake-Front for the Fair, but they will secure a much earlier settlement of the case than if Mayor Washburne were as inert as his predecessor. Then the city will be enabled to enter on and improve its most valuable property.

TREMBLING AT THE SOUND OF A GREAT NAME.

The Chicago *Herald* and other Democratic papers are much exercised over the fact that a great many Republicans will insist on saying that they intend to run Mr. Blaine for the Presidency next year, if he feels able to make the race. The Chicago junior Democratic paper asserts that these declarations, made by men in all parts of the country, proclaimed with enthusiasm when any number of Republicans come together in conventions or mass-meetings, large or small, are "a miracle of cheek, insincerity, bluster, and hypocrisy." This is the first time that such a charge has been brought against several millions of voters. There are in round numbers seven million Republican voters in the United States. The *Herald* asks its readers to believe that six and a half millions or more of them are at this moment engaged by preconcert in hypocritically and insincerely shouting for Blaine.

It would like to believe such a preposterous story as that. It would dearly like to believe that Blaine is a "physical wreck." Last summer nearly all the Democratic papers were passionately eager to prove that Mr. Blaine had nearly all the diseases in a medical dictionary and never would rise from his bed. They were devoured with anxiety to write his obituary, and to beslaver with post-mortem praise the man whom they would gladly have hounded to his grave.

This belittling of the "sincerity" of the Blaine feeling; these assertions that if nominated he would lose more Republican votes than in 1884, and that he is less popular than he was eight years ago, show simply the Democratic dread of his candidacy. The Chicago junior Democratic paper says: "The public "estimate of his physical condition would if "there were no other argument against him "stand insuperable between him and the "Presidency." If this is true what is the need of worrying about Mr. Blaine or the activity of "Blaine boomers"? If there is anything which "stands insuperably" between him and the Presidency the Democrats should be eager for his nomination, because it would make the election of their man sure.

Mr. Blaine's friends need no Democratic advice as to his physical condition or his political strength. They will take the liberty of judging of those matters for themselves. This much may be said to these anxious Democrats in order that they may understand the fixed purpose of the Republican party: If Mr. Blaine is able and willing to run for the Presidency next year he will be nominated unanimously. In 1876 three-sevenths of his party were for him, in 1884 five-sevenths were for him, but in 1891 99 per cent of all the Republicans are for him. He has grown on the people as well as the party. He stands confessedly at the head of the originative American statesmen of his day. There is not a man among the Democrats who comes up to his shoulders. Nor is it likely that there will be any repetition, if he is nominated next year, of the shameless Democratic blackguardism and vilification of 1884. That powder has been burned; those poisoned bullets have been fired away. Envy and malice have exhausted themselves. Mugwump "treason has done its worst." An attempt to breathe new life into the defamations of eight years ago would be futile, and the sooner the *Herald*—which seems inclined to return to the mud-slinging in which it indulged in 1884—appreciates that fact the better.

Were he to run in 1892 the campaign would not be a defensive one on the part of the Republicans. It would run itself, and would end in the victory of the man whom the Democrats themselves know is the best qualified for the Presidency, and whom they would give a great deal to have for their leader. Could they get him they would throw the Stuffed Prophet overboard with enthusiastic delight, and make Blaine President with the same whoop and hurrah with which they placed Andrew Jackson in the White House.

STEALING A LEGISLATURE.

The conspiracy to steal the Legislature of New York, organized and conducted under the auspices and in the interests of Gov. Hill, is the boldest and most dangerous assault which ever has been made upon free institutions and the will of the people as expressed at the polls by that unscrupulous trickster and demagogue. It has startled not only Republicans but the honest members of the Democratic party by its revolutionary character. It goes without saying that it should be resisted to the last extremity, and that it should be brought forward in the courts of justice at once or there will shortly be an end of republican government in that State.

The tie in the Assembly has been broken by the refusal of a certificate to David A. Monro, the Republican candidate in the Onondaga District, who was elected by 69 plurality, because some of the inspectors wrote his name incorrectly. The Assembly now stands 64 Democrats and 63 Republicans, but if the conspiracy against Monro can be thwarted in the courts the Assembly will be a tie, as one of the Democratic Assemblymen-elect died the other day. Otherwise, the Democrats will have the majority. A Democratic Assembly and a Republican Senate, however, do not suit the ambitious and unscrupulous purposes of Gov. Hill. Hence the plot to steal the Senate outright. The Senate after the election stood 18 Republicans to 14 Democrats. Mr. Deane, Republican-elect for the Dutchess Senatorial District, died the other day, and while his funeral was in progress the Democratic Board of Supervisors deliberately stole his certificate, which had been secured after a hard fight, and gave it to Osborne, his Democratic competitor. But even with this theft the Democrats still lacked one of having control. To secure this one the Democratic Board of Supervisors in the Chemung-Steuben District now propose to throw out Sherwood, Republican, who was elected by 1,600 plurality. This would make a tie in the Senate, and the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor-elect, Sheehan, in case the theft is carried out, will have the casting vote in all partisan legislation. With his aid it will not be a difficult task to throw out sufficient Republicans—and the same game will be attempted in the Assembly—to give the Democrats a secure working majority.

Such are the methods by which Hill and his agents are seeking to gain control of the Legislature. The object which he has in view is clear. He is a Presidential candidate and he has also been elected to the United States Senate. If he should be nominated in 1892 he would have to resign his Senatorial seat, which he would not be in a position to do if the Legislature were Republican. The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* puts the situation neatly in the following extract:

> Mr. Hill wants to fasten his grip on the State for himself, so that it cannot get away when he finally goes to Washington, and the first use he has for the State is the slaughter of Grover Cleveland as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He will be able to do that. The job is already more than half accomplished. Tammany is deadly against Cleveland. But when it is clear and conceded that Cleveland's throat is cut, what will Hill get for it? Well, he will not get the nomination. Cleveland will have friends enough to rip up Mr. Hill, and, before the Democratic convention is called to order, it will be noticed that Hill is impossible. Then Tammany, accepting the contributions of the massacred candidates, Cleveland and Hill, and glad to be rid of them, will present Mr. Flower, and he will be the nominee.

More than this, if Hill is successful in stealing the Legislature, the Congressional and legislative districts would be gerrymandered in the interests of Tammany, and Democratic majorities would be made secure in the future not alone by the gerrymander but by changes in the election laws. Even the mugwumps see through the game, and the *Evening Post* thus succinctly explains it:

> Some people wonder why Hill should be so anxious to have a Democratic Legislature next winter, in view of the fact that he will have ceased to be Governor when the lawmakers meet. It is because a Democratic Legislature is essential to his Presidential boom. A Democratic National convention will never think of nominating a man for President who is at the time a Senator and who represents a State which at the last previous election chose a Republican Legislature to fill the seat if he should resign it. With a Republican Legislature at Albany next winter there would be no use in talking any longer about Hill as a possible candidate for the Presidency. That is why he is trying to steal the body from the Republicans, to whom it belongs.

The men who are engaged in this villainous conspiracy if they had their deserts would be in the penitentiary. It may not be too late to thwart it if justice can be had in the courts, but the outlook is not an encouraging one. What Mr. Fassett, the Republican candidate for Governor, predicted would happen if the Tammany tiger politics were successful has come to pass, and the mugwumps and factional Republicans have themselves to blame for it that Hill has so nearly succeeded in his villainous conspiracy to steal a Legislature and reverse the will of the people by whom a Republican Legislature was elected honestly.

SPRINGER'S NEAT PROGRAM OF "TARIFF REFORM" IN SPOTS WILL NOT WORK.

Mr. Springer wants to keep the tariff question out of sight as much as possible during the next Presidential election. He wants to avoid anything which is definite and all clear-cut declarations of what the Democracy will do if placed in power. He wishes the voters to be fed on froth about "tariff reform," and nothing else.

But as it never would do for a Democratic House to do nothing regarding the tariff, he proposes that it shall prepare three or four separate small bills making as many articles free; that it shall pass them and leave it to the Senate to accept or reject them. If it does the former, then the Democrats will say to the people, "We lowered your taxes—a little." If it does not, they will say, "We tried to lower your taxes some, but the Republican Senate would not agree to it."

Mr. Springer and his dodging friends have imagined that in this way they could avoid raising the general tariff issue, of which they fear the consequences. So far as the House is concerned, they are right. Take, for instance, a bill to put binding-twine on the free list by repealing the present small duty. It can be put through the House without giving a free-trade Democrat or a Republican a chance to offer an amendment including other articles. But when that bill reaches the Senate it will be referred to the Finance committee, which can report it back with as many amendments as it pleases. It can offer an amendment, for instance, making the reciprocity clause as broad as Mr. Blaine wished it to be, raising the retaliatory duty on sugar to $40 a ton, and putting tropical fruits on the list of reciprocity articles. It can offer amendments changing the duties on a hundred articles. But what is more serious than that there will be no way of suppressing the free-trade Democrats of the Senate if they wish to offer amendments. Speaker Springer would have no authority at the other end of the Capitol. Those amendments would not pass, but they would be discussed, and Mr. Carlisle would have a chance to outline what he thought the policy of the Democracy should be. Or the Louisiana Senators might offer an amendment to restore the duty on sugar. Both Gorman and McPherson would offer amendments. The people would like to hear the question discussed by the leading Democrats of the Senate.

The outcome might be that the House having sent a binding twine bill to the Senate would have a general tariff bill returned to it. Then the fat would be in the fire. It is evident that the Springer plan of evasion, suppression, and silence will not work as well as he fancies. It is a little singular that papers like the New York *Evening Post*, the Chicago *Herald*, and Majah Jones' *Republic*, all of which have been praising the dodging Springer policy, have not bethought themselves that the Senate will have a great deal to say on the tariff question if the Democratic House touches the subject even with its finger tips. The only way to gag the Senate is for the House to do absolutely nothing with "tariff reform."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The *Financial Chronicle* prints a suggestive table of railroad business illustrating the great increase in traffic during the last four months as compared with the same time last year. The business of the roads compared is dissimilar from one week to another, but the increase of earnings advances with almost regular gradations from 1.55 per cent in the first period noted to 10.67 per cent for the last week in October. Of course, this is in large part if not entirely due to the bigger grain movement of the current year. The volume of business of about eighty lines shows an increase from $6,000,000 weekly in June to more than $10,000,000 in October, proving that the leading railroads are increasing their crop business with the movement of corn and spring wheat, those maturing later than the winter wheat crop.

For the first week in October the reporting lines made a showing that was 6.2 per cent better than for the same time last year. The next week the improvement increased to 6.82 per cent, the third to 10.36, and for the last week of the month the gain was 10.67 per cent. For the last-named period only forty-seven roads reported, while the earnings of the previous weeks were computed from returns of eighty-two to eighty-five roads, yet the forty-seven lines for 1891 give a total of $1,500,000 greater than the eighty-five did for the same time in 1890. Of course, the smaller number includes the more important lines of the country, but they are also the principal exponents of the changes in the volume of business. The Atchison shows a slight augment for the fourth week in the month and Missouri Pacific an increase of more than 11 per cent. St. Paul makes the phenomenal exhibit that might be expected from one who knows how great has been the movement in spring wheat from the Northwest, while the corn crop is hardly ready to ship except from a few favored areas in the Southwest where the crop does not need frost-drying to make it fit for market. About 7 per cent of the lines reporting show a decrease in earnings, but it is a small one in each case.

The facts as reported are fully justifying the expectations of railroad men some months ago in regard to the wonderful stimulus the big crops of the present year would give to their business. It is true a few of them were too sanguine, but the majority estimated pretty closely what would be the rate of increase. That average gain of more than 10 per cent in the earnings of 80 roads is a phenomenal exhibit, as is that of an enormous crop of wheat and a nearly 100 per cent yield of most of the other cereals, while it is still more phenomenal that the abundance here should occur at the same time with an unusual failure in the grain crops of Europe. Not only have the crops been large, but the bigger surplus is wanted so badly on the other side of the Atlantic that our farmers are encouraged to sell, and the good prices bid for the property make it well worth their while to do so. And the needs of Europe are so great that the farmers are justified in expecting an equally good market for months to come and the railroads in looking for a magnificent carrying business for a good many weeks in the future.

OUR BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

THE TRIBUNE of Nov. 9 last contained a statistical article telling what has already been accomplished at Norfolk, Neb., in the production of beet sugar. When in active operation during the height of the season the factory employs about 200 pairs of hands, the ordinary workers receiving 15 to 18 cents an hour, with an extra 10 per cent for each day that the factory uses more than 250 tons of beets. It is expected that by the close of next month, which will practically end the season, the establishment will have paid out more than $100,000 for beets grown in that vicinity this year, more than a quarter of which will have been paid to laborers engaged in cultivating the crop. This year the 2,370 acres of land devoted to the culture have produced nearly 40,000 tons of beets, about 12 per cent of which is sugar.

There is a large area of soil in the valley of the Platte River in Nebraska which is especially adapted to the growing of beets for sugar-making purposes. The same is true of a broad stretch in Iowa and Northern Kansas, and probably of a considerable acreage in the northern part of Illinois. The business in Nebraska has passed beyond the experimental stage. It has been in operation for two years and the result proves that it can be conducted at a profit, so there is ample encouragement for widely extending the growth of beets and the manufacture of sugar in the United States. A century ago France, being cut off by the English cruisers from her sugar business in the West Indies, undertook the culture of beets at home and has continued it ever since. This example was followed at a later day by Germany, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary. Their success may be approximately gauged by the fact that a hundred millions of people now consume beet-root sugar exclusively.

All the necessary testing and experimentation have been done by these Europeans. They have found out what are the best varieties of beets to grow, the best soil on which to cultivate them, and the best machinery to be employed in the required conversion. Hence it is not necessary for people in the United States to undertake these investigations for themselves. They can take up the business at the point to which it has been developed by the foreigners, which appears to be near perfection. That the undertaking is profitable admits of no doubt, as it depends chiefly upon the cost of labor, and up to the close of next June the very best of machinery for the purpose can be imported from Europe duty free. And there is plenty of room for the expansion. The consumption of sugar and molasses in the United States during the last fiscal year was close to 3,880,000,000 pounds, and the annual consumption now considerably exceeds four billion pounds, or two millions of tons, because of the stimulus given by cheapening the product, as well as the growth of population. The production of this vast quantity within our limits would furnish profitable employment to 10,000 farmers, with a large number of laborers on the farm, and many thousands of others engaged in building and the manufacture of machinery and appliances for carrying out the processes used in sugar-making. All of these workers will eat American food, wear clothing produced in the United States, and be sheltered by American houses. The work is largely of a character suitable for the employment of women and children, and much of it is in the open air; therefore it is healthful as well as pleasant to those brought up to toil in the fields. Then the business holds out the certainty of a good profit, which should attract the attention of capitalists all over the country to invest in it. Some of them are already reported to be canvassing the situation, one party representing a capital of $7,000,000 which it is proposed to use in this way. There are many millions of unemployed capital in the United States, many millions that are employed without profit, and still others which are being slowly reduced by losses in the business on which the money is concentrated. All those millions, not a few of which are owned by Chicago men, ought to be invested in the culture of beets or the manufacture of sugar in the 700 or more establishments which will be required to supply the domestic demand.

From now till the year 1905 the business will be protected by a bonus of $40 per ton on all the beet sugar produced in the United States. This gives to capital a certainty that for the next thirteen and a half years it will be secured from the loss often incident to first trials of a new business. After that period has passed the manufacturers should be able to get along without the bounty, and long before then they ought to supply the whole American market with its sugar. Probably they will do so. This may interfere with the plans and processes of the Louisiana cane planters, but they have a ready way out of the dilemma by raising larger crops of cotton, all of which will be wanted in the near future. As for the sorghum industry, that appears to be on an established basis and will not be interfered with, while the maple sugar industry always takes care of itself. The new culture may lessen in the dim distance the advantages proposed to be derived from reciprocity with the peoples of Latin America, so far as reciprocity affects sugar, but that relative disadvantage is limited to a small area in the Western Hemisphere, mostly Cuba and the islands of the Gulf. And in learning how to grow and make our own sugar, we shall simply be exchanging a small gain for one far greater, which of itself will immensely minister to the prosperity of the whole country, but especially of its producing classes.

THAT "IMPRESSION" ABOUT WILLIAM.

The junior Democratic organ of this city, which is supporting Mr. Springer for the Speakership with great energy, says that an "attempt is being made to injure him" by "producing the impression that he is a Democrat of the Randall sort." Is not Mr. Springer the man who is chiefly responsible for the unquestioned existence of such an impression? A few months ago William, the Pride of the Prairies, was an enthusiastic free-trader. He was stumping Iowa promising the farmers cheap free goods of English, French, and German make, and abusing the Republicans for putting sugar on the free list. Since then he flopped, and today he is urging his party to do nothing with "tariff reform," except to pass four or five little bills making certain articles duty free, and to refer the question whether the remaining 995 articles which are dutiable shall be made free to a committee to report in a year or two. That is "tariff reform" with a vengeance.

It is not likely that Randall would have introduced those little bills, but the great Pennsylvania protection Democrat would have been ready at any time to refer the entire tariff question to a committee to take the testimony of manufacturers and others, as to the value of protection. Randall would have said to himself that years of time would be gained, at least, by such a how-not-to-do-it policy, and that there would be no meddling with the protective principle till that committee had reported some time in the long future.

So, looking at the matter in a non-partisan and purely mathematical light, it may be said that Springer is 995 parts Randall Democrat to 5 parts free-trader. Are people to blame therefore, if, seeing the difference between what Springer was in October and what Springer is in November, they take it for granted that it will not be long before the remaining five parts of free-tradeism will disappear, and he will become from the crown of his intellectual head to the soles of his hand some feet a thorough protection Randall Democrat—at least until after the election of 1892.

PURE AIR FOR BREATHING.

Another column of this issue contains an article by the Rev. J. W. Quinby on the advantages to be derived from breathing pure air. He relates his experience in the army in the "sixties," when, though in delicate health to begin with, he could stand exposure all day long to a steady rain and at night to the outdoor air, with no change of clothing, yet did not "catch cold." During that experience he breathed pure air because he could not help doing so. When he returned to "the blessings of civilization" he lost his former immunity from sore throat and its related troubles. After this the experimenter resolved to try the virtues of plenty of the purest air at his command, and soon found great benefit. He could sit in thin clothing at an open window without fear, and now the windows of his room are kept open almost constantly, day and night. For the last seven years he has not had one serious cold, and sore throats are things of the past. His only trouble in that direction is a slight head-cold following occasions when he has been forced to pass hours in crowded rooms, but that is easily got rid of. He adds that this exemption from colds does not apply to other persons living in the same house with him, and that nearly all of his father's rather large family died of consumption.

The writer does not advise persons who have been used to living in a close atmosphere to suddenly sit or sleep in the draft of an open window. Such an experience might prove fatal. Such changes as he advocates can only be made with safety when made by degrees. But he argues the necessity of a better system of ventilation than that now common, though it should involve considerable expense, and notes that the difference between the air of an ordinary room and that of the air out of doors is far greater than generally supposed. The emanations that constantly proceed from every object in such a room load down the air with impurities, in addition to the positive poison contained in the gases thrown off from the lungs of the occupants. He instances the furnishing of the enormous quantity of thirty cubic feet of air per minute to every occupant of a high school in Massachusetts as a step in the right direction. How many people in this part of the world delude themselves with the idea that they breathe pure air when they get hardly a tenth part of that quantity?

YESTERDAY was observed as a day of fasting and humiliation by many a patriotic citizen who was too exuberant in his thanksgiving the day before.

AS FAR as possible we try to believe what we see in the New York *Evening Post*, but when it says the Brooklyn breweries give employment to 25,000,000 men the strain becomes too great.

I AM now open to invitations to—ahem—to lecture.—*Fonseca.*

IT ought to have a sobering effect on Democratic aspirants for the Presidency to recall the fact that this country has had only one Democratic President in thirty years, and he was elected by accident.

YOU may try to forget Thursday's fowl if you will, but the taste of the dressing abides with you still.

BEHOLD the professional baseball players, how they blow! They toil not, neither do they spin, and yet Solomon in all his glory could not parade like one of these.

THE dispatches say Springer "has opened his headquarters" in Washington. From which we infer that his mouth is actively at work.

JAY GOULD is on the point of making another trip to the West. His object this time may be to sell a portion of it.

"AMERICAN quail are being introduced into China," says an Eastern paper. We congratulate China. The proper introduction of a good American quail, nicely cooked and seasoned, and accompanied by toast of the right shade of brownness, is a thing that lingers long and tenderly in the memory.

THE regular annual visitation of the *Ulster County Gazette* containing the sad news of George Washington's death is now due.

IF Gov.-Senator Hill is trying to steal the Legislature of New York he must not expect any countenance or support from me. The right way to acquire a Legislature is to buy it.—*Mr. Brice of O'York.*

THE New York *Press* speaks of "this great Nation of 65,000,000 inhabitants." To Supt. Porter of the census department this must seem like a stab from a friend.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Objection Not Sustained.

"I will insert the item with pleasure," said the city editor, "as the gentleman it refers to is a nephew of yours, but I think I would change it a little. You say: 'The public will be interested in knowing that Mr. Orville Ardup is about to embark in the lecture field.' The expression is not strictly accurate. The figure is a faulty one. Persons embark in vessels or something of that kind, you know. They don't embark in a field."

"The figure is all right," said the old subscriber, after reflecting a moment. "I expect to float him."

Not Equally Endowed.

"Yes," said the spectacled literary-man, "my brother Hiram is the genius of the family. Perhaps you have heard of my brother Hiram?"

"Not that I remember," replied the caller. "Is he a man of some distinction?"

"Is he? My brother Hiram, sir," rejoined the scholarly author of "Twenty Systems of Religion Critically Analyzed and Compared," cheerfully emptying another coal-scuttle full of unsold copies of the book into the stove that warmed his meager apartments, "is the inventor of a toothpick that will not climb up out of the pocket and get lost, and he is rolling in wealth, sir—simply rolling in wealth!"

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Bittenbender received 7,322 votes for Supreme Judge at the late election in Nebraska, falling short of election by only 70,000 votes.

Leonidas C. Houk, the noted Tennesseean, will be succeeded in Congress by his son, John C. Houk, who is said to inherit his father's political sagacity.

"Blind Tom," the musical prodigy who astonished the public by his performances ten and fifteen years ago, is spending his last days in an insane asylum.

Sam Jones says he will renew his license as a lawyer to defend Sam Small against the saloon-keeper who assaulted the evangelist. "Sam is a convert of mine," says Jones, "and when a saloon-keeper jumps on him the other Sam is bound to be heard from."

Matthew W. Ransom of North Carolina will be the senior Senator in the Fifty-second Congress, having served continuously since April 24, 1872, but Senators Jones of Nevada and Allison of Iowa are good seconds, however, as they have served since March 4, 1873.

Mr. C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana, who keeps his finger on the pulse of politics in Ohio as well as in his own State, says he is absolutely certain that Judge Foraker will be the next United States Senator from Ohio. He bases his judgment on a careful canvass of the situation made while he was recently in Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, accompanied by little Ruth, will remove to Lakewood for the winter within a few days. While there is no cause whatever for alarm, it is nevertheless true that neither the young mother nor the child is doing as well as could be hoped. So it has been decided that they retire to a quiet retreat.

Henry Page, who will sit in the next Congress from the Eastern Shore district of Maryland, was not a Page by birth, but assumed the name of a relative. His father is the Hon. John W. Crisfield, an aged lawyer of Princess Anne, Somerset County, long active in the business and politics of the Eastern Shore. He founded and built up the amphibious oyster packing village of Crisfield, on Tangier Sound.

The late Mme. Bartholdi, the sculptor's mother and model for his colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," was reputed to be in her youth the handsomest girl in Alsace. Even to the day of her death, at the age of 90, the fire remained in her fine and luminous eyes. Of late years it was a source of enjoyment for her to drive to the Isle of Swans in the Seine, and look at the reduced copy set up there of her son's famous statue.

Lord Stanley of Preston intends to resign his appointment as Governor-General of Canada next spring, but it is not true that he is to follow the steps of Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne and proceed from Ottawa to Calcutta. It is certain, in spite of quasi-official contradiction, that Lord Lansdowne will return home next year, so that both India and Canada will be for the second time at Lord Salisbury's disposal.

W. F. Burns of San Francisco, who was in Balmaceda's secret service, says the Chilean Dictator's ambition was to unite all the South American States under his rule. Mr. Burns says the Chileans, who are styled "the Yankees of South America," are honestly convinced that theirs is one of the greatest and most warlike nations in the world, and that their histories contain only accounts of the two wars in which the Chileans came out victorious—that with Spain in 1813 and that with Peru.

Sir Edwin Arnold was entertained by the New York Press club the other night, and in some remarks made in response to a toast in his honor he told a story to illustrate the enterprise of the British journalists of today. There was a reception at Marlborough House, and Sir Francis Knollys stepped up to the Prince of Wales and informed his Royal Highness that there were some gentlemen of the press outside who desired admission. "Show them in," said the Prince, "for if they don't come in at the door they will come in at the ventilator."

Sir Edwin Arnold says of the late Earl Lytton: "The Earl was a brilliant, showy sort of a public man, but I do not think there was any great depth to his knowledge of statesmanship. I do not consider the dead Earl as a great author, nor do I believe he so considered himself. As 'Owen Meredith' he wrote many things which partook of his bright and gay nature, but, like it, with little depth. He is certainly not to be compared with his great father, who possessed literary genius, while nothing more than talent can be attributed to the son."

STEALING A STATE.

New York *Recorder:* When David goes down to Washington he will steal the Senate if he is not closely watched.

Boston *Traveller:* It is a desperate, barefaced steal of a Legislature against the will of the people of New York. They are certain to rebuke it at the first opportunity.

New York *Press:* If reports from Albany are true, the arch-conspirator is in a "what-are-you-going-to-do-about-it?" frame of mind. His tools in the Deane case may not share in that Tweed defiance when the doors of a penitentiary yawn for them.

New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.): A highwayman never "stood up" his victim with greater assurance than David B. Hill has the electors of the Fifteenth Senatorial District. Gross violations of law and barefaced thefts of votes characterize his attempt to steal the Legislature.

Buffalo *Express:* He [Hill] has deliberately overturned the majorities in several legislative districts and changed a Republican into a Democratic Legislature. If the present theft go unrebuked a precedent will be established which will curse the politics of this State for years to come.

Albany *Journal:* The crime of Monday at Poughkeepsie, perpetrated by the Hill gang of election thieves, was a blow at popular institutions as serious as that delivered by the Anarchists of Chicago when they hurled dynamite bombs at the police; and unless its evil effects can be corrected it bodes evil to the future of our institutions.

Utica *Herald:* Gov. Hill's attack upon the judiciary should be resented by every man who has respect for law and decency and the integrity of the courts. His words become a pot-house politician. It can not be denied that they become D. B. Hill, but they are words the Governor of the Empire State should be incapable of using. They are employed in anger at the failing of a crime.

Philadelphia *Press:* The Republicans had a clear majority of two in the Upper House and a majority of one in the Lower House. But the Democratic Boards of Supervisors have already reversed the count in enough districts to obtain a majority of two for their party in the lower branch, and they are proceeding steadily to manufacture a similar majority in the upper branch. If they complete their scheme New York State will be in the absolute control of the Democracy, with Tammany Hall as the motive force.

New York *Evening Post* (Mug.): He [Hill] is holding on to the Governorship and the United States Senatorship at the same time in order that he may, among other things, steal enough seats in the Legislature to give the Democrats a majority. To accomplish this purpose he is making a Democratic canvassing board in one county count in a Democrat by methods which a Democratic canvassing board in another county, also under his guidance, is refusing to follow, in order that through such refusal it may count out a Republican. He is denouncing a Supreme Court Judge, who is simply enforcing the laws, as guilty of "most outrageous conduct," and is summoning County Clerks who refuse to consent to seat-stealing to Albany for rebuke and possible removal from office.

New York *Tribune:* Those Democratic members of the Dutchess Board of Supervisors will find that they are execrated from one end of the State to the other by all who demand that the decision of the ballot-box shall be respected. Whether or not they will bring up at Sing Sing remains to be seen, but that they have earned an opportunity for the prolonged study of the prison question from the inside will hardly be disputed except by those who thrive on fraud at elections. When the day of reckoning comes the feeling will be general that all who had anything to do with the plot to steal the Senate shall be punished to the full extent of the law, beginning with Hill. Let him be sentenced to do time for the State in a striped suit, and the enemies of honest elections will learn a lesson the significance of which they cannot fail to appreciate.

THE BOOMING WEST.

New York *Advertiser:* We do not understand that holding one national convention in Minneapolis will necessitate looking to the Westward hereafter to see the sun rise.

Philadelphia *Press:* No more nominating conventions east of the Alleghanies, eh? O, well, the East won't care, so long as it can send delegates enough to swing them the way it wants them.

Boston *Advertiser:* Minneapolis is in luck. The meeting there of the National Republican convention next year will give the big, bouncing metropolis of Minnesota just the sort of "boom" that such Western towns covet.

Minneapolis *Journal:* The New-Yorkers think they were hoodooed out of the convention. It is a good disappointment for them. They are gradually becoming aware that the "woolly West" is looming up, the intellectual and business center of the Union, with progressive opinions and rights of its own.

Kansas City *Journal:* By the time the average delegate from the corporate East gets there, he will see enough of his country to of itself widen his views of public policy. With the National committee in the direction of a trans-Mississippi Chairman and the convention amid the free prairies of the Northwest, the campaign opens most auspiciously.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* These Western cities are developing. They are no longer small, and the fact that so many of them could confidently appeal to the committee shows what a wonderful country this has grown to be. The East is all right in its way. It must always have its great cities, but it is the boundless West that will dominate the Nation before many years. It is the West where we must look for the most populous cities of the future.

Omaha *Bee:* When in 1860 a Republican National convention was first held in Chicago that city was farther toward the frontier than Minneapolis is today. It was the first recognition of the growing power of the prairie people. It has taken thirty-two years to convince the people who then regarded Chicago as the extreme West that an empire has been developing beyond Chicago. The convention in Minneapolis is proof that the people of the East are beginning to realize that there are populous and wealthy States west of the Mississippi River and the great lakes.

Washington *Post:* The contest for the convention in itself disclosed an energetic and aggressive spirit with which the representative men of the West go about for the accomplishment of any special enterprise which they may take in hand—a spirit which also typifies the leading characteristics of that great section and its forces, which as if by magic have developed what was a late wilderness into a prosperous empire, and given it a commanding place in the affairs of the country. The holding of a national convention in Minneapolis is a demonstration, than which there could be none more striking, of the potency of Western growth and Western influence. It will gather to the Twin Cities of the Upper Mississippi many people of other sections of the Union, who, having but vague and general knowledge of the fact, will here be brought face to face with the miracle of progress that has been wrought in that locality since the close of the war.

LOOKS LIKE BLAINE.

Nashville *American* (Dem.): The most notable thing about the affair was the great number of men who were enthusiastically for Blaine. He seems to be the choice of the party from all parts of the country.

Savannah *News* (Dem.): Unless Mr. Blaine decides to decline a nomination the President might as well cease his efforts for a renomination. He can accomplish nothing in that direction against the strong Blaine sentiment.

New York *World* (Dem.): The Republican convention when it assembles at Minneapolis will nominate the same candidate it would have nominated if it had been held in Chicago, Cincinnati, or New York. It is Mr. Blaine in any case if he will run, and otherwise Mr. Harrison, no matter where the convention is held.

New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Ind.): Why did President Harrison favor the city around the corner? Well, probably because of a process of elimination. Cincinnati meant McKinley; New York meant the knifing of the Miller man; San Francisco meant Blaine, and the other cities suggested—frankly, they meant Blaine, too.

Boston *Traveller* (Rep.): The meeting of the committee was an enthusiastic one, and one of the marked features of the gathering was the enthusiasm with which the mention of the name of Secretary Blaine was greeted. It was a Blaine gathering, and there are the strongest possible indications that next year is to be a Blaine year.

Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.): The friends of Secretary Blaine are convinced beyond any doubt today that if the Republican convention at Minneapolis tenders him the nomination he will accept. It can almost be stated as a positive fact that he indicated this much to no less than two Northwestern men who had private conferences with him at his residence yesterday and last night.

Boston *Herald* (Dem.): If Mr. Blaine is in the field for the nomination he can take it. He can take it because the sharp men who direct its national policy are for him, because the hustlers among the politicians are on his side, because the men actively interested in politics believe in him. It will be probably solely dependent upon his health whether or not he is the Republican candidate.

New York *Recorder* (Rep.): Secretary Blaine is still the same

"Blaine, Blaine,
James G. Blaine"

he always was. His eye is clear, his forehead unwrinkled, his jaws unjowled, his spirits uplifted, his hand virilistic, and his general disposition toward his enemies and all the rest of mankind, serenely sweet.

New York *Herald* (Dem.): If there had been any doubt about it before, the meeting of the Republican committee proved also that Mr. Blaine will be obliged to accept or decline to again lead his party in 1892. The sentiment of the West on this point was given to our Washington correspondent when Mr. Eustis of Minneapolis said: "It is going to be James G. Blaine whether he wants it or not; it will be Blaine anyway."

Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.): The surroundings and incidents of this meeting of the National committee may be regarded with much suggestive speculation. The personal preference for President in 1892 was overwhelmingly for the man who, in such a peculiar, hesitating, and uncertain way, drew himself out of the preliminary contest four years ago. Yet there was no open demonstration. It was like a Blaine mass-meeting under orders to be silent—and wait.

Wheeling *Intelligencer* (Rep.): There may or may not be significance in the selection of Minneapolis as the convention city by the Republican National committee; it may be to the Blaine interest more than to the interest of those who desire a second term for President Harrison, but there is much truth in the statement of one man that "all sites are alike to Blaine—that no matter where the convetion is held Blaine will be the next President of the United States if he will accept." So it is—Blaine everywhere. It will require something more emphatic than a Florence letter from the greatest American statesman, this time, to prevent his nomination.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette* (Rep.): With equal certainty may it be said that the head of the ticket is also agreed upon. Nothing is plainer than that the sentiment of the party is practically unanimous for Mr. Blaine. It is shown in every gathering of Republicans in every section of the country. In a meeting of the national committeemen representing all the States and Territories there was but one feeling: That was that Mr. Blaine was the man to lead the party to an old-time victory. Only his positive refusal can prevent his nomination, and there is a growing impression that while he will in nowise engage in an effort to secure it, yet he will not refuse to accept the unanimous call of the party.

THE TWINS.

Baltimore *American:* Minneapolis may condescend to speak to St. Paul occasionally, but it will be in a strictly formal way.

New York *Recorder:* St. Paul and Minneapolis are one when there is a national convention around. In the off years they are two.

Kansas City *Times:* St. Paul's ambition to capture the Democratic National convention is landable, but would it not be well for the Minnesota twins to remember that there are a few other cities in the country?

Buffalo *Express:* Minneapolis having secured the Republican convention St. Paul proposes to bid for the Democratic convention. Its bid will not be successful, however. There are not Democrats enough in the Northwest.

Philadelphia *Record:* They are a thrifty set of twins, these two cities of the frosty Northwest. They have their family jars at times and their fraternal spats; but, like Harrison and Blaine, they "pull together" when there is business in sight—for, practically, they are so close together that their interests are mutual.

Milwaukee *News:* St. Paul has decided to make a determined fight for the Democratic National convention, and will raise $75,000 to be used in preparation for the event if the committee will select that city. That is $25,000 better than was offered for the Republican convention by any city. If the location of the convention is to be influenced by the size of the bonus it is pretty certain Milwaukee will not see St. Paul or go it any better.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* We desire peace; we are prepared for war and not in the least anxious about the result of it. Shall it be open hostilities or an honorable truce? It is for the people of Minneapolis to say. They must understand that, while we believe in the policy of united action for the prosperity of St. Paul and Minneapolis, we shall not permit the practice of this secret and dishonorable hostility without making fit reprisals.

Philadelphia *Times:* The incense of laudation goes up before the proud shrine of Minneapolis, but they who can feel for the afflicted will remember St. Paul. The loud timbrel may sound over Mississippi's dark waters, but the harp is also hung upon its willow tree, and that not so far off from the vicinity of the timbrel players. For one of the twin cities it is a day of mirth and glorious rejoicing, but for the other it is mean, drizzly, uncomfortable, cold-foot weather. And there is nothing to be done about it, either.

Nebraska *State Journal:* It is likely that the copartnership suddenly formed between the "twin sisters" of Minnesota has already fallen to pieces and the appointment of a receiver will be necessary. St. Paul has put in a large bid for the Democratic National convention, but Minneapolis, forgetting her promise, is going down to Washington again in force to see if she cannot scoop it in. Here is ingratitude in great nuggets. St. Paul furnished much of the unbought eloquence that secured the Republican convention at Minneapolis.

CURRENT NOTES.

The principal difference between a lobster and a lobbyist is that you can make a lobster blush.—*Boston Post.*

Perhaps it was Thanksgiving turkey that Shakspeare alluded to when he said: "Fair is fowl and fowl is fair."—*Puck.*

"That dog is one of our famous Maryland breed." "Yes, I recognized his Chesapeake Bay last night."—*Baltimore American.*

This world is so crowded that you can't pat one man on the back without stepping on another man's toes when you do it.—*Atchison Globe.*

Watts—"Say, Williamsport, Penn., was named after William Penn, wasn't it?" Potts—"I guess not. William wasn't that sort of man."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Marie—"He broke her heart—the wretch!" Celeste—"Did he jilt her?" Marie—"No; he insisted on her keeping her engagement when she had a better offer."—*Life.*

Spatts—"The government is having a lot of rapid-firing guns made." Bloobumper—"They will be useful in removing officials to make room for others."—*New York Sun.*

The Editor—"Well, I've a good notion to run for Congress." The Groceryman—"Why do you want to go to Congress when you can get all the liquor you want right here?"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Visitor at Dime Museum—"What makes you go without food and destroy your digestion by these fasting exhibitions?" Professional Faster (indignantly)—"Humph! I've got to get my bread and butter in some way, haven't I?"—*Washington Star.*

Boston Blushes.

Boston *Herald:* We don't see the name of Boston in the list of cities that aspire to have the Republican National convention, and yet Boston is the Hub of the Universe. Extreme modesty seems to be one of our failings, however.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

TERMS OF THE TREATY BETWEEN THE TWO POWERS.

They Have Formed a Defensive Alliance Between the Dreibund and England and Will Insist on the Evacuation of Egypt—Bill for the Relief of English Farm Laborers—Britons Exercised Over Secretary Rusk's Threat of Retaliation—Prince George Not Out of Danger.

[*Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press.*]

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The first authentic information conveying the results of M de Giers' sojourn in Paris has reached the Foreign Office through the British Embassy at Berlin. M. de Giers has communicated to Emperor William and Chancellor von Caprivi a clear explanation as to the conferences held in Paris and the character of the Russo-French entente therein achieved. Doubtless the Czar has instructed his Minister to make these declarations with a view to having not only the German Government but the other interested European governments learn the nature of the compact between Russia and France.

According to a semi-official statement based on M. de Giers' declarations to Chancellor von Caprivi—a statement which will probably be published throughout Europe tomorrow—the Russian statesman's recent interviews with President Carnot, M. de Freycinet, Premier and Minister of War, and M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, resulted in a definite agreement for an exclusively defensive alliance. The entente agreed upon according to the statement quoted differs on one most essential point from the triple alliance treaty, inasmuch as while that makes the European status quo the basis of the maintenance of peace, the Russo-French entente aims at what M. de Giers has called "respect for treaties," meaning especially the restoration of Russia's grip on Bulgaria and British evacuation of Egypt.

Does Not Necessarily Mean War.

The differences on these features of the situation are not meantime to be regarded as constituting danger of war, as both the Russian and French governments desire to assure a strict application of the existing treaties by pacific means. M. de Giers has further communicated the fact that no treaty has as yet been signed, and has intimated that the French Ministers desire to conclude a formal contract, as alone properly defining future responsibilities and rendering it possible to pursue a distinct policy before Europe, while at the same time avoiding the reproach of cherishing warlike designs.

The sum of these official assurances from the Berlin Embassy is that the Paris conferences of M. de Giers, instead of having an empty character as was generally reported, have resulted in a scheme to maintain diplomatic warfare against the Dreibund and England awaiting a more propitious period for engaging in actual war. M. de Giers' communications assume the first importance, not for what they disclose so much as because they constitute the first official admission of the Russian government to the Powers that a Russo-French alliance has already been arranged. Lord Salisbury went to Windsor Castle tonight to place before the Queen certain dispatches and it is surmised they are those which refer to the Russo-French entente.

Relief for Agricultural Classes.

Mr. Chaplin, Chairman of the Board of Agriculture, has been charged by the government to undertake the framing of its Agricultural bill for enabling laborers and small farmers in Great Britain to acquire holdings—a measure approved at the Conservative conference in Birmingham, which concluded its deliberations Wednesday. The Cabinet as yet remains undecided as to the scope of the measure and the proper period for its introduction. The official circle apparently does not attach great importance to the refusal of the Birmingham conference to pass Sir Albert Rollitz's motion declaring in favor of a bill for the extension of local government in Ireland. The habits of obedience kept up in the Conservative ranks are relied on as a safeguard by the Ministers if they persist in giving Irish legislation the first place on their program. Mr. Goschen and Lord Hartington it is known oppose any departure from the government's Irish policy or delay about Balfour's promised local government bill. Mr. Balfour himself privately indicates that although bound to bring the bill forward he has no strong love for it, while Mr. Chamberlain would prefer to see the Parish Councils bill and his "Old Age Pension" scheme have the precedence. The course of the government depends on what pitch Conservative agitation against Irish legislation may attain.

Disturbed at Uncle Jerry's Threat.

Since Secretary Rusk reported in favor of declaring that English live stock be excluded from the United States unless the restrictions in the landing of American cattle at British ports be removed, British farming societies have actively discussed the subject. The balance of opinion among the live stock dealers distinctly supports the attitude of Chairman Chaplin of the Board of Agriculture on the subject. Farmers' journals are giving prominence to announcements of recent outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia in New Jersey, with a view to enforcing the argument that before the United States Government can legally claim admission for American cattle it must satisfy the British Government that the disease is so extirpated that no cases have occurred in twelve months in any part of the Union. It is contended that if Secretary Rusk's intended prohibition is effected no country will suffer so much from the absence of pure-bred British live-stock as the United States.

Prince George Is Still Sick.

It was expected that Prince George of Wales would pass the fever stage of his sickness last Sunday, but it will last another week. The Prince has lost much flesh. He has a wasted aspect and is troubled with bronchial catarrh. The absence of any hemorrhage, however, is a promising feature in his case. His father has gone to Luton on a social visit and pheasant shooting expedition. His mother remains in charge. The anxiety is not yet over. The coincidence of the present case with that of the Prince Consort, who was attacked with typhoid fever in November, 1861, and with that of the Prince of Wales, who was attacked in November, 1871, causes uneasiness.

The *Gazette* announces that Parliament will assemble Feb. 9, 1892.

CAPRIVI TALKS TO THE REICHSTAG.

He Declares That Germany Could Whip Russia Should a War Be Necessary.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—During the debate on the Budget in Parliament here today Herr Rickert delivered a long speech in which he urged the government to break entirely with the Bismarckian system of finance.

Chancellor Caprivi, in addressing the house, declared that there was absolutely no truth in the report that he was tired of office and the pessimist views of some papers with regard to the general situation of affairs were utterly unfounded. He added that the Czar was entirely in favor of peace and that the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt had made no change in international affairs. No one wanted war or was likely to provoke it, and every government would strenuously avoid all occasion of quarrel. The Chancellor rejoiced that France possessed a strong government, and though their westward neighbor was self-conscious it was conscious also of its responsibilities. The existing state of preparedness would continue for some time longer, for the more that nations recognize the duty of being prepared for the worst the more guarded would the governments and peoples of Europe be against giving occasion for war. The Chancellor went on to say:

"Far more serious causes for uneasiness are the Polish question and the intrigues of those who would destroy the integrity of the empire; however, the government will continue the work of extending the principle of self-government, trusting to the adhesion which the army afforded, and it would doubtless succeed without the aid of the passport law.

"The demand that religious instruction throughout the Polish provinces should be imparted in the Polish tongue is a just one; and with regard to the appointment to the vacant Archbishopric of Posen it should be remembered that the last German Archbishop was not sufficiently strong or self-reliant, and that there is no one among the German clergy who can be said to possess all the requisite qualifications for that important post."

The speaker spoke deprecatingly of those military critics who aired their views in the newspapers and caused uneasiness to those who knew no better, and he assured all such people that the government was fully awake to its responsibilities.

"Shortcomings there are no doubt in the budget," the Chancellor continued. "The demands for military purposes show that, but we must not therefore suppose that in the next war the odds will not be in favor of Germany, as in the numerical preponderance of her population she has the advantage.

"During the ensuing winter the Reichstag will be called upon to consider how the increasing population of Germany could be utilized for the defense of the empire, and in considering the relative advantages of the two countries it must be borne in mind that area for area there are more troops on the side of Germany than on that of Russia. The nation must avoid the appearance of weakness and the policy of the government must be directed to maintaining the dignity and prestige of the empire under all circumstances."

It was announced that a deficit of 8,000,000 marks would be found in the national account for the fiscal year.

HOW THINGS ARE AT PARIS.

Arrival of the Chinese Ambassador, Who Says He Knows Nothing of Anything.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Hsu Fu Tscheng, the Chinese Ambassador, arrived here this evening at the same time as the news of the revolt in the north of China. He said he knew nothing of what had happened. Pekin does not appear to be very happy over the first news of the entente between France and Russia, and it is hoped that Europe will be satisfied with China's good-will. The Chinese Ambassador says that his government has given a new proof of its excellent intentions in the reception given to the representatives of France and Russia. It did not take place in the ordinary salon, but in the grand salon of the Imperial Palace.

Austria always looks on the gloomy side. Herr Falk, speaking on the war budget, said that the situation in Europe gave ground for fear. All the powers did not accept the present division of Europe. Prince Windesiligroetz asked the usual question about the temporal power of the Pope, and was told that the same conditions still prevailed.

The Princes of the ancient families that once reigned in France do not find Europe quite to their taste. Prince Henri d'Orleans is going to Tonkin. He lately made a voyage to Central Asia and returned to Europe with a taste for colonizing. He wished to serve his country at a distance. That is better than running after a singer like his cousin.

The government has received bad news from Africa. The ruler of Morocco has sent emissaries into the Tonat who have succeeded in stirring up the tribes there. But still some of them remain in France. The insurgent Arab chiefs defy the French. If France is to protect its friends it must send an expedition into the Tonat and must make every effort to maintain its influence in Africa.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

LORD ROSEBERY IS TO MARRY.

He Will Wed Miss Margot Tennant, Daughter of a Rich Scotch Baronet.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Lord Rosebery's name has recently been coupled with that of several American ladies and the persistence of these rumors naturally led people to assume that where there was so much smoke there must be some fire. Accordingly the news of his engagement does not come with that suddenness which might otherwise have attended it. The lady of his choice is Miss Margot Tennant, the youngest daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, Bart. She is a very handsome girl and is reputed to be extraordinarily clever. A short time ago it was reported in Scotland that she was engaged to be married to the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, but this was contradicted soon after. Sir Charles was made a Baronet by Mr. Gladstone in 1885. He is an iron master and very rich. He is an old man and at one time represented Glasgow in Parliament in the Liberal interest. Miss Tennant's marriage will be advantageous in more ways than one, for besides being exceedingly rich Lord Rosebery is a man of admittedly great intelligence and in the next Liberal cabinet will probably occupy a very conspicuous position. In fact, Lady Rosebery that is to be will doubtless have the Liberal salon of her generation as the former Lady Rosebery did.

BIOGRAPHY OF CHARLES S. PARNELL.

Speculation as to the Men Who Will Be Chosen to Arrange His Papers.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Nothing definite has been done with the proposed biography of Charles Stewart Parnell, and nothing will be done until Mrs. Parnell recovers sufficiently from the prostration her husband's death has caused her to take an interest in the matter. The papers he left behind, containing the material which must be largely drawn upon when the record of his career has to be told, are exceedingly voluminous and will require careful handling, for there is much in them which would probably serve no good purpose to publish, and there are also certain letters which it is whispered in well-informed circles will make the Gladstonians wince should they ever be dragged from their receptacles and reproduced in cold type. It is altogether probable that Mrs. Parnell's will be the deciding voice as to which of the adherents of her husband shall undertake what all would doubtless consider a sacred trust—the preparing of the biography. There is a strong likelihood that four Parnellites will take up the work and will practically constitute a committee to decide what matters in the papers given to them for the purpose shall be published and what shall be left untold.

CHINESE ARE A SHREWD PEOPLE.

They Undertake the Game of Playing One European Power Against Another.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 27.—*Le Temps*, in discussing the recent disturbances in China, says:

There is every reason for reflection before undertaking joint action at Pekin, if there was any truth in the statement that the camp of the great powers was divided against itself. In this lies the whole pith of the matter which the astute Celestial politicians understand very well. The clever Viceroy Li Hung Chang is taking advantage of this fact to sow dissension between the powers, just as only the other day he was endeavoring to set England against the other great powers, especially Russia. We have reason to doubt whether this expedient will succeed. Experience shows that England is very well acquainted with these tactics, as it must have found out from its relations with Burmah. It has also found out that it is a dangerous game to play with fire by favoring the Celestial monarch as against other European powers, whether friends or foes. China must beware also of this policy, for it may be well turned against itself. If it excites the minds of its people against foreigners, there is no telling but what they may turn around upon the government. The Tarpings ought to show Li Hung Chang and the other statesmen of China what danger lies in its policy.

Lynch Law in the English Army.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A corporal of the Second Battalion of the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment, stationed at Aldershot, has been making himself very unpopular among the men by his petty tyrannies. There was no relief to be found in making complaints, so some of the more energetic ones determined to take the matter in their own hands. They seized him as he was going the rounds, gagged him so he could not call for assistance, put a running noose around his neck, and throwing the loop over a convenient beam proceeded to haul in the loose end until they had him well strung up. Then they tied the end to a pin and left him hanging. He would have surely died had not a sergeant accidentally discovered him a few minutes later. As it was the sergeant had trouble in resuscitating him after he was cut down. The would-be lynchers are unknown.

Trouble Feared from Striking Miners.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The strike of coal miners in the department of Pas-de-Calais is now causing grave apprehensions. The strikers are acting in a riotous manner. A number of foreign agitators have arrived in the district for the purpose of urging the strikers not to yield. All strikers who refuse to do picket duty have received letters threatening that both they and their homes will be blown up with dynamite if they persist in this refusal. A regiment of dragoons has been dispatched to Lille, and the gendarmes have been increased in view of the possibility of trouble.

Pianos an Issue at School Elections.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.—So far as the returns of the School Board elections in London have been classified they indicate a victory for the more moderate faction of the Radicals. The progressive element, which seems to have succeeded in impressing its views upon the voters, advocates such innovations as the introduction of pianos, etc., in schools. The taxpayers think they have a real cause for complaint in the addition of such luxuries in the way of education. The outcry of protest is quite a formidable one. It is noted that in the East End the voters were the strongest advocates of the piano program, which met with a cold reception in the West End, where presumably the inhabitants are more generally supplied with musical instruments at home.

Austria's Position Toward the Pope.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—At the session of the Austrian delegation today Herr Zollinger asked a question in regard to the papacy's insisting upon its independence, claiming that the Church is not an Italian, but an international Catholic affair, and that the Pope's claim to sovereignty in his own territory is perfectly legitimate. Count Kalnoky replied that inasmuch as the majority of Austrians and Hungarians were Catholics the government of Austria-Hungary was anxious that the Pope should be completely independent. The government also desired that peace should prevail between the Vatican and the Quirinal. The people of Austria-Hungary wished peace with Italy. "Our alliance with Italy," he concluded, "forms the basis of our policy. The question of the Pope's sovereignty cannot be raised by us without wounding Italy's feelings."

Another Row Between Italy and the Pope.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, Nov. 27—The archives sold by Prince Borghese out of the famous family collection include all the manuscripts of the 500 codices belonging to the library of the Popes when they were in exile at Avignon. The Italian Cabinet is consulting the Council of State to learn whether it will be possible to compel the Vatican to disgorge these treasures. The government has ordered the Prince to restore the Borghese art treasures and literary collections to their original condition, but he pleads inability to comply, owing to the fact that some of the former contents of the palace are now in possession of the Vatican. The government hesitates to enter without the certainty of success upon any new ground of contest with the Papacy.

Old Trick of the Standard Oil Company.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.—British shippers are up in arms over a proposed rule of the Suez Canal company allowing petroleum to be shipped through the canal in bulk as well as in cases. Most of the shipping of petroleum controlled by British shippers is done in cases, and it is alleged that the proposal to ship in bulk is in the interest of a syndicate of financiers who aim at obtaining a monopoly of the American and Russian business by the use of tank ships, which cannot be utilized by comparatively small shippers. The effect would be to drive out a large number of shippers engaged in the petroleum trade and ruin their business.

On Their Way to America.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Bradley Martin of New York returns to America on the Umbria. He is accompanied by his family, along with six men servants of the purest English cut and a maid. Other passengers are Mr. Robert C. Brown, his wife, and daughter; G. C. Allen, Mrs. and Miss Cochrane, Mrs. Napier, Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. C. A. Lewis, Mrs. J. C. Bates, Mrs. D. E. Keating, Miss Emma Smith, Miss M. E. Rogers, Joseph White and wife, James Reid, H. F. Mead and wife, Frederick De Juniak, Harvey Losee, L. Drake, and J. Hutchinson Kay and wife.

Moody and Sankey to Return Soon.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey are once more prominent subjects for discussion by reason of the invitation sent to them from America, an invitation which they have decided to accept. Their work, however, has been laid out for some time to come, and it will be impossible for them to leave yet awhile. They will labor for a year on a mission tour throughout Scotland and will then turn their steps toward England for a short time before they can hope to set out for the West.

Bismarck Would Not Have Allowed It.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Deep dissatisfaction has been aroused here by the news that France is to act for Belgium in China. This is said to be a new reason for friction between the Kaiser and Chancellor Caprivi, but outside of Ministerial circles the new and successful move of France is everywhere spoken of as a most serious blow at Germany and the opinion is frequently heard that it could not have happened if Bismarck were Chancellor.

The Vatican Has No Spies in London.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The story that a priest had been sent from Rome to enter the service of the Marquis of Salisbury in his personal household to act as a spy for the Vatican has aroused the greatest indignation and resentment, not only among the entire body of Catholics here, but among other sects as well. The Marquis of Salisbury emphatically denies that anything whatsoever has occurred which would give color or excuse to such statement.

Lieut. Fremantle Acquitted of Blame.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Sydney Fremantle, commander of H. M. S. Plucky, which recently killed some fishermen during gun practice, has been acquitted of all blame by the naval court-martial. It was shown by the evidence that it is a custom among the fishermen to lie at anchor with their sails lowered, and that under certain conditions of the atmosphere it is impossible to then see them. Lieut. Fremantle is a son of the Vice-Admiral, the Hon. E. R. Fremantle.

Troops Permitted the Chinese Outrages.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The *Chronicle's* correspondent at Tientsin telegraphs as follows:

Li Hung has received news that the imperial troops witnessed the recent massacre at the Belgian missions without making an effort to check the mob. Li Hung doubts the truth of this report, as it lacks official confirmation, but elsewhere it is feared that the story is true. Revolution is spreading in the North. The Mongolian rebels are advancing southward. A conflict with the imperial forces is imminent. Excitement is increasing in the neighborhood of Pekin.

Rudyard Kipling Is to Marry Soon.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The announcement has just been made that Rudyard Kipling is engaged to be married. The bride's name is kept quiet, but she is well known in the society world, and on the return of the young author from his trip to the islands of the South Pacific, where he is visiting Robert Louis Stevenson, the wedding will take place.

Cable Flashes.

Mme. Patti will leave Liverpool by the City of Paris on her way to the United States Dec. 23.

It is reported that the English at Sierra Leone are inciting native tribes to rebellion against the Liberian Government.

The influenza is proving more fatal in Germany than in 1889. Thirty deaths in eight days in Berlin alone and 40,000 people have been attacked since Nov. 1.

It is reported that the Emperor William will visit the King of Roumania in the spring. The Queen of Roumania is expected to return to Bucharest next month.

The unfavorable reports on the Manchester and Liverpool canal have caused a heavy drop in the shares of the company and give rise to fears for the success of the enterprise.

Notwithstanding the prohibitory nature of many of the proposed new custom tariffs of Portugal the Industrial Association is clamoring for still greater protection of national manufactures.

Lowden Snowden, United States Minister to Greece, gave a dinner Thanksgiving day to which he invited the Americans in the city. Among the guests were Minister Robert T. Lincoln, who is stopping in Athens for a few days.

The Archbishop of Annecy has written a letter similar to the one which caused the prosecution of the Archbishop of Aix. It is expected that the French Government will take notice of it and cause its author to be prosecuted.

Sporting Matters on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Joe Acton, the "Little Demon," defeated Bob Fitzsimmons, champion middleweight pugilist, in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match at the Occidental club tonight for a $1,000 purse. Fitzsimmons won the first fall and Acton the other two. Sergt. Owen Davis was fought to a standstill by Jack Wilson, a soldier at the United States military reservation of Presidio. Patsy Cardiff, who is matched to fight Joe McAuliffe at the California club next month, arrived here today. He expressed himself as being in much better condition than when he fought Jackson here two years ago.

Dixie Flyer—For sleeping-car reservation to Florida via Nashville, Chattanooga, and Atlanta call on or address B. F. Neville, Passenger Agent, 194 Clark street, Chicago.

WILL OBEY THE LAW.

PEIXOTOU TO CALL AN ELECTION IN BRAZIL SOON.

He Has No Desire to Emulate the Example of Fonseca—Predictions That He Will Be Chosen President—Dom Pedro's Pension Very Likely to Be Revoked—The Appearance of the Warship Yorktown at Valparaiso Has a Salutary Effect on the Chilean Mind.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 27.—President Peixotou will, it is stated, take steps to call a new election for President immediately upon the reassembling of Congress. The resignation of Fonseca leaves a vacancy which, under the Brazilian Constitution, must be filled by another election without waiting until the end of Fonseca's term. The Vice-President is not intended as a permanent substitute for a President who has died or resigned, but only as a temporary occupant of the executive chair pending the choice of another President.

Peixotou is gaining in popularity and it is thought not improbable that he will be elected President. He is taking vigorous steps to enforce order in Rio Janeiro and the military are assisting the police in guarding against disturbance and crime. During the riot that attended the overthrow of Fonseca a party of ruffians from a part of the city frequented by the lower element took advantage of the excitement to rob the houses of several wealthy people who had no connection with politics. Several of the ruffians have been hunted down and arrested.

President Peixotou will leave to Congress the initiative of any measures against the late Dictator and his Ministers. There is a strong feeling that Fonseca should be held responsible for usurpation, although, as he has resigned his office, there may be difficulty in taking impeachment proceedings. The subject of the impeachment and removal of a President was under consideration of Congress at the time of its dissolution, and this was one of the grounds upon which Fonseca based his action in forcibly dispersing its members. There is no doubt that Congress will enact legislation to deal with Fonseca and also to restrain the power of future Presidents. Fonseca's resignation as Commander-in-Chief of the army was a matter of form, as his orders ceased to be obeyed by the troops at Rio long before he had formally resigned the Presidency.

The pension due to Dom Pedro under a recent act of the Brazilian Congress has not yet been paid, owing to the recent difficulties, and it is possible it may yet be withdrawn, in view of the course that the ex-Emperor was induced to take by his relatives in Europe, offering to go back and reign over Brazil. The satisfaction over Fonseca's deposition is mingled with harsh denunciation of the imperial family, especially the Count d'Eu, son-in-law of Dom Pedro, who is very unpopular in Brazil and whose unpopularity was largely responsible for Dom Pedro's expulsion. At the wharves and the commercial thoroughfares matters are rapidly assuming their old aspect. The laboring classes who loitered during the dictatorship, spending their time in watching for changes that might bring about riot and an opportunity for plunder, are back to work again, and there is evidence on all sides of returning confidence. The Minister of Commerce is quoted as saying that he sees no likelihood of any change in the relations between Brazil and the United States, and that Brazil will adhere sacredly to all engagements.

Gen. Peixotou has issued another manifesto, in which he appeals to the people of Rio Grande do Sul State to cease all further revolutionary proceedings. He assures them and all Brazilians that the resignation of Dictator Fonseca will result in benefit to the country, as it avoided the shedding of blood. He also promises to reduce the national expenses and to reëstablish the credit of Brazil. Dr. Assis Brozil, President of the late Provincial Junta of Rio Grande do Sul, has been appointed Governor of that State. His appointment is a most popular one. It can be safely said that the revolution in Brazil is at an end.

A conference of the army and navy officials was held today to devise means for the preservation of order throughout the republic. The military tribunal issues a proclamation in which it guarantees to protect the life of Fonseca. The newspaper offices that supported Fonseca have been sacked by an enraged mob. There are seventy cases of yellow fever here daily.

Peixotou announces the successful completion of a reciprocity treaty with the Argentine Republic.

CHILEANS ARE LEARNING SOMETHING

The Arrival of the Yorktown Impresses Them with the Idea Uncle Sam Is in Earnest.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Nov. 27.—The arrival of the Yorktown is received with great satisfaction by American residents, as calculated to inspire more respect on the part of the Chileans for the United States. The time is regarded as especially fortunate for a strengthening of the American naval force, because likely to exercise wholesome influence on Chilean action in the matter of the proceedings before the Judge of Crimes. The Chileans are evidently impressed and regard the Yorktown as the avant courrier of the fleet now said to be on the way to the Pacific. With all their show of stubbornness, there is ample proof that the Chilean officials, from the Ministry down, are very uncomfortable. The American method of dealing impresses them as a novelty, accustomed as they have been to Spanish, English, and German blustering. At first they mistook the quiet firmness of the Americans for cowardice, but now they seem to be convinced to the contrary, and they are getting more and more assured that a reckoning cannot be avoided.

The American ship Rappahanock, Capt. Dickinson, which left Liverpool July 20 for San Francisco, was burned in Cumberland Bay, in the northern part of Juan Fernandez Island, 400 miles off the Chilean mainland, Nov. 11. All hands were saved and arrived here today on the Chilean Government steamer Huemial. The cause of the burning was spontaneous combustion. Consul McCreery is attending to the relief of the crew. The Rappahanock was a ship of 3,054 tons, built at Bath, Me., in 1890, and was owned by A. Sewall & Co. of that place.

The German squadron, consisting of the warships Leipzig, Sophie, and Alexandrina, arrived here today from Folcahuano.

Election Troubles Expected in Argentina.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, Nov. 27.—The supporters of Gens. Roca and Mitre for the Presidency held a meeting yesterday with the object of coming to an amicable understanding. Nothing came of the conference and it closed leaving matters in the same unsettled state. The officials throughout the Argentine Republic are said to be in hearty sympathy with Gen. Mitre's candidacy and he will probably be elected to succeed President Pellegrini. If such turns out to be the case the adherents of Gen. Roca will in all probability start a revolution. The country round about Rosario is infested by bands of robbers who are actively engaged in pillaging houses and holding up people on the highways. Gendarmes have been sent in pursuit of the brigands with instructions to show them little mercy.

Guatemala Looking for Trouble.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 27.—Advices sent to this city from Guatemala are to the effect that over 10,000 Mexicans are engaged in business in that country. It is rumored that these persons intend to cause a revolution and will probably demand the annexation of the northern provinces of Guatemala to Mexico. A telegram confirming the rumors has been received here from a prominent and trustworthy soldier now on the Guatemalan frontier who is interested in the proposed plan for the annexation of the provinces referred to.

Decreased Yield of California Wine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 27.—The Secretary of the State Viticultural Commission reports that while the full returns have not yet been made up, the records received prove that the wine yield of California for the year will be at least one-third less than last year. The crop this year will be below 15,000,000 gallons, of which 2,500,000 gallons will be sweet wines.

Alaskan Exports.

Goods to the value of $8,941,515 were exported from Alaska last year. The purchase of the country from Russia would seem to have been a pretty fair speculation on the part of Uncle Sam, seeing that the price paid for the whole territory was but $7,200,000.

CASE AGAINST IMPORTERS OF WORSTEDS.

Settling a Question on the Act of Congress Approved May 9, 1890.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Attorney-General Miller and Solicitor-General Taft have prepared the brief on behalf of the United States in the case of the United States versus Ballin, Joseph & Co., the importers. They complain that the Collector at New York collected as duty upon sixteen cases of worsted cloths imported by them more money than the law permitted, and seek to obtain a refund of the illegal excess. The question in the case is whether the act of Congress approved May 9, 1890, providing for the classification of worsted cloths as woolens, had the effect to make the duty upon worsted cloths equal to that which the tariff of March 3, 1883, imposed upon woolens. The position of Messrs. Ballin, Joseph & Co., as gathered from their protests, is that the act of May 9, 1890, never acquired the validity of a law because there was not a constitutional quorum to do business in the House of Representatives when the bill passed that body. Government counsel insists that the bill was validly passed by the House, and as no question is made in respect to the regularity with which it was passed by the Senate and approved by the President, it became on May 9, 1890, the law of the land.

INDOOR BASEBALL AT DOUGLAS HALL.

The St. James' Club Players Defeat Those of St. John's.

At Douglas Hall, Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, the St. John and St. James of the Roman Catholic Young Men's Indoor Baseball League battled with each other and two hours' play resulted in a victory for St. James. In the first inning the St. Johns went in with a rush, scoring two runs on hits by Newcomb and McAdams. The St. James went out in order. In the next two innings the St. Johns were unable to score, while the St. James piled up three runs. Luby's pitching was of the phenomenal kind, only four base hits being made off of him. He was also credited with twelve strike-outs. McAdams was the only player of the St. Johns who was able to hit Luby. He had a two-base hit and two singles to his credit.

UNABLE TO LIVE WITHOUT HIS BROTHER.

Alexander Moorehead of Pennsylvania Puts a Bullet Through His Body.

INDIANA, Pa., Nov. 27.—Alexander Moorehead, aged 24 years, son of the Rev. W. W. Moorehead of Greensburg, Pa., attempted suicide at Homer City this afternoon. He took a pistol from the trunk of a roommate and shot himself through the left breast in the region of the heart. He gave as a reason for committing the act the fact that his brother was married Wednesday and he could not bear the séparation from him. The Rev. Mr. Moorehead is in Colorado, whither his newly married son, with his wife, started this morning. Young Moorehead's death is imminent and although conscious he refuses to talk. It is said he was a suitor for the hand of his brother's bride.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Death of a Noted Kansas Odd-Fellow.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Samuel F. Burdette, for twenty-seven years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Kansas Odd-Fellows and for ten years Grand Scribe of the Grand Encampment, died in this city today. He was stricken with paralysis ten days ago.

Funeral of Mrs. O. P. Curran.

The funeral services of Mrs. Orville P. Curran took place at the residence, No. 4045 Lake avenue, yesterday morning. Interment was at Graceland. Mrs. Curran died Sunday morning from heart disease. Mr. Curran and two sons survive her.

Obituary Notes.

J. L. Chapman, an old resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., died suddenly last evening.

John Ellis Sr., aged 75, late of El Paso, Ill., died at Beatrice, Neb., Thursday evening.

Isaac Means, 76 years old, died yesterday at Dixon, Ill. He was an old resident and had been Alderman three terms.

George H. Brasfield, a driver of noted horses, died yesterday at Lexington, Ky., of heart-disease. Five years ago he sold his horses and went into the mining business on account of his health.

Joseph W. Hobbs was buried yesterday at 2 o'clock. The services were held at St. Mark's Church, the Rev. A. W. Little officiating. The casket was covered with floral offerings and the interment took place at Rosehill.

James B. Johnson, seven years cashier of G. W. Sheldon & Co., importers' brokers, died Thanksgiving morning at his residence, No. 334 Center avenue, after a week's illness. Mr. Johnson was 31 years old and leaves a widow and one child. The interment will be at Rosehill.

When Ma Made Sunday Pie.

I mind me of those Saturdays
When life was young and fair,
And tears and troubles vanished
Like bubbles blown in air;
I mind me of the little things
That made the days dance by
On wings of butterflies and bees,
When ma made Sunday pie.

No school, no books, no switches,
No basket, bag, and slate;
No hurrying through my breakfast
For fear I would be late;
But snoozing in my attic
Till Sol was two hours high,
Then creeping down the kitchen stairs
Where ma made Sunday pie.

My! I can smell those apples
A-stewing in the pot,
A-blubbering and steaming,
So sirupy and hot,
With cinnamon and sugar,
And butter piled up high;
All on the clean pine rolling-board,
Where ma made Sunday pie.

I see the dough so flaky—
A toss, a roll, a pat—
A-flopping it up this way,
Then flopping it down that—
Then slap! into the pie-tin
It fits just like a die—
And prinked around the edges—yum!
That luscious Sunday pie.

O dear! to be a youngster,
And free again once more—
A-rolling on my stomach
On that clean kitchen floor—
Life's all a bunch of bothers,
And Fame rides on a sigh,
And Glory is not "in it" with
My mother's Sunday pie!

—*Belle Hunt in the New York World.*

Dominant Ground.

Let us go hence, the shadows darken
More quickly here than on the advancing height,
Where we may see the sunlight still and hearken
The voice of many an unknown, sweet delight.

Who in the valleys dwell know only narrow pleasures,
Have vision cramped and commonplace defeat;
Let us attain to joys of keener measures,
Or griefs more poignant than these dreamers weet.

Translucent dawns and sunset's gorgeous splendors
Shall then be ours, the highest vantage gained;
Feelings commensurate to the vast surrenders
We made to reach the dominant ground attained.

No more of glooms and mists and storms impendent,
Which in the mead-lands lie, shall we partake;
But e'en above the clouds, in light resplendent,
As eagles dwell, we'll all things low forsake.

—*Minnie C. Ballard.*

Another Co-operation Concern Goes Under.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 27.—The Pittsburg Progressive Association, a mutual beneficial insurance concern, suspended today, being unable to meet its payments. The association was organized last January, and since that time $25,000 has been paid out on certificates. A like amount is now due, but on account of the lack of new members the concern was unable to meet its obligations. About 900 members in this city will lose the money they have paid in.

Rivers Purify Themselves.

Prof. von Pettenkofer has been studying the Iser River, which flows through Munich, carrying the city's sewage. He says that five miles below the city there is not a trace of the pollution which finds its way into the river. Some observers have thought that the self-purification of rivers is due to deposition of sediment. Dr. von Pettenkofer, however, maintains that the real agent at work in purifying the Iser River is the oxygen of the air, which is absorbed by or dissolved in the water.

Joliet's Epworth League Meeting.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The Joliet District of the Epworth League began its three days' convention this evening in the Richard Street Methodist Church. The Rev. H. J. Clendening of Aurora delivered the welcoming address. Fifty-seven delegates responded. The work of the convention will be transacted on Saturday and Sunday.

TO CLEAR AWAY FOG.

LOUIS GATHMANN TELLS THE WORLD OF HIS INVENTION.

In a Book He Says He Can Dispel the Thickest Fog and Mist, with Smoke Thrown In—He Also Claims Ability to Produce Rain in Desert Regions—The Explosion of Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas at a High Elevation Is His Method—Some of His Experiments.

London's dark fog and Sahara's scorching drought have had their day, according to Louis Gathmann of No. 46 Lincoln avenue. He has thought out a scheme which he claims will hold water—or dispel it.

It can be used either to dispel the fogs of London, the fogs along rocky coasts dangerous to vessels, or to create rain in an arid desert. For months he has been guarding his invention as a precious treasure. But now that he has secured letters of patent in all the principal countries of the world, the veil of secrecy has been lifted. He is anxious for his scheme to be known the world over. To spread the word he has written a book upon the subject, and is prepared to do a rain-making or fog-dispelling business either with the calamity howlers of Kansas or the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India.

"I can produce rain in the driest spot on the globe or clear the atmosphere in London on the foggiest day in half an hour," he says. But this is not all. He claims to be able to do it at a cost that is within the grasp of the poorest community Jerry Simpson ever saw.

In brief his method is to explode retorts of liquefied carbonic acid gas at a great elevation. The rapid evaporation of the gas creates an extensive current of cold air. The specific gravity of cold air being greater than warm air sinks rapidly to the earth, sets in motion streams of atmosphere air, lowers the temperature at a great altitude, "produces clouds instanter, and all with the bluest of blue skies at the outset and the driest desert of a rainless region."

Application of His Invention.

In making some experiments in July, 1890, a shell filled with liquefied gas was exploded at a height of 600 feet. A cloud, he says, was produced in the clear sky at once, and, floating along the current of air, was visible for miles. Numerous other experiments followed until he was satisfied he could produce rain at his will. The invention, he says, is valuable, not only for rainmaking, but as a means of clearing the atmosphere of fog, smoke, and mist collectively. Continuing he says in his book:

Such an application of the principle is of almost incalculable value for the protection of vessels and the consequent saving of lives, and for the relief of the smoke-ridden, fog-begirt cities of this and other lands. With regard to marine protection one cannot begin to estimate the money that will be saved when an infallible method of fog prevention or dissipation comes into general use. In the case of a single steamship hundreds of thousands and at times even millions of dollars are involved, to say nothing at all of the precious lives that are at stake.

By the use of his discovery all of this could be prevented. Then he continues:

Nowhere on the face of the globe would the value of my discovery be more thoroughly appreciated than by those who toil in the heart of grimy London. For months in the year lights by day as well as by night are necessary. It can scarcely be called a mist, for so heavy is it that one may almost grasp it by the handful. There have been days in London when on account of this very fog almost all business has been entirely suspended. It is rather a startling statement to make, but I have satisfied myself and believe I can satisfy all others that I can clear London's atmosphere so quickly that the sun will be shining brightly in less time after I begin operation than it takes to make this statement.

Referring to fog at sea, again, he says it prevents the Captain from taking observations, but with his invention the crew could clear the atmosphere. Then he continues:

It is a well-known fact that for weeks at a time the atmosphere of Great Britain is in a perfectly stationary state, and that not the slightest change takes place in the temperature. From this it follows naturally, as night follows day, that the fog and the smoke and the mist must needs hang, comparatively speaking, in the same place in the air for days at a time. There the blackness stays and cannot move until something interrupts the stagnant course of its existence. My method can right here come into play, and by its free use the fog and the mist are forced from their suspended station in the air down to the earth, and the sun appearing, brilliant day succeeds what was almost the blackness of night.

The approximate cost of the absolute protection of a county against drought for the space of one year is figured at $5,300. He adds:

From eight to twelve rounds fired at the sky's battlements will produce a shower, even though the time be in the midst of months of drought.

History of His Discovery.

As to the discovery of his method he says:

For some years I have been experimenting largely with carbonic acid gas, mainly for the purpose of utilizing it as a means for cooling ordnance. My system comprised the filling of shells with gas under high pressure, which when liberated prevented the cannon, as well as the projectile, from becoming heated. When a shell followed the projectile into the air and the gas was liberated at a high range, I noticed that a film-like cloud was formed, which first struck me as being smoke resulting from the explosion. But upon further discharges of the cannon and deeper thought on my part, coupled with a knowledge of some of the properties of carbonic acid gas, I knew that its expansion in the air had produced a sufficiently low temperature to condense the moisture in the atmosphere and form the cloud that I had at first mistaken for smoke. Then it first dawned upon me that I was able to produce clouds at will. Since making that discovery I have followed it along all its lines and believe that now I can do at any time that I wish just what nature does when she generates the shower of summer or the thunder-storm of spring.

Touching upon the so-called methods of rain producing by concussion, he says it has already been tested sufficiently to prove it to be a failure.

Should the whole world combine by common consent to make all the noise possible, and by all means at hand, there could be no rain production as the result of the uproar, simply because noise will not lower the temperature of the air-currents and cannot change the immutable laws of nature. Such concussions rather retard than promote rainfall. They are productive of heat, which prevents a condensation of the moisture suspended in the atmosphere, inasmuch as the laws of nature are such that warm air will hold more moisture than cold air.

The Anti-Fog, Smoke, and Mist Scheme.

Mr. Gathmann's invention for forcing fog, smoke, and mist to the earth to clear the atmosphere in towns, cities, or on the ocean or coast is much the same as that to produce rain. His design is to produce a condensation in the upper regions of the atmospheric air in such quantities that the fog, smoke, and mist will be forced to the earth. To do this highly compressed gases, such as oxygen and carbonic acid gas are used. "Various means could be employed for elevating them," he says, "such as ejecting shells or casings filled with highly compressed gases from a cannon, liberating the gases from a balloon, or high buildings or towers could be constructed for the purpose of liberating the liquefied gas therefrom."

Chinese Justice for Rebels.

The Chinese Government has adopted extreme measures in order to convince foreign powers that the government is in earnest in its efforts to protect foreigners. A decree has been issued making the printing and publishing of anti-foreign placards a capital offense, and it has been given ex-post facto effect. Those already under arrest are to be beheaded at once as a warning to others. In the ordinary course of events their execution might be delayed two months, but the government will not suffer the law's delay, small though it may be, to interfere with its demonstration of sincerity. Whether Western nations will be pleased by an exhibition of zeal which outrages their principles of justice remains to be seen.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Cannot Use the Name of "Christian."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 27.—The *Northwestern Miller* says that at the instance of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling company the District Court granted a temporary injunction against L. Christian and C. E. French, formerly identified with the Crown Roller Mill, restraining them from the use of the name "Christian" in the brands of flour handled by them. This is the preliminary step in a suit for damages commenced against the same parties for the illegal use of the name "Christian" in brands of flour, the Consolidated company claiming to have purchased in connection with the Crown Roller and Pettit mills all rights of defendants to the use of the name "Christian."

More Indictments for the Lottery Crowd.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—No sooner have the lottery people given bonds in the sum of $1,000 each for their appearance at Sioux Falls, S. D., to answer indictments for the violation of the Anti-Lottery Postal law, than they are confronted by another batch of indictments. This time they come from the Eastern district of Texas. The warrants were received today by United States Marshal Donnelly and are to be executed at such time as District-Attorney Grant may indicate. The indictments are in the same form and against the same persons as those from South Dakota.

THE BICHLORIDE OF GOLD

That men presumably so intelligent as are the members of the medical profession should allow prejudice and envy to usurp the place of honest inquiry and investigation—content themselves with cavil and detraction, while one man demonstrates and appropriates (justly) both emolument and honor—passes comprehension. If one-tenth as much was known of the physiological effects of gold as of aconite or opium, Dr. Keeley's occupation would be shared by every intelligent physician in this land. Is it possible that medical men believe that iron, silver, lead, copper, zinc, arsenic, mercury, all possess valuable medicinal properties, and that gold alone is inert? In at least two other classes of disease I know gold to be as valuable as Dr. Keeley has demonstrated it to be in inebriety.

In pulmonary phthisis (consumption) I have used it daily for more than a year with results highly satisfactory to both my patients and myself. In many instances the effects have been marvelous. Its physiological action I do not pretend to understand, but that I have restored to health patients who under any other treatment would have died I am morally certain. Let medical men spend one-half the time in investigating the action of the chloride of gold on the human system that they have spent in endeavoring to prove Dr. Keeley a "quack" and they will at least be in a better position to discuss intelligently the merits of a drug of which at present they know little or nothing.

For the benefit of the medical profession, as well as sufferers from pulmonary troubles, I submit the following: On June 25 last Mrs. Nicholas Schoeman of Aurora, Ill., consulted me for what a number of physicians had pronounced consumption. I found her in the secondary state of that disease, with all the physical signs belonging thereto, hæmoptysis, constant cough with profuse expectoration, great emaciation, temperature 103°, night sweats regularly, and so weak as to require her husband's assistance to and from my office. She was placed at once upon daily hypodermic injections of gold, with what results the following letter will show:

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 23, 1891.

Dr. Carroll:

MY DEAR SIR—I have not been in the city since I saw you last. My health is perfect. I have not experienced the least symptoms of lung trouble during all this changeable weather. I am gaining flesh steadily—weigh 125 pounds as against 98 pounds last June, when I first saw you. I feel ambitious and do my work with ease. I feel at least ten years younger, and am convinced that you have cured me and saved my life. I thank you again for the kindness and patience with which you have treated me and wish you every success.

MRS. N. SCHOEMAN,
19 West street, Aurora, Ill.

I am glad to learn that a well-known teacher in one of our leading Chicago Medical Schools has used the chloride of gold in a case of pyelitis (inflammation of the pelvis and calices of the kidney) with highly gratifying results and that he will shortly report the case through the medical journals.

J. G. CARROLL, M. D.,
96 State Street Chicago, Ill.

KIRK'S
STANDARD OF THE WORLD
AMERICAN FAMILY
SOAP
A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY.
BEST FOR
General Household Use.

"All she lacks of beauty is a little plumpness."

This is a frequent thought, and a wholesome one.

All of a baby's beauty is due to fat, and nearly all of a woman's—we know it as curves and dimples.

What plumpness has to do with health is told in a little book on CAREFUL LIVING; sent free.

Would you rather be healthy or beautiful? "Both" is the proper answer.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE, SAFE DELIVERY and NO FRS

CAUTION.

We employ no traveling tuners. Any such persons representing themselves as in our employ are unreliable. We are obliged to issue this warning on account of the injury being done us and our customers by various persons who obtain work through false pretenses.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe Sts. - CHICAGO.

CHANCELLOR
The Leading 10c Cigar.
A. SHIRE, - - 192 Madison-st.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE, SAFE DELIVERY and NO FRS

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

ON ITS OWN ACCOUNT.

BOURNIQUE'S JUNIOR CLASS BEGINS A DANCE SERIES.

It Is Called "The Midwinter Dancing Class," and Gave Its First Event Last Evening—Five Others Will Follow—"Ladies' Night" at the Ashland Club—Reception to Archbishop Corrigan and His Secretary—Dance of the Assemblies at the West Chicago Club House.

The midwinter dancing class inaugurated its series of dances for the season at Bournique's last evening. The class comprises members of the regular junior class who have progressed sufficiently to set out on their own account.

Last night's affair was a splendid success, and the promoters were delighted. Five more dances are to be given, and those set down for the holidays are looked forward to with much interest, for then there will be a large number of young women and men home from the colleges.

At last night's dance were:

Misses Walsh, Onderdonk, Powell, McKay, High, Dexter, Spruance, Mitchell, Knickerbocker, Chapin, Crane, Newell, Otis, Rand, Cummings, Wells, Tuthill, Mattocks, Sellers, McEwen, Critchell, Doolittle, Johnson, McDonald, Ewart, Young, Ames, and Elder.

G. Browning, E. Gillette, H. Treat, T. Shaw, C. Chapman, B. Holmes, A. Goodrich, M. Loudeback, S. Onderdonk, L. Hayworth, C. Hanford, H. de Zeng, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Wicks, Mr. Fish, W. Hutchinson, Mr. Hughett, B. Graham, J. Baker, Mr. Colvin, Mr. Babenvek, A. Peats, Mr. Allerton, Mr. Henrotin, C. Brown, W. Walker, R. Critchell, A. Van Inwagen, E. Keith, W. Kimball, and B. Arnold.

The Executive committee was composed of:

Misses Onderdonk, Walsh, Spruance, and Powell.

Mr. Bissell, Mr. Sanborn, Mr. Hamill, and Mr. Russell.

The patronesses were:

Mrs. B. F. Ayer, Mrs. H. Shepard, Mrs. G. S. Willitts, Mrs. C. Henrotin, Mrs. B. Matteson Powell, Mrs. J. R. Walsh, Mrs. R. L. Henry, Mrs. A. Onderdonk, Mrs. E. Payson Bailey, and Mrs. H. Gordon Selfridge.

RECEPTION AT THE ASHLAND CLUB.

"Ladies' Night" Pleasantly Observed—The Guests.

It was "ladies' night" at the Ashland club last evening and 200 persons were present. It was a dress affair and yet entirely informal. There were no decorations, everything was simple, and the energies of the members were bent on providing a pleasant and social evening for their guests.

The invitations read: "All are expected to make themselves at home. Dance if you like; billiards if you prefer it; bowl if it suit your pleasure better, or follow your own secret will to your heart's content." Everybody accepted this invitation in the spirit offered. A program of musical and literary numbers opened the evening entertainment and was as follows:

Piano—"Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6.........Liszt
Mr. Robert W. Stevens.
Vocal solo—"Twas April"...............Nevins
Miss Augusta Margaret Goetz.
Piano—"Vogel's Waltz Song," arranged by Sturtevant...............——
Mr. Shepley Sturtevant.
Reading—"Laureame"...............Banks
Miss Clara Mae Bryant.
Piano—"Dance of the Shepherds....S. G. Pratt
Mr. Robert W. Stevens.
Vocal solo—a "Raft Song"...............Nevins
b "Cuban Hammock Song"..Paladihli
Miss Augusta Margaret Goetz.
Piano—"House Maid Dance," arranged by Sturtevant...............——
Mr. Shepley Sturtevant.
Reading—Selected...............——
Miss Clara Mae Bryant.

Following this a short dancing program was enjoyed. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Thornburg, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Landes, Prof. and Mrs. F. H. Peak, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Wishack, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Sperbeck, Misses Florence Homer, Gertrude Page, Irene McMullin, Ada F. Fessler, Grace White, M. Cornwall, Clara Mae Bryant, Francis Livingston, Grace Adams, George Schultz, and Mollie Brownell. Dr. C. St. Clair Drake, George O. Gunderson, S. M. Gunderson, M. E. Williams, J. C. Skeenie, H. G. Phelps, A. E. G. Goodrich, M. Branston, J. Harry Hogan, A. B. Wilcox, A. J. True, George G. White, A. J. Schultz, R. A. McMullan, and C. P. Abbey.

GREETED BY MANY CHICAGOANS.

Reception to Archbishop Corrigan and Mgr. McDonald.

Archbishop Corrigan and Mgr. McDonald, the Archbishop's confidential secretary, were tendered a reception last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Redmond Prindiville, at their residence, No. 407 Elm street. The Archbishop, who visits Chicago for the first time, leaves this morning for St. Louis to attend the celebration of Bishop Kenrick's golden jubilee. The meeting of the American Bishops will also be held in St. Louis Sunday.

Most of the prominent Roman Catholics of Chicago availed themselves of Mr. and Mrs. Prindiville's invitation to meet the Archbishop and his Secretary and over one hundred guests assembled for the presentation. The parlors were profusely decorated with hybrid, Catherine Mermet, and Jacqueminot roses, and the grates and mantles banked in carnations. Screened by potted palms and ferns a mandolin and guitar orchestra played during the evening. In the dining-rooms adjoining the reception parlors were handsomely decorated tables. The reception was from 8 until 10 o'clock. Among those present were:

Archbishop Feehan, Bishop Hennessy, the Rev. Fathers Scanlan, McLaughlin, Agnew, Perry, Flannigan, and Fitzsimmons.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Cudahy, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Whitgreaves, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Kehoe, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Murray F. Tuley, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Onahan, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Brussell, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Egan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Trego, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lonergan, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hooley, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kerwin, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Brosseau.

Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Green.

Misses Cudahy, Dennison, Rend, English, Keene, and Kehoe.

Mr. McDonald, Mr. Kerwin, Mr. Greene, Mr. Anthony, and Mr. Rend.

"THE ASSEMBLIES" OPEN THE SEASON

Members of the La Salle and Illinois Clubs Dance Together—Those Present.

"The Assemblies," a dancing organization composed of members of the La Salle and Illinois clubs, opened the season at the West Chicago Club-House, No. 50 Throop street, last evening. There were fifty couple present. A short dancing program opened the entertainment. At 10 o'clock supper was served, followed by a cotillon, which was led by J. P. Stewart and Miss May Stevens. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Alsip, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Bohanon, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Marcy, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Stevens, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mitchell.

Misses May Powell, Rita Lorton, Irma Smith, Nettie Visser, Florence Peck, Edith England, Bianca Crandall, Edith Hoyt, Beatrice Champlin, Dollie Tick, Katherine Barker, Gertrude Witbeck, Zoe Livesey, Mamie Castle.

W. F. Monroe, R. W. Morrison, W. R. Champlain, W. S. Keenan, Guy W. Livingston, J. P. Stewart, A. E. Pyott, W. G. Baxter, C. Ziegfeld, F. Ziegfeld Jr., A. M. Stewart, C. C. Reed, J. P. Read, J. V. Clark, and J. J. Byrne.

A Select Reading.

Mrs. Sarah Cornell Lemoyne gave a reading yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. George L. Dunlap, No. 328 Dearborn avenue, and a literary program was rendered. Mrs. Lemoyne will give a series of four readings Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, commencing Dec. 1, at the residence of Mrs. Pullman on Prairie avenue.

West Side Young People.

The young society people of the West Side held the first of a series of ten assemblies last evening at Beck Hall, No. 164 Warren avenue. A short program was followed by a german led by Mr. Horace W. Beck. The favors were unique. Mrs. J. A. Brigham and Mrs. C. H. Marshall were the chaperones.

Reception to Mme. Albani.

Mrs. Frances Meredyth Whitehouse of the Walton gave a small reception yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock for Mme. Albani. Fifty women were present. Mrs. Whitehouse was assisted by Mrs. George Armour.

Mrs. Aldrich's Reception.

Mrs. Frank Aldrich gave a home reception at her residence on Kimbark avenue yesterday afternoon. After an hour spent in conversation the ladies were entertained by Mrs. Charles Henrotin, who read an interesting paper on the progress made by women as it will be developed by the women of the world in the World's Fair. Refreshments were served after the reading. Mrs. Aldrich was assisted in receiving by Mrs. E. H. Turner, Mrs. F. T. Sherman, Mrs. William Page, and Mrs. H. H. Parsons.

FIGURATIVELY GOING BACK 200 YEARS.

This May Be Done by Merely Taking a Trip to Cuba.

"If one desires to experience the novelty of stepping back 200 years and living for a season in the seventeenth century, he may do so by taking a trip to the Island of Cuba, which occupies only four and one-half days," said Sigmund Rothschild in conversation with a Detroit *Free Press* representative. Mr. Rothschild returned on Thursday last from his regular autumnal visit to Havana.

"The financial condition of Cuba is simply deplorable," said Mr. Rothschild. "The taxation is awful, and applies to everything. Not a thing escapes. There is even a tax on signs such as 'For Rent' or 'For Sale.' In order to evade this tax when a householder has a vacant room to let he will hang out a sign with simply a key painted on it. If he has two rooms he paints two keys, etc. Every guest who registers at a hotel must pay a tax of ten cents, gold value, for registering his name, and the clerk must affix a revenue stamp opposite the name; then, when the government official comes around and cancels the stamp the guest must pay him five cents as his fee. The piaster, or Spanish gold dollar, is worth only 90 cents of the American dollar, and the silver only 65 cents, yet the paper money is so poor that it takes $2.40 to equal a piaster. The government has recently offered to redeem this paper at $1 in silver for $2 in paper, in amounts not over $3. This has resulted in an almost total loss of small change. The small change was in shinplasters, and now that these have been absorbed there is nothing to take their place. I paid 10 per cent for change for a bill in order to pay a bootblack a dime for blacking my boots.

"The government lottery is another great cause of the poverty of the people. A drawing is held every two weeks and it seems as though the entire earnings of the people went into the thing. From the time one lands in Havana till the moment he leaves he is continually followed and importuned to buy lottery tickets. The sellers outnumber the newsboys, and like all peddlers they constantly sing their stock without a moment's let-up. The social evil is everywhere glaringly public. The saloons, which contain nearly every form of intoxicating drink yet invented, are wide open day and night, Sundays, and all days; but it must be said to their credit that the Cubans are a very moderate people. I have never seen one of them intoxicated. Outside of the center of Havana the people as a rule go stark naked. Indeed, I took dinner with the Mayor of a small interior town one day, and at the table were his eight children, all of whom were as naked as the day they were born. The people eat but twice a day, the first meal being from 11 to 12 and the last between 6 and 7 in the evening. Trains on the railroads never run at night. The longest road is 160 miles. The cars have no windows. In the first-class cars there are cane seats, in the second-class wooden seats. The first-class passage costs just twice as much as the second, but neither car has any window. While riding into the interior one day I became hungry about 10 a. m. and asked the conductor, as we stopped at a station, if I could not get something to eat.

"'Why, certainly,' he said, 'get off and get something and I'll wait for you.'

"At the end of twenty minutes, having satisfied my hunger, I returned to the car and asked the conductor if he was ahead of time, or why he had allowed me nearly half an hour in which to eat. He said he had no regular time table; all he had to do was to go up to the end of the line one day and back the next. The arrival of the train a half hour earlier or later was a matter of no account.

"The hotel accommodations are very poor. They advertise American elevators, in order to catch custom, but the elevators do not elevate. They are there, but they might as well be painted on the wall, for they are seldom operated. One of the unpleasant features of life in Cuba, and one that offsets the delightful climate, is the annoying insects. It is impossible to have carpets or upholstered furniture, as they are quickly destroyed by vermin. The bedsteads are of iron, and the furniture in all rooms, even among the wealthy, only plain wood. The legs of the table at the hotel stand in basins of water to keep the ants from it, and the water soon becomes black with drowned ants. Americans are notified on retiring to wad their ears with cotton to keep out the ants. The water supplied by the water works is too filthy to drink, and the pressure does not send it above the first story. Drinking water is peddled around in kegs, the same as beer is delivered here. Outside of Havana there are few wagon roads, and all travel is by horseback. Only about one-seventh of the fertile land of the island is under cultivation. Next to tobacco the sugar crop is the chief agricultural product, and this, with some bananas and pineapples, comprises all the export products. Havana is losing ground as a city. It is not up to what it was ten years ago."

Timber in the Northwest.

The great timber resources of the Pacific Northwest can scarcely be realized by those who have not visited the immense forests of giant trees growing so close together in many places that it is almost impossible to travel through the woods. Twenty million acres of land are covered with a growth of wood which will cut an average of 25,000 feet of merchantable lumber. Much of it will cut an average of 100,000 feet or more, while single trees are common that will cut 3,000 feet each. The Port Townsend *Leader* estimates the quantity of merchantable lumber standing in the forests of Washington at 160,000,000,000 feet—sufficient to supply all the markets of America for generations, and yet send fleets laden with ship timbers to every port of the civilized world. Oregon, in the Coast and Cascade ranges, and in the counties along the ocean from the Columbia River to the California line, has as much more timber, and these two great sister States, unless devastated by forest fires, will never run short of building material.

Is Sir Edwin a Plagiarist?

Sir Edwin Arnold forgot that he was in Boston when he wrote as original in an autograph album a very pretty quadrain called "Life," running thus:

Let us be like the bird, an instant lighted
Upon a branch that swings,
She feels it yield, yet sings on unaffrighted,
Knowing she hath her wings.

Some one chanced to repeat it in presence of Miss Kate Sanborn, who instantly remarked that there was a surprising similarity between those lines and those of Victor Hugo:

Be like the bird,
Who, halting in her flight
Awhile on boughs too slight,
Feels them give way beneath her and yet sings,
Knowing that she has wings.

It may be admitted that Sir Edwin's is the more musical setting, but the idea is unquestionably Victor Hugo's.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Grain Crop of Canada.

Canada gets her share of nature's bounty to this half of the world this year, and the Bureau of Industries reported last week that the grain yield in Ontario is extraordinarily large. The wheat crops, spring and fall, are estimated at 38,584,026 bushels, nearly half as much again as the crop of 1890. The oat crop exceeds by 22,000,000 bushels last year's light crop, and the average prairie crop is the highest in ten years. One hundred and forty-eight thousand fewer acres were sown in barley than last year, but the yield is 541,737 bushels more. The root crops are described as enormous. Fall wheat has averaged twenty-five to thirty bushels an acre in many sections, and weighs sixty to sixty-six pounds per bushel.

Remarkable Family Record.

The recent death of Mrs. Nancy Franks brings to light a remarkable family record. Mrs. Franks died Sept. 7, near New Zion, Grant County, Ky., aged 109 years. The husband died at the age of 44 years. This couple had eight children, and from these have sprung eighty grandchildren, 504 great-grandchildren, 128 great-great-grandchildren, and fifty-six great-great-great-grandchildren, the five generations representing 776 persons. Of the eight children of the aged lady two are dead. A daughter, who was the mother of seventeen children, died at the age of 58 years, and a son, who was the father of twelve children, died at the age of 60 years. The living six range in years from 50 to 78. One of them, a daughter, is the mother of eighteen children.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Goat's-Milk Cheese.

The Norwegians make of goat's milk a brown cheese called "mysost," which does not look very inviting to a foreigner. It is made in the shape of little bricks. A native, Dr. Julius Nicholyson, was sending some Norwegian delicacies to a friend in Germany, and among others he put in a piece of mysost. His friend wrote and thanked him for the salmon, etc., and then continued: "The soap is very nice, but we find great difficulty in making the lather." This was the cheese!

True After All.

Winks—"There's a man who worked for a street car company for forty years. Now he is too old to work, but the company pays him a living income right along."

Minks (emphatically)—"I don't believe it."

Winks (calmly)—"He is one of the stockholders."—*Good News.*

SUNDAY AT THE FAIR.

REVIEW OF THE QUESTION FROM THE SCRIPTURE POINT OF VIEW.

Shall the Gates Be Closed?—What the Bible Teaches on the Subject—An Argument from the Liberal Standpoint by William H. Armstrong—Open the Doors for the Benefit of the Wageworkers, Who Must Either Sacrifice Their Means of Livelihood or Stay Away if the Exposition Is Closed.

From the *Arena Magazine* for November: The question of closing on Sunday the gates of the World's Fair is one that not only interests our Nation but the nations of the world.

On Sept. 3 eighty members of the World's Fair Commission and 100 members of the Board of Lady Managers listened to the arguments of representatives of the American Sabbath Union for closing the World's Fair Sundays. The arguments for Sunday closing were presented by Col. Elliott F. Shepard, President of the American Sabbath Union; the Rev. Dr. S. F. Scoville, President of Wooster University, Ohio; the Rev. T. A. Fenley, Secretary of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association; Gen. O. O. Howard; Col. Alexander F. Bacon; the Hon. L. S. Coffin; the Rev. F. L. Patton, President of Princeton University; Dr. P. S. Henson of Chicago; and Mrs. T. B. Carse, as the representative of the W. C. T. U.

On reading the addresses and petitions presented by the above named persons I was surprised to see the diversity of names given to the first day of the week. Some called it "the Sabbath day," others "Sunday," while another class termed it "the American Sabbath"—none of them having Bible authority for the names given. This inadvertence might be excused if these gentlemen were not posing as molders of public thought and teachers of Bible truth, while they are endeavoring to palm off Sunday upon the National Columbian Commission as a "holy day," for which they cannot produce Bible authority.

Nowhere in the Bible can they find any command to keep Sunday as a "holy day," neither can they there find where the Jewish Sabbath was ever changed to the first day of the week—Sunday. This change was made by Constantine's edict in 321 A. D., which was the first law either ecclesiastical or civil by which the sabbatical observance of Sunday was known to have been ordained. Does any one claim that Constantine was inspired? The sabbatical observance of Sunday as prescribed by Constantine, or of "the American Sabbath," as prescribed by statutory law, is yielding obedience to the commandments of men and not of God, and all their advocates are confronted with the scripture: "But in vain they do worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men." Matt. xv., 9.

As Dr. Francis L. Patton of Princeton University was the only speaker who attempted to speak on the biblical aspect of the Sunday question, I shall direct my remarks to him. The doctor is quoted as saying: "The Ten Commandments represent the high water mark of morality. The Jew had contributed the greatest feature of the civilization of the nineteenth century. The Sabbath had become the inheritance of every civilized nation. God has issued his command as to the observance of the Sabbath, and that command was imperative." These words would be more appropriate coming from a Pharisee, but when spoken by a Gentile claiming to be a minister of the New Testament, II. Cor. iii., 6, they come with bad grace, and are not in harmony with the scriptures.

The Ten Commandments made on Sinai were delivered to the Jews alone and never were intended for the Gentiles, for Paul said: "For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves." Rom. ii., 14. An appeal to the law itself shows that it was always and only addressed to the house of Israel, "to you and your children, to your man servants and maid servants, and to thy stranger that is within thy gates." It cannot be proved that God ever commanded a Gentile to keep the Sabbath. "The Ten Commandments," said Luther, "do not apply to us Gentiles and Christians, but only to the Jews." "A law," says Grotius, "obliges only those to whom it is given, and to whom the Mosaic law is given itself declares: 'Hear, O Israel.'"

When the Gentiles first began to accept Jesus Christ we read in Acts xv. that the Apostles, elders, and brethren at Jerusalem wrote them letters as follows: "For as much as we have heard that certain which went out from us have troubled you with words, subverting your souls, saying: Ye must be circumcised, and keep the law; to whom we gave no such commandment. . . . For it seemeth good to the Holy Ghost, and to us, to lay upon you no greater burden than these necessary things: That ye abstain from meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication: from which if you keep yourselves ye shall do well. Fare ye well." Here is freedom for the Gentiles from the Ten Commandments and especially the observance of the Jewish Sabbath, the most valued of the ten.

Romans ii., 14 plainly shows "the Gentiles had not the law," and this constituted a mark of distinction between Jew and Gentile. But had the law been also given to the Gentiles, the Jewish nation would not have been fenced off from the rest of the world by it. The very fact that they were a separate people under the law proves that their code was not a universal law. Paul said: "For I testify again to every man that is circumcised, that he is a debtor to the whole law." Gal. v., 3. This is clear, only the circumcised Jew and proselyte was under the law.

In favor of the Mosaic law, many advocates say that all municipal governments are based upon it; but this only proves that it is not the Kingdom of Christ, because his kingdom is not of this world. Christ's law is the "ministration of spirit," "the law of the spirit of life written in the heart." The Sinai law was the "ministration of death" written on stone. Moses' law only gave the knowledge of sin. Christ's law gives a far more exquisite knowledge of sin, and contains the remedy for its removal.

We find in Matthew xxviii., 18-20, and Mark xvi., 15-20, the final universal commission of Christ, his imperative orders to all teachers and preachers in the Kingdom of God. Everything else is excluded but Christ's gospel and his commands. They stand out against every form of sin, and they only are to be preached to sinners as a means of conviction and salvation, and to believers as their present rule of life; and to show that he is not subjected to nor in need of any former code he announces the fact that "All power is given me in heaven and earth." Here Christ sets up his supreme authority, removes all temporary systems, and demands subjection to his own gospel and commandments.

It would have been more appropriate for the members of the American Sabbath Union in their petitions to the National Columbian Commission to subscribe themselves "Many Israelites," for they preach the law of commandments more than the spirit of the Lord, which is life and liberty. Paul describes them—viz.: "But their minds were blinded: for until this day remaineth the same vail untaken away in the reading of the Old Testament: which vail is done away in Christ. But even unto this day when Moses is read, the vail is upon their hearts. Nevertheless when it shall turn to the Lord, the vail shall be taken away. II. Cor. iii., 14-16.

Doctor Patton is credited with saying: "If the Nation and Fair should yield obedience to the fourth commandment they would be in a fair way to the other nine." I wish, while the doctor was speaking, that the Apostle Paul could have stopped in and delivered several of his old sermons such as he delivered to the Galatians who, as Christians, were trying to keep the law of Moses. I select a few of his observations—viz.: "Man is not justified by the works of the law. For as many as are of the work of the law are under the curse. But that no man is justified by the law in the sight of God, it is evident: for the just shall live by faith. And the law is not of faith. Wherefore the law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ, that we might be justified by faith; but after faith is come we are no longer under a schoolmaster. Christ is become of no effect unto you, whosoever of you are justified by the law; ye are fallen from grace. For all the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this; thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. But if ye be led of the Spirit ye are not under the law." Gal. ii., 16; iii., 10, 11, 12, 24, 25; v., 4, 14, 18.

Paul also tells those "foolish Galatians": "But now, after ye have known God, or rather are known of God, how turn ye again to the weak and beggarly elements, whereunto ye desire again to be in bondage? Ye observe days, and months, and times, and years. I am afraid of you, lest I have bestowed upon you labor in vain." Gal. iv., 9-11. I can see how Paul would be also afraid of these Sunday agitators, as they spend much of their time in the observance-worship of days, months, times, and years.

Under the old covenant God's laws were written on tables of stone, while under the new covenant we receive the promise—viz.: "This is the covenant I will make with them after those days, saith the Lord; I will put my laws into their hearts, and in their minds will I write them." Heb. x., 16.

All who consider "remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy" applies to them should keep the day in the exact manner prescribed for the Israelites. There are seventy-seven positive commands from God to the children of Israel regarding the keeping of the Sabbath day holy to him. Now, I ask what Bible authority has Dr. Patton or any of the Sabbath day advocates for ignoring or abridging any of these seventy-seven commands? To obey the law, no wood or water must be borne; no fire built; no victuals cooked; no domestic animals must be worked, even to drive to the house of worship. To do any of these were a violation of the fourth commandment. Is there a member of the American Sabbath Union who keeps the law for which they are clamoring? These agitators rush to Chicago with petitions signed by hundreds of thousands, and say: "If the Fair is opened Sunday it will force tens of thousands of employés to work Sunday," while their petitioners are forcing hundreds of thousands of their employés to do even extra work in getting up their best dinners for the clergy and visiting brethren Sunday; this they do, though the fourth commandment says: "Thou shalt have no work done," "that thy man servant and thy maid servant may rest as well as thou." Deut. v., 12-14.

No one can deny the necessity and benefit of man resting one day in seven; but when any set of men attempt to make our legal rest day "a holy day," and prescribe certain modes and forms of rest by demanding that the nation discard their newspapers, conveniences, and amusements—which are means of rest to the majority—because they call them sins if enjoyed on Sunday, it is in order for us to "speak out" and ask these reformers to produce their authority.

No man has the right of dictating to another how he shall rest. What is rest for one man would be an unpleasant strain upon another; to illustrate: The church people, mostly the wealthy class who are not bound with labor's chains, can do as they please, enjoy all the amusements—the ball, theater, lecture, concert, card-party, etc.—throughout the week, so when Sunday comes it is a rest for them to ride to church, glide up the aisles, listen to the deep, solemn-sounding tones of the organ, glance around at the rich toilets, hear a pleasing short lecture, greet friends, and return home for a nice dinner. The poor laboring-man, who has none of these things, would feel out of place among all that culture, wealth, and luxury, so he must seek other diversions.

The members of the American Sabbath Union remind one of the Scribes and Pharisees, who brought unto Jesus a woman taken in adultery and said unto him: "Now Moses in the law commanded us that such should be stoned, but what sayest thou?" Jesus, totally disregarding Mosaic law, said unto them: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her." So we can apply these words of Jesus to "the Sunday agitators"—as law breakers—and say unto them, he that is not breaking any of Moses' laws among you, let him first cast a stone at the managers of the World's Fair.

When Jesus came, bringing the light of the new covenant, he showed how unimportant was this question, for we cannot find in the New Testament where he ever recommended any one to keep the Sabbath day holy. On the contrary he and his disciples were accused of breaking the Sabbath by the hypocritical Scribes and Pharisees.

"The poor we have always with us," and to alleviate as much as possible the misery of the less fortunate is one of the noblest missions of life. From dark, dust-begrimed habitations of a hot city comes a cry whose burden is, "Fresh air." So throw wide open the gates of the World's Fair Sundays that the wage-worker may find rest and enjoyment; for the rich can rest when they please—the poor must take recreation when they can. Sectism is blinding humanity and turning them away from the old pathway to Jesus, the son of God, who came to save man from his sins. This "one day worship" is not enough, for God claims our services each and every day, as every day is given us by him. God certainly must be jealous of nations today serving Satan six days in the week and then worshiping Sunday (Constantine's law) or Saturday (Moses' law) instead of him. For their Sunday worship is mostly vain show and pomp, fashioned as a crowd bedecked for a theatrical performance, all of which is forbidden in the Bible (I. Tim. ii., 9-11) which they profess to follow.

The Seven Ages.

All the world's a wardrobe,
And all the girls and women merely wearers.
They have their fashions and their fantasies,
And one she in her time wears many garments
Throughout her seven stages. First, the baby,
Befrilled and broidered, in her nurse's arms.
And then the trim-hosed school-girl with her flounces,
And small-boy scorning face, tripping, skirt-waggling,
Coquettishly to school. And then the flirt,
Ogling like Circe, with a business œillade,
Kept on her low-cut corset. Then a bride,
Full of strange finery, vestured like an angel,
Veiled vaporously, yet vigilant of glance,
Seeking the woman's heaven, Admiration,
Even at the altar's steps. And then the matron,
In fair, rich velvet, with suave satin-lined,
With eyes severe and skirts of youthful cut,
Full of dress saws and modish instances,
To teach her girls their part. The sixth age shifts
Into the gray, yet gorgeous, grandmamma,
With gold pince-nez on her nose and fan at side,
Her youthful tastes still strong, and wordly wise
In sumptuary law, her quivering voice,
Prosing of fashion and Le Follet, pipes,
Of robes and bargains rare. Last scene of all,
That ends the sex's Mode-swayed history,
Is second childishness and sheer oblivion
Of youth, taste, passion, all—save love of dress.
—*Burlington Enterprise.*

War Records as Blotters.

The eternal unfitness of things is sometimes illustrated in the most ridiculous manner. During the war there were thousands of great volumes of various kinds in which were kept the records of the army movements, the killed, injured, etc. Some of these were never used, and they have found their way into the most unheard-of places and put to all sorts of uses.

In the northwest section is a little corner grocery which does a credit business to some extent. Upon the counter is one of the old war books ruled and printed for a record of the killed and wounded. Each page is not less than twenty inches square, and in this book are kept the accounts of the grocer with his customer, the pencil used being one of those huge affairs made of graphite which carpenters carry.

The grocer calls the book his blotter, and every time a customer has a moment to wait this "blotter," lying open before the public, receives a critical inspection. The contents do not agree with the caption over the title page, unless, probably, during the season for watermelons and green corn.—*Washington Post.*

Philosophy of the Street.

Girls learn faster than boys, and forget easier.

No woman likes to hear her male friends ridiculed.

It is generally better and easier to do a thing than to find an excuse for leaving it undone.

It is not what a man does, but what he gets caught at that weighs in the world's judgment.

People who have no time to pray are never too busy to walk half a mile to spread a scandal.

Courtesy costs less and brings larger returns than any other investment a young man can make.

When a boy and a dog become friends it is hard to determine which is most in need of commiseration.

The great drawback to doing one's best is that the world at once demands lots more of the same quality.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Rings Around Their Necks.

A strange custom among the Bayanzi, who live along the Upper Congo, has been described by explorers. Brass rings, sometimes weighing thirty pounds, are welded around the necks of the wives. At first the neck becomes raw by the chafing of the ring, but after awhile it becomes calloused, although a woman has to hold the ring up frequently to get relief from the weight. The ring is never put around a woman's neck until she has attained her full development. The women are proud of the ornament, believing that it enhances their importance and beauty.

California Raisins and Prunes.

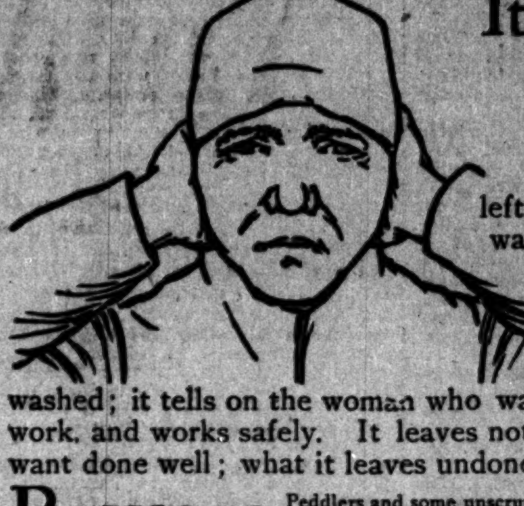
Raisin raising and prune growing are two comparatively new industries in California that are attaining very large proportions, and the domestic products have almost driven the foreign goods from our markets. During nine months ending Sept. 30, 1891, only 2,836,735 pounds of raisins and 5,866,750 pounds of prunes were imported, as against 12,769,056 pounds of raisins and 35,693,853 pounds of prunes in the same period of 1890. Four and five car loads of raisins are leaving San Diego daily for the East at this time.

Congratulations in Order.

"You have got some holiday tomorrow, haven't you?" asked Gilhooly of Mose Schaumburg, as they met on Austin avenue.

"Yes," responded Mose Schaumburg, solemnly, "tomorrow we shelebrates mit prayer and fasting de anniversary of de downfall of Jerusalem."

"All right. I wish you a happy downfall."—*Texas Siftings.*



It's a cold day for the housekeeper when *Pearline* gets left. Take *Pearline* from washing and cleaning and nothing remains but hard work. It shows in the things that are washed; it tells on the woman who washes. *Pearline* saves work, and works safely. It leaves nothing undone that you want done well; what it leaves undone, it ought not to do.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—*send it back.* 283 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

HE WAS CALLED "CELERY BUG BILL."

Peculiarly Superstitious Life of William Hopkins, a New England Farmer.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Nov. 13.—[Globe-Democrat.]—William T. Hopkins, known to all the country round as "Celery Bug Bill," died at his home near Franklin, Mass., recently. His death ended a peculiarly superstitious life. Hopkins lived and died firm in the belief that the changeable gold and black stripes of that beautifully tinted species of the caterpillar known as the celery bug foretold his fortunes and misfortunes. A correspondent saw the old man a few weeks before his death. He was standing in the door of his home looking anxiously at the heavy clouds that were forming black banks in the skies.

"It's going to storm hard," he said abruptly to the writer, "the bug says so."

"How did the bug predict the storm?"

"Come in and I'll show you," said the old man, turning into the sitting-room of his home. In a close wire screen cage on a small table was one of the destructive and poisonous bugs, clinging with his eight clamp-like feeders to a small twig in the bottom of the cage. In the light the soft, seal-brown stripes that crossed and recrossed on the velvet gold of the insect's back changed and twisted about like so many pieces of brown and gold gloss in a kaleidoscope.

"See," said the old man, as he lifted the little cage in order to secure a better view of the stripings, "see that first line; it twists itself into the letter S. Now, this next line resembles the letter T as near as such lines can be drawn, and here, plain as daylight, is 'Orm.' What plainer prediction of a storm do ye want?"

As Mr. Hopkins traced the letters on the insect's back the word "Storm" was plainly to be seen. An hour later a storm of great fury broke over the little valley, and the prediction of the celery bug was verified.

"Yaas, and that ain't all," drawled the old man, after he had traced the word storm. "Round on this yere side ye'll read 'sick,' if ye'll notice." The old man traced plainly the letters of the word "sick" in the many curves and crosses. "The first time I ever noticed that yere animil giving out signs wuz the day I bought this farm o' mine, jis forty years ago," drawled the old man. "I wuz goin' down to Bellingham, where a third or fourth cousin of mine lived. The day wuz warm and dusty, and I lay myself down by the roadside kind o' tired, when I seed the little yaller bug come crawlin up a weed beside me. I watched the pretty little thing for a long, long time, and all of a sudden I read as plain as day on its little back the words, 'Cousin dead.' That ez es true as I'm sittin' here. When I got to Bellingham I found my cousin hed died the night before. Currus, wasn't it? The nex' mornin' I saw another bug, and it read, 'Buy land.' I followed that bug's advice, and from that day I never knew the want of a dollar. The fust night I met my wife the bug read, 'Marry,' and b' gosh, I did, and," with a chuckle, "I never knew a day's happiness since."

After the old man's death his wife said: "Bill knew he was going to die. The morning that he took sick with pains in his back he asked me to bring him the bug. When he read it he turned to me and said: 'Alice, it reads death.' Then he turned his face to the wall with a groan. The day he died he asked to see the bug again. And it read, 'Today.' And he knew he was going to die that day, and die he did. But I won't be long behind him," said the old lady, with a sob, "for yesterday the bug read, 'Prepare,' and today it read, 'Soon,' and I'll thank God for to take me to Bill as soon as he will."

Too Smart for Newspaper Work.

Editor—"You want a position as humorous writer on this paper for your son?"

Proud Father—"That's just it."

Editor—"Is he humorously inclined, possessed of a keen sense of the ridiculous?"

Proud Father—"Keen! You'd better believe it. Why, when he took the girls out for a row last summer he rocked the boat till they were most scared to death. You should have heard them scream. You'd a died laughing—ha! ha! ha! Humorous! He's just full of humor."

Editor—"A newspaper is too circumscribed a sphere for the exercise of your son's talents. He needs a wider field. Get him a position on a canal. Let him drive a mule. That's what he's fit for. Good morning."—*New York Press.*

His Day Off.

"I don't often treat myself to a holiday," said a young business-man to a friend, "but my wife kept teasing me to take a day off, so yesterday I staid at home."

"That must have been pleasant," responded his friend; "feel rested, I suppose?"

"Not much! The girl left and I had to help my wife. I took the screens out of all the doors and windows, washed the windows, shook the dining-room rugs, burned the leaves in the front yard, dug up the house-plants and potted them in the cellar, carried in a ton of coal and a load of kindlings, chopped the tomatoes for my wife's piccallili, and the rest of the time took care of the baby. No. I can't say that I feel rested."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Yellowstone Park.

Yellowstone National Park in Northwestern Wyoming comprises 3,600 square miles.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

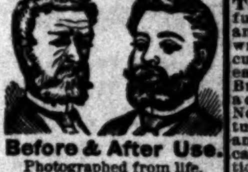
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Burlington Route
BEST LINE TO OMAHA
2 Trains Daily.
Ticket Office, 211 Clark St.

The Ideal Hair Bazaar Company, 180 Wabash-av.
DOLLS' WIGS IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER of FRENCH HAIR. LOW PRICES.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF Switches, Bangs, and Waves IN AMERICA. FASHIONABLE Hairdressing and Ladies' Turkish Baths EXCLUSIVELY FOR LADIES.

When the STOMACH is weak, no matter what the disease, the patient must have nourishment. Then is the time for
AREND'S KUMYSS.
Its restorative power borders on the wonderful, and unlike drugs it never can do harm. It is a COMFORT always, and has saved thousands of lives.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.
But beware of the numerous poor and often unwholesome imitations sold by substituting druggists.
Arend's Kumyss is the ORIGINAL and the BEST IN THE WORLD. It is not sold to the trade, but furnished to consumers directly from
Arend's Drug Store
Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av.

5/A BAKER HORSE BLANKET IS THE STRONGEST.
None Genuine without Horse stamped inside.
Price of 6 lb. Shaped Blanket, $4.50
" " 8 lb. " " 5.50
Ask to see the 100 other 5/A styles at prices to suit everybody. Sold by all dealers.
WM. AYRES & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.



LOST VITALITY RESTORED
by the use of "SANATIVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, and it is sold with a written guarantee to cure all Nervous Diseases, such as Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Nervousness, Lassitude, Pain in the Back and Vital Exhaustion caused by overexertion or the excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package or six for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sent by mail to any address. Circulars free. Mention this paper. Address U. S. Agents, MADRID CHEMICAL CO., 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY Buck & Rayner, 83 S. Clark and State and Madison. Dale & Sempill, Druggists, Clark and Madison Sts.
Before & After Use. Photographed from life.

Liebig Company's
FOR IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.
Get genuine only with this J. v. Liebig signature of Justus von Liebig in blue.
Keeps for any length of time anywhere.
MAKES THE BEST BEEF TEA.
Extract of Beef.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE, SAFE DELIVERY and NO PAY.

For Men, Women, or Children.
ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.
THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS
EGGLESTON'S TRUSS
Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the cup PRESSES BACK THE INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON DOES WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable, and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO. Room 88, 60 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

MARSHALL P. WILDER
Is one of the many contributors to THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

A PLACE OF INTEREST.

What a Reporter Discovered on a Tour of Inspection.

A Peep Into One of Chicago's Mammoth Institutions Reveals Wondrous Things.

Even the ordinary dispensary attracts curiosity. If a dispensary happens to be a large, lavishly equipped institution curiosity will be engendered to the extent that everything written about it will be read with the keenest interest.

A reporter, impelled by inquisitiveness, which in his profession is called "a nose for news," dropped into the Cosmopolitan Dispensary, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street, the other day, gained an audience with the manager, and asked to be shown about the place.

Before half the exploration had been made the reporter said: "I am astonished at the magnitude of your dispensary and the vast array of appliances and apparatus you have. How many doctors have you on the staff?"

"Six," was the answer.

"Does each have his own private consultation-room?"

"Yes, and there is, as you see, the large reception-room, two operating-rooms, and then the extensive apartments for the preparation, dispensing, and shipping of medicines, to say nothing of the laboratories where our chemists work. We have 6,000 feet of floor space, but we need it. We prepare our medicines here, and then we are sure of getting what we want."

The operating-rooms are furnished with the very latest instruments and modern devices, which aid greatly in the successful treatment of severe cases. The department set apart exclusively for the hydropathic treatment is a marvel and excites no little attention. Divided into six smaller apartments, each has its score of handsomely silvered faucets and apparatus for the proper hydro-electro vacuum service. This is probably the very latest improvement in medical science.

"Galvanism, and electricity, and hydropathic treatment," the manager explained, "have been the means of restoring to perfect health and strength hundreds of sufferers upon whom ordinary medicines had no effect.

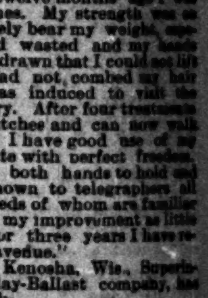
"Here," continued the manager, "is our record-room, a feature peculiar to the Cosmopolitan Dispensary."

So saying, the manager led the way to the apartment, where a trusted assistant keeps a record of all cases, both in mail and office practice, so that if an out-of-town patient calls his correspondence and a complete record of the progress of his case is within quick reach of the doctor. The advertising and publishing annex is another interesting department, and the correspondence room another. Eight stenographers and typewriters were at work there as the manager pointed to them, and by way of conclusion said, with a twinkle of the eye: "Here is not where we treat patients; it is where at times, as you'll admit if you ever dictated much to a shorthand writer, we have to exercise patience."

"You ask the public to inspect your testimonials, of course?"

"That we do. Just step over here," and the manager opened a cabinet file case. Here alphabetically entered were hundreds of testimonials bearing on every acute and chronic disease. The reporter inspected the writing and signatures and saw that on each was the street and residence of the writer that they could be called upon by doubting individuals for a verification if desired. One of these is the declaration of W. H. Morrison, for twenty-two years telegraph operator at the Pan Handle freight depot:

"For twenty-two years I have worked for the Pan Handle railroad. In all these years I have occupied the same building on Halsted street, near the viaduct. After I had worked for the company ten years I was struck with what is known as 'operators' drop wrist.' That is, my right arm became paralyzed, the hand was contracted and distorted out of shape by the paralyzed nerves. Soon the muscles began giving away, and gradually the use of the arm was lost. In a short time thereafter my entire system became involved, my legs became very weak and locomotion was very difficult, so difficult in fact, that I had to exercise the greatest care and caution in going from place to place, and finally, unable to control myself, I fell on two occasions, each time breaking my right leg below the knee. I treated with many physicians but could get no relief. For twelve years I have been in this terrible plight, and, all remedies and treatments failing, I became thoroughly discouraged. My condition seemed to grow worse each year, and twelve months ago I was compelled to use crutches. My strength was so exhausted I could scarcely bear my weight, especially as my muscles had wasted and my hands were so contracted and drawn that I could not lift them to my head, and had not combed my hair for many months. I was induced to visit the Cosmopolitan Dispensary. After four treatments I dispensed with my crutches and can now walk with comparative ease. I have good use of my hands, and can now write with perfect freedom. Heretofore I had to use both hands to hold and propel my pen. I am known to telegraphers all over the country, hundreds of whom are familiar with my case. I regard my improvement as little short of a miracle. For three years I have resided at No. 115 Austin avenue."



Mr. William Butler of Kenosha, Wis., Superintendent of the Davy Clay-Ballast company, has also undergone a remarkable experience. Mr. Butler says: "Five years ago my physical condition began to fail. My stomach became weak and irritable to such an extent that I was unable to retain food; my meals provoked incessant vomiting and general wretchedness. I suffered from loss of memory and a severe and indescribable languor. My skin was sallow, my eyes were sunken in my head, and my entire appearance betokened serious physical decay. I commenced treatment at the Cosmopolitan Dispensary. My improvement was almost miraculous. I now take hold of business with renewed vim; everything seems light and easy. My health is entirely restored. It is with pleasure I refer any one to the Cosmopolitan Dispensary for medical treatment."

These and hundreds of others whose testimonials are on file have been cured. Sufferers from acute, chronic, or nervous diseases should consult the eminent physicians at the Dispensary. It is a medical and surgical institute, with a staff of eminent SPECIALISTS, for the cure of all diseases and deformities. "Nervous debility," lack of youthful vigor in men, the result of excesses, overwork, or dissipation, POSITIVELY CURED. Charges are VERY LOW. MEDICINES FURNISHED.

COSMOPOLITAN CHARTERED DISPENSARY

COR. WABASH-AV. AND MADISON-ST. Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays from 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Out-of-town patients treated with UNFAILING SUCCESS through correspondence; one visit desirable, but not necessary. Write for symptom blank to fill out and a letter fully explaining your disease, giving advice, etc., will be returned free. "Secrets" sent by express for 10 cents.

THE NOW WELL KNOWN ISLAND OF
BERMUDA
WITH CABLE COMMUNICATION, is reached in sixty hours from New York, by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every seventeen days for Santa Cruz, and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about four dollars per day. For all particulars apply to A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SONS, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago, A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York.

AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.
WINTER RESORT for HEALTH and PLEASURE
Driest Climate in the United States, except points of great altitude in the Rocky Mountains.
HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
OPEN FOR SEASON OF 1891-'92 NOV. 20.
For circular and terms address
B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA
HOTEL BELMONT.
The finest Winter Health Resort in the South. Fine groves, mountain air, mineral water (iron and sulphur), Jersey cream and milk, creamery butter, and tenderloin steak. Write for the balance.
JOHN S. MARSHALL, Director.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE, SAFE DELIVERY and NO PAY.

ALLOW NO SLUGGING.

CORNELL AND MICHIGAN TO PLAY FOOTBALL TODAY.

Instructions Given the Players That No Undue Roughness Will Be Tolerated—An Interesting Contest Looked For and a Large Crowd Expected—Cornell Men Say They Will Never Play Chicago Again—Game Between the Local Team and the Yale Eleven Being Agitated.

The Michigan-Cornell football game will take place this afternoon at the South Side Ball Park notwithstanding the weather. It was not until 6 o'clock last evening, however, that the anxious crowd of enthusiasts waiting in the Grand Pacific corridors were certain of this. The bad weather and the somewhat disabled condition of several of the men made it doubtful for a time.

The Michigan University football team reached the Grand Pacific yesterday. The visitors were in about the same state of demoralization as their rivals, having been defeated by the Cleveland club Thanksgiving day.

But the game will take place, even if snow-plows are necessary. A large attendance is expected, for both universities are well represented in Chicago, and the game is under the auspices of the alumni. Both have served notice on the players that under no circumstances will slugging be tolerated.

Today's game promises to be entirely different from Thursday's contest, inasmuch as slugging is strictly barred, and the first player found violating this rule will be disqualified. The teams will line up as follows:

Cornell.	*Position.*	*Ann Arbor.*
Young	Left end	Powers.
Johanson	Left tackle	Pearson.
Colmon	Left guard	Wickes.
Morley	Center	Jeffries.
Griffith	Right guard	Tupper.
Barr	Right tackle	Mowrey.
Floy	Right end	Van Inwegan.
White	Quarter back	Sherman.
Horton	Left half back	Rittinger.
Osgood	Right half back	Grosh.
Bacon	Full back	Dygert.

The Ann Arbor boys are by no means confident of winning, but they will not play as if they felt that way. The Cornell team is not as strong as it was a week ago, and so the two may be more evenly matched than in the last game.

CHICAGO WANTS TO PLAY YALE.

A Football Game Between the Two Spoken Of—Agitation Begun.

Since Chicago's victory over Cornell and Princeton's good showing against Yale many have been agitating the arrangement of a game between Chicago and Yale.

Princeton was able to defeat Cornell only by a score of 6 to 0 after a desperate struggle, and it was admitted after the game that the orange and black victory was a fluke. Chicago defeated Cornell by a score of 12 to 4, and practically gave the Ithacans their play by a foul and off-side play. Princeton, on the other hand, holds Yale down to nineteen points. The natural inference is that Chicago would give Yale a battle it would not soon forget. A contest between the two clubs would be well worth going to see, and some of the local charities could profit by agitating it. The Cornells admit that Chicago's team is the most brilliant they have met.

NEVER TO PLAY THE TEAM AGAIN.

Cornell Football Men Make a Vow—Chicago Harshly Criticised.

It was a disgruntled and physically sore lot of athletes that stood around the Grand Pacific yesterday discussing in subdued tones the galling defeat of Thursday. Chicago's rough play was the sole topic, and one and all declared in the most emphatic language that future matches between Cornell and Chicago were an impossibility.

"Cornell will never play Chicago again," said one of the players. "We have been taught to avoid slugging and have not done any this year. Yesterday we retaliated in a measure when Chicago started its tactics, but it was in pure defense. Every member of our team has sworn never to play against Chicago again. We lost the game by indecision on the part of the umpire. Donnelly was off side all the time and the moment the ball was snapped back was on our men before they could get moving. If the umpire had known his business the entire Chicago rush line would have been disqualified in fifteen minutes."

Galbreath was up and around all right yesterday, but his face is a sight. His left eye is closed and one of his front teeth knocked out, but he is not seriously hurt.

THEY RACED IN THE SNOW.

Scrapers and Salters Used at the Garfield Track.

Five races were run at Garfield Park yesterday under exceptionally bad conditions. There was half a foot of snow on the track at noon and it fell steadily through the racing. But salt and scrapers, well used by Trackmaster Maxwell, made the going mellow and far better than that of Thursday. The cripples seemed to enjoy it hugely, and there was truer running to form than for the last ten days. The chief incident of the afternoon was the ruling off of Cas Sloan for his bad riding on Bankrupt in the second race. Action was taken on Stretch Judge Wheatley's report, after all eyes had seen the old gelding run wide on the stretch turn. Strangely enough, bets on the race were not declared off. In the light of the Drake and St. Albans rulings failure to do this was more than surprising. Sloan has ridden peculiarly often this year. The turf will not suffer through his banishment. Bankrupt's wide turn was not in Bankrupt's style, though it is more than doubtful whether he could have beaten Highland. Sloan's retirement takes his horses with it. Good things won and good things lost in the usual way, but only one favorite came first. This was Prince William (Perry) 2½ to 1, at the post; but backed down from 6 to 1. The other winners were: Profligate (McInerny), 6 to 1; Highland (Burns), 2 to 1; Katurah (Kuhn), 2½ to 1, and Lord Tom Himyar (Burns), 8 to 5. All the winners were well backed. There were twenty four books on and about 1,200 regulars out.

Profligate, 6 to 1, a Winner.

A five furlong selling race opened the work. After Deck and Intruder had raced in the lead to the stretch, Profligate, 6 to 1, came to the front and won in a drive by a neck from Receiver, 12 to 1, he a length before Diamond Dick, 7 to 1. The favorite, McMurtry, 3 to 1, backed down from 10 to 1, and plunged on by Frank Shaw, was fourth, and followed by Deck and Intruder, each at 3½ to 1.

A mile condition race was second on the card. Old Bankrupt was backed down from 7 to 5 to 4 to 5. Highland's odds rose from 6 to 5 to 2 to 1, despite Frank Shaw's bet on her. Highland took the lead on the first turn and was never headed, winning in a gallop by four lengths from Bankrupt, he just clear of Adelina, 8 to 1. Bankrupt ran out wide on the stretch turn and lost a lot of ground. On Judge Wheatley's report and the ugly look of Cas Sloan's riding the boy was ruled off, but bets were allowed to stand.

Ed Eshelby, a winner from Nashville, was the 6 to 5 favorite for the five-furlong selling race for 2-year-olds. He led for a quarter, but Katurah, 5 to 2, headed him on the three-quarter turn and won after a driving finish by a short neck from Dolly Nobles, 7 to 1, who beat Queen Isabella, 20 to 1, two lengths for the place. Ed Eshelby was fourth. Flying-By was left at the post.

Only the Scoggan cast-off, Prince William, 2½ to 1, and Bozelle, 3 to 1, were the favorites, and good things for the half mile maiden race. They only were in it, drawing away together at the head of the stretch. Prince William won by six lengths, Bozelle as far before Sea Foam, 6 to 1.

The track had been flooded for hours with reports of Billow's certainty to win the last race, a five furlong selling affair. The talent were on the old gelding to a man. Frank Shaw bet $1,000 on Billow. He had won three races together at New Orleans last spring and was a surety. Billow's post price was 7 to 5, and Lord Tom Himyar's 8 to 5. The favorite cut up like a crazy horse at the post and was dispatched ten lengths back, but running fast. Lord Tom Himyar was well in the lead at the half and coming away at every stride won, pulled up by fifteen lengths from Dan H., 10 to 1, who beat Pow Wow, 30 to 1, by a scant neck. Billow was sixth.

The racing summary follows:

Summary of the Races.

First race, purse $400, selling and non-winning allowances, five furlongs—Profligate, 112 pounds (McInerny), 6 to 1, won; Receiver, 100 (Kuhn), 12 to 1, second; Diamond Dick, 99 (Mooney), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¼. McMurtry, 106 (Kieth), 3 to 1; Intruder, 107 (Burns), 3½ to 1; Deck, 100 (Thompson), 3½ to 1; Lady Langtry, 103 (Adams), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $400, allowances, one mile—Highland, 109 pounds (Burns), 2 to 1, won; Bankrupt, 110 (C. Sloan), 4 to 5, second; Adelina, 106 (R. Jones), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:53. Galbanum, 105 pounds (J. Murphy), 15 to 1; Plunger, 105 (Steppe), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $400, for 2-year-olds, selling and maiden allowances, five furlongs—Katurah, 95 pounds (Kuhn), 2½ to 1, won; Dolly Nobles, 91 (Kieth), 7 to 1, second; Queen Isabella, 95 (Burns), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¾. Ed Eshelby, 108 pounds (J. Porter), 6 to 5; Yucatan, 93 (Mooney), 6 to 1; Settee, 99 (Easley), 12 to 1; and Bob Francis, 106 (Butler), 12 to 1, ran unplaced. Flying By, 97 pounds (J. Mathews), was left at the post.

Fourth race, purse $400, for maiden 2-year-olds and upwards, weights ten pounds below scale, half a mile—Prince William, 109 pounds (Perry), 2½ to 1, won; Bozelle, 113 (Rowe), 3 to 1, second; Sea Foam, 107 (J. Porter), 6 to 1, third. Time, :52. Maggie Jordan, 104 (Burns), 4 to 1; Tuxie M., 104 (Cratty), 30 to 1; Uncle Walter, 107 (Sims), 8 to 1; Nellie D., 109 (R. Smith), 20 to 1; Rebound, 112 (J. Mathews), 20 to 1; and Paladine, 112 (J. Jones), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $400, selling and non-winning allowances, five furlongs—Lord Tom Himyar, 108 pounds (Burns), 8 to 5, won; Dan H., 99 (Fitzmorris), 10 to 1, second; Pow Wow, 87 (Dempsey), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¼. Yattell, 109 (Sims), 12 to 1; Dyer, 106 (Pascoe), 15 to 1; Billow, 112 (R. Jones), 8 to 5; and Keepsake, 82 (F. Carr), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Today's Program.

Today's races, entries, and weights are as follows:

First race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, non-winners this year, selling allowances, five furlongs—Florence E., 100 pounds; Leo Lewis, 102; Fred Knox, 103; Gov. Wheeler, 105; Hansell, 110; Irish Pat, 112; Oro, 112; Intruder, 113; Rosa Lewis, 114.

Second race, purse $400, for maiden 2-year-olds, ten pounds below the scale, allowances, five furlongs—Lulu R., 98 pounds; Antoinette, 98; Piccalilli, 98; Cherry Bounce, 101; Actina, 101; West Lake, 101; Jot Gunter, 101; Sinbad, 101; Belle G., 102; Imp. Remedy, 106; Mont Clair, 113; Guess Not, 113; Importance, 113.

Third race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—J. J., 95 pounds; Miss Patton, 97; Shiloh, 103; J. T., 104; Gamorra, 105; Speedwest, 105; Starter Caldwell, 106; Vedette, 106; Dr. Iceman, 107; Ireland, 108; Ivanhoe, 112; Lucinda, 114.

Fourth race, $500 added, free handicap for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile—Neva C., 90 pounds; Good By, 97; Bankrupt, 112; Grandpa, 92; Innocence, 98; Blue Banner, 100; Duke of Milpitas, 110; Chimes, 100; The Deacon, 118.

Fifth race, same $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards allowances, six furlongs—Nellie D., 107 pounds; Rosa Lewis, 112; Mary Mac, 112; Diamond Dick, 115; Irish Pat, 115; Event, 115; Linguist, 115; Good Day, 115; Sunny Broeck, 122.

Sixth race, same conditions as third race—Annie Clark, 90 pounds; Joe Woolman, 97; Gen. Caldwell, 97, Iowa, 100; Woodpecker, 100; Pick Up, 100; McMurtry, 102; Intruder, 102; Eugenia, 103; Ruby Payne, 104; Kattie J., 114.

WAS AN OFF-DAY FOR FAVORITES.

Long Shots Take the Money at Gloucester, Only One First Choice Winning.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Pretender, in the second race, was the only favorite among the winners at Gloucester today. Bravo, in the third race, was second choice, while the outsiders that won were Charles Reed, in the first, at 5 to 1; The Forum, in the fourth, 40 to 1; Maid of Blarney, in the fifth, at 8 to 1; and Repeater, in the sixth race, at 6 to 1. Mirabeau, a horse that belongs to the category of old plugs, with Jockey J. Coffy up, made a worse failure than ever, having broken down during the race. Jockey Snedeker won three straight races—the first, second, and third race. The summary follows:

First race, one mile—Charles Reed (Snedeker), 110 pounds, won; Lancaster (Morris), second; Hot Scotch (J. Jones), third. Time, 1:54. Betting: Charles Reed, 5 to 1; Lancaster, 3 to 1; Hot Scotch, 30 to 1.

Second race, four and a half furlongs—Pretender (Snedeker), won; Money Maid (Burrell), second; Copeland (J. Bergen), third. Time, 59¾. Betting: Pretender, 4 to 5; Money Maid, 3 to 1; Copeland, 5 to 1.

Third race, seven furlongs—Bravo (Snedeker), first; Xenophon (Dingley), second; Boodle (Lynch), third. Time, 1:37¼. Betting: Bravo, 4 to 1; Xenophon, 15 to 1; Boodle, 8 to 1.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles—The Forum (Rogers), first; Sequel (J. Bergen), second; Birthday (E. Trib), third. Time, 2:07. Betting: The Forum, 4 to 1; Sequel, 8 to 5; Birthday, 6 to 5.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Maid of Blarney (Kuchen), won; Censor (Larrissey), second; Hawkeye (C. Jones), third. Time, 59. Betting: Maid of Blarney, 8 to 1; Censor, 2 to 1; Hawkeye, 4 to 1.

Sixth race, six and one-half furlongs—Repeater (Bender), won; Climax (Lynch), second; Algonquin (Larrissey), third. Time, 1:28¼. Betting: Repeater, 6 to 1; Climax, even; Algonquin, 15 to 1.

Entries for tomorrow are:

First race, seven and one-half furlongs—Amboy, 112 pounds; Mackenzie, 112; Lancaster, 112; Bravo, 112; Harzburg, 112; Samaritan, 112; Tyrone, 111; Landseer, 112; Raymond, 112; Festus, 112; Jersey Pat, 112; Fitzroy, 112; Monroe, 112; Quintoness, 109; Hot Scotch, 109.

Second race, six and one-quarter furlongs, handicap, 2-year-olds—Knapsack, 113 pounds; O'Kelly, 112; Spendoline, 106; Illian, 105; Botheration, 102; Zingara, 102; Judge Toucey, 102; Iberia, 95; Forest, 93.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Leta, 107 pounds; Sir William, 106; Guard, 106; Prince Edward, 106; Hassmore, 105; Atlas, 105; Carnegie, 102; Young Lottery, 101; A. O. H., 101; Ballston, 98; Quotation, 95; Jule G., 93; Prince Charming, 93; Emigrator, late Maggie, a gelding, 93; Miss Aggie, 87.

Fourth race, one mile handicap—Indiarubber, 117 pounds; Rancocas, 114; Lonely, 109; Teft, 102; Cartoon, 93; Sequel, 93; Pliny, 92; Radiant, 90.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Hawkstone, 113 pounds; Burnside, 110; Bootjack, 107; Cloverdale, 107; Lee Dinkenspiel, 107; Mart Walden, 107; Wanderer II., 107; Lee S., 105; Barthena, 105; Ely, 105; Ascot, 105; Regina, 104; Elcarmon, 102; Dunbarton, 101; Preston B., 82.

Sixth race, four and one-half furlongs—Vingeur, 100 pounds; Coronet, 110; Leo Brigel, 106; Mike Watson, 102; Claudine, 102; Billy O., 10.; Socks, 102; Annapolis, 101; Frankie D., 99; Little Dick, 97; Dan Honig, 97; Dunham, 97; The Earl, 97; Reve d'Or, 94; Hydra, 94.

The Cuban Trip Falls Through.

The Northern players who went South in the expectation of going to Cuba with A. L. Lawson are stranded at Mobile. Lawson has left them and the trip will not be taken. Among the players are: Dahlen of Chicago, Seward and McKean of Cleveland, Cameron of Milwaukee, Newell of St. Louis, Alvord of Washington, and Miller of Pittsburg.

Pfeffer Hustling for Players.

Fred Pfeffer returned yesterday morning from St. Louis. While in Cincinnati he saw Lyons and Fuller, but could do no business with them until he had obtained Von der Ahe's consent. He has secured this and the men will, no doubt, play in the Chicago team. Pfeffer also saw Pete Browning and has practically come to terms with him, but Pete will not sign until Jan. 1.

Australia's Lightweight Champion Defeated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 27.—The steamer Mariposa brings the information that George Dawson, lightweight champion of Australia, who was matched this week by the California club to fight Danny Needham, the St. Paul welterweight, was knocked out in four rounds by Tom Williams of Melbourne Oct. 31. The fight was for a purse of $1,100 and a side bet of $5,000.

Knocked His Man Out in Three Rounds.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 27.—In a glove fight to the finish here last night Eugene McElroy of Birmingham knocked out Frank Fitzwilliams of Cincinnati in the third round. The fight was ostensibly for the benefit of the Alabama Athletic club. The betting was in Fitzwilliams' favor.

Bad Weather Causes Postponement.

The Chicago Cricket club vs. Pullman match scheduled to be played today at Park Side in the Jackson Cup competition has been postponed owing to the weather.

Turf Notes.

Either Orrin Hickok, John Goldsmith, or Dick Havey will succeed Marvin as the Palo Alto Farm trainer.

Bob Bradley refused to sell the good 2-year-old Blitzen, who has twice beaten Vortex, to W. C. Daly for $5,500.

The Highland party are willing to match the filly against Bankrupt at the same weights as yesterday for $1,000 a side.

The East St. Louis (Ill.) track bubble has already been punctured. The money to build and equip such a place cannot be secured.

Gen. Caldwell was not allowed to start in the last race at Garfield because his owner, W. J. Mongovern, owed Jockey Washam $200 for riding fees.

Prince Wilkes, 2:14¾, the trotting champion of 1888, has broken down in South America, and has been sold to a Buenos Ayres liveryman for a small sum.

J. A. and A. H. Morris have paid Boyle & Little $15,000 for a yearling filly by Wagoner—Ha Ha Belle. She is said to be a wonder and is particularly well engaged.

Three or four of the Eastern parties are after Bob Swigert's good 2-year-old Carlsbad, among them J. W. Rogers, Capt. Sam Brown's ex-trainer, who owns Lamplighter.

It turns out that the Gloucester Confederacy failed at the last minute to secure the Benning's track. It offered $12,000 for the track until the spring of 1892, but the Washington club rejected the offer.

Sure enough Miller & Sibley of Franklin, Pa., have engaged Marvin to train for their farm, long known as the Palo Alto of the East, and have leased the Meadville (Pa.) kite track for him. Marvin will come East with Sunol.

Such high class drivers of trotters as Budd Doble, Gill Curry, John Splan, Ed Bither, W. E. Weeks, and Jack Feek approve a license system. Such breeders as J. C. Sibley, W. R. Allen, C. J. Hamlin, and J. Malcolm Forbes also favor it.

Out of an exchange of snowballs there was an ugly fight at the Garfield paddock yesterday, in which Trainer McGinty, Jockeys Nailing and Higgins, and others took part. Higgins was severely punished about the face, and there may be some parties ruled off for their share in the affray.

Indoor Baseball Notes.

Errors at critical moments lost the game to the La Salles.

Anderson secured two base hits in the Ashland-La Salle game.

The playing of Eagle, Powell, and Mitchell was particularly good in the Ashland-La Salle game.

The Burr Oakes want to arrange a game for Saturday night. Address A. V. Jackson Jr., Bomanville, Ill.

The Chicago and Grand Trunk Locals defeated the Dixon Blues at Douglas Hall by a score of 20 to 18.

The Leavitts would like to arrange games with city and suburban clubs. Address John R. Elley, Room 44, No. 166 Washington street.

The professional out-door players who reside in Philadelphia have become interested in the indoor game and have organized two teams.

The First Regiment has mailed an announcement of its benefit game to prominent city people. Dancing will follow the game till 11:30.

George Powell of the La Salles says he will not play the game any more this season. In that case Playmondon will do the catching for the La Salles.

The Pullman boys challenge any junior team in the city. They have played eight games and won seven. Address C. H. Swingle, Box 428, Pullman, Ill.

Anderson's catching for the Ashlands places the team in first-class form. Next Tuesday night it meets the Idlewilds and the game will be a good contest, as the teams are so evenly matched.

The Farrells have organized for the season with the following players: Olson, catcher; Eagan, pitcher; Normile, first base; Finburg, second base; Wall, third base; Farrell, right short; McGoe, left short; Hughes, right field; Dempsey, left field. Games for Saturday nights can be arranged with John Farrell, No. 296 North Halsted street.

Baseball Notes.

Keenan is down for release by Cincinnati.

Pete Browning has assured Pfeffer that he will sign with him the first day of next year.

Jack Boyle has signed with New York, it is said, and Cincinnati threatens to sue for him.

Jim Fields to play first and Reddy Mack second base are the men Powers has slated for New York. Neither will do.

The New Association contract has the ten days' clause cut out and the option clause inserted. The managers believe this will make the contract binding.

General Sporting Notes.

Mike Lucie, now in Vermont, is going to California for a fight.

Danny Needham has offered to meet Austin Gibbons at 138 pounds.

The Black Pearl and Binney fight Monday night at San Francisco.

An illuminated target is the latest invention in shooting circles.

Billy Maher, the Australian lightweight, is to fight a Denver man in December.

San Francisco has a sprinter named Morris who offers to bet he can run 300 yards in 30 seconds.

Dan Daly, the Omaha bantam, has been offered a match with Dal Hawkins in San Francisco.

Ed Smith, the Denver heavyweight, is matched to fight Con Riley at Columbus next month.

Reddy Gallagher has organized a football club at Denver. He is probably through with fighting.

"Batty" Weldon, the champion amateur featherweight sparrer, is dying of pneumonia at New York.

The Chinese of San Francisco talk of matching Lee Ah Po, the newly-arrived Chinese athlete, against Bob Fitzsimmons.

Austin Gibbons has written to the Occidental club of San Francisco asking it to put up a purse of $1,500 for Billy Dacey and himself to fight for.

At a late hour last evening the Chicago Football club received word from Pullman that it would play under any circumstances, rain or shine, in the Jackson Cup competition at Parkside today. Kick off at 3:30 sharp.

Two Miles a Minute Down a Flume.

Benjamin Edwards of Nevada, is in the city. He was sitting in the lobby of the Windsor yesterday discussing the early days of that State, when the subject changed to fast riding.

"You can talk as you like about the Vanderbilt specials and other trains that make phenomenal time, but if you never rode down a lumber flume in Nevada you don't know what it feels like to cleave through space like a meteor. Why, up in the Sierra Nevada range there are flumes from five to forty miles long, built on a regular engineer's grade, with a sixteen-foot drop to the thousand. They are built of heavy planks shaped like a V, and carry eight inches of water in the acute angle and discharge it at the rate of 400 miners' inches per minute.

"I was up at Lake Tahoe one day, which is sixteen miles from Carson, and after we got through our business Ed Patton, the Superintendent, said we'd better take a flying trip back to town. He ordered out what he called a 'yacht,' which proved to be a V-shaped canoe fourteen feet long. It had a brake which controlled two rubber pads on each side so applied as to lift the yatch and let the water run underneath when it became necessary. 'Button up your coats, tie on your hats, and don't get scared, boys,' said Patton as we climbed into the machine. Then he told his men to turn on three inches more of water. Holy Scott! but how that canoe did jump! Down we went through that threadlike flume, and the trees looked like specters. My teeth tried to chatter and couldn't make it, and as I occasionally opened my eyes and caught a glimpse of the landscape it appeared to be only a blur in my vision. We shot around curves with a velocity that was fearful to contemplate, and finally Ed weighed anchor at Carson, just eight minutes from the time of starting."—*Denver Republican.*

Nature's Make of "Beeswax."

At the mouth of Nehalem River, on the coast of Oregon, a very queer substance is found. It has the appearance of a mineral at first sight, but on close inspection and under practical test it appears to be pure beeswax. It has all the useful properties of beeswax, and it is sold in Astoria at the regular market price of the beeswax. It is washed ashore at high tide in quantities ranging from a lump the size of a walnut to a chunk weighing 150 pounds. It is also found on shore, in black soil where trees are growing, at considerable elevations above the water. A piece of this strange substance has just been submitted to expert examination in New York, and is declared to be what is known as mineral wax. This substance has for years been known to exist in the lignite beds of the Northwest. The quantities found on the coast of Oregon would seem to indicate the existence of a tertiary lignite bed in the neighborhood. It belongs to the hydro-carbon series allied to the retinites and ambers—fossil remains of resinous trees of the tertiary age.—*Detroit Free Press.*

An Elephant Ranch.

Another novel enterprise in stock-raising is to be added to the ostrich farm, the black-cat ranch, and the chicken ranches of the Pacific coast. A Mr. Newbury of California is enthusiastic over a project he is about to carry out of starting an elephant ranch in that State. He proposes to cultivate the elephant for its meat and its capacity for hard and diversified work. He says that "as an article of food the elephant is superior to the horse," and most people will be willing to accept his statement, though not fully appreciating its force. He says that behind a tough exterior it hides a tender steak, and that African explorers are profuse in their praise of elephant cutlets. A full-grown elephant weighs about 7,000 pounds, and Mr. Newbury counts 6,000 of this as good meat. He is going to train the elephants to pick oranges and hire them out to orange-growers.—*New York Sun.*

Londonderry Lithia

NATURE'S MATCHLESS REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gravel, Gout, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease,

And All Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Nothing else has yet been offered the public that has had a tithe of the success of Londonderry Lithia Spring Water.

Rheumatic Gout.

Office of DR. E. B. MOREY, Physician and Surgeon, WAVERLY, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1890.

GENTLEMEN: I wish to report to you what seems to me a remarkable cure of the most aggravated case of **Rheumatic Gout** that I have ever seen. The patient, Mr. Fred Fitzgerald, aged about 28 years, weight 115 pounds, nervous temperament, complexion blonde, habit spare, by occupation a machinist, presented himself for treatment Aug. 18, 1890. He had contracted **Rheumatism** some five years ago, while living in Kansas, and since that time has been practically laid up every fall and winter with this disease, which did not fail to make its appearance with the cold and damp weather. He complained of pain in the left knee, ankles and joints of the great toes, particularly the left, which was much inflamed and considerably deformed from previous attacks. The pain was almost unbearable. I tried successively various remedies for this complaint without any apparent benefit, as he was scarcely able to walk across the floor—much less to resume his work. To be brief, I wrote to you about the case, and at your suggestion ordered three cases still **Londonderry Lithia Spring Water.** It was delivered to Mr. Fitzgerald Sept. 22. **Marked improvement began at once,** and in about a month he returned to his work in the Lehigh Valley car-shops. Some time before he had exhausted his supply of water he told me that he had **already gained 24 pounds in weight,** and was still gaining. By the time the water was gone he was about as well as ever, though we have had a great deal of rain this fall and much unfavorable weather for persons of a rheumatic diathesis. I have never seen a greater change for the good in man in so short a time.

Most respectfully, E. B. MOREY, M. D.

From an Eminent Chicago Physician.

"As a natural remedy it is a remarkable one. Of its efficacy in reducing the amount of uric acid I am positive, and I shall continue to use it and recommend it. In fact, I was one of the first in Chicago to use the water in practice. As a drinking water for table purposes it has no superior. I introduced it at the Chicago and Calumet Clubs, and it can be found at the home of the club men at any time. I can only speak favorably of it."

H. M. LACKERSTEEN, M. D., Professor Materia Medica, Chicago Medical College.

A Lynn Druggist Cured of Gravel.

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 1, 1890.

For years I have been passing stones from the kidneys, like those I sent you. I have been informed that they are of uric acid formation. During all this time I have suffered from a most distressing cystitis, induced, no doubt, by the presence in the urine of uric acid crystals. Medicine gave only temporary relief. At the suggestion of a physician I began the use of the LONDONDERRY LITHIA WATER. The effect was most surprising. The intense suffering, the bloody mucus, the gravelly urine, and all the old symptoms of uric acid, crystals, and calculi have disappeared. I am convinced that this water will cure any case of Gravel or Cystitis, and desire to make this statement for the benefit of any who may be thus afflicted. W. P. BECKFORD.

Walton Bloomer Cured of Gravel.

172 LIVINGSTON-AV., ALBANY, N. Y. Occupation, Sexton of Tabernacle Baptist Church, Albany, N. Y.

At the suggestion of my physician, Dr. L. E. Blair, who was treating me for many months, with indifferent success, for gravel and bloody urine, I began the use of LONDONDERRY LITHIA WATER in April last. Since using the water I have had but one attack of my old complaint, which formerly seldom left me and kept me in almost constant misery. The severe neuralgic pains of a cutting and tearing nature peculiar to the disease, together with the large amount of blood I was voiding with my urine, kept me in a weakened and debilitated condition, so that I could scarcely do my work. I must honestly say that I have not been so well or felt so strong in years as I have been this summer, and nothing else has done it except the use of the Lithia Water, as I have taken no other remedy. I have gained in flesh and strength, and feel as though I had a new lease of life. I cannot express myself sufficiently enough to thank Dr. Blair for recommending to me your most valuable water. I shall always give it the unstinted praise which it merits. WALTON BLOOMER.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1890.

Dr. Blair Verifies the Above.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1890.

Enclosed please find testimonial from Mr. Bloomer, who is using the Londonderry Lithia at my suggestion for an aggravated case of Gravel. He is virtually a new man since he began to use it. Nothing else ever helped him, and I tried everything that I thought would help him. L. E. BLAIR, M. D.

N. B.—We publish none but RELIABLE OPINIONS and stand ready at all times to PRODUCE THE EVIDENCE OF THEIR GENUINENESS. LONDONDERRY LITHIA is prescribed by LEADING PHYSICIANS of the country, AND WE ARE READY TO GIVE THEIR NAMES. The Sparkling Londonderry is in daily use in all the leading CLUBS and HOTELS, and we are prepared to name them. It is used by the most EMINENT CITIZENS, from the VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES down, and their names are on our books. Our testimonials are ALL VERIFIED by PHYSICIANS of well-known standing, and NO OTHERS EVER SEE THE LIGHT. Our success has been so notable that the country has been flooded with manufactured "Lithia Waters" claiming to be superior to the work of nature! Send for our circulars, and become acquainted with all the facts, so that you may know the genuine *LONDONDERRY* when you SEE IT. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

EDWIN E. HILLS, 70 State-st., Distributing Agent for Chicago, Ill.

Hansen's Empire Fur Factory,
151-153 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL CLOAK SALE.

We are bound to force the sale of Cloth Cloaks if price will do it. Our stock is too large—they must go at a sacrifice.

FUR ROBES,

Ladies' and Gents' Seal Caps, Driving Gloves, Fur and Fur-Lined Coats.

The best assortment of Fur Rugs in the city.

Hansen's Empire Fur Factory,
151-153 Wabash-av.

KEELEY

Notice is hereby given, warning the public against the *fraudulent* claims of persons and institutions claiming to give the

KEELEY TREATMENT

for Drunkenness and the Opium Habit. Genuine treatment can ONLY be obtained at **DWIGHT, ILL.,** or at regularly organized branches operated under the name of

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE.

Locations of branches can be learned by addressing

THE LESLIE E. KEELEY CO., Dwight, Ill.

All infringments will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Backache, Kidney Pains.
Place a Woods' Plaster on the back over the kidneys.

A MAN WITH A PAIN

MAY cover it with a plaster that will not let the pain get away if it's an ordinary plaster, because common plasters are not absorbed.

But Woods' Penetrating Plaster is different.

It dissolves the matter that clogs the pores, penetrates (goes through) the skin and stops pain.

Woods' Plaster is worth taking trouble to get. Druggists sell them.

KIRK'S SHANDON BELLS TOILET SOAP

NO OTHER

LEAVES A DELICATE AND LASTING ODOR.

For sale by all Drug and Fancy Goods Dealers or if unable to procure this wonderful soap send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.

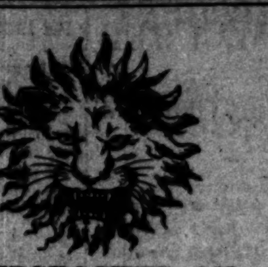
JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

SPECIAL—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

ALLEN B. WRISLEY'S
WHITE
BORAX
SOAP.

Absolutely Pure. Full Weight.

Ask your Grocer for it.



OVERSTOCKED ON

Sealskins and Seal Garments!

WEATHER TOO MILD—STOCK TOO LARGE.

We have decided to CUT PRICES, *temporarily, perhaps—but decidedly while it lasts.*

XXX Alaska Sealskin Reefers, Martin's London Dye	$150.00
XXXX Alaska Sealskin Reefers, Martin's London Dye	$175.00
XXXXX Alaska Sealskin Reefers, Martin's London Dye	$200.00

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER AT FIGURES IN PROPORTION.

ASTRAKHAN FUR JACKETS.

Best Quality Reefers $45.00 | Best Quality Form-Fitting $40.00

Muffs, Caps, Gloves, Fur Overcoats, Robes, etc., at Equally Low Prices.

The Wolf and Periolat Fur Co.

LEADING FASHIONABLE FURRIERS.

Send for Catalogue. 65 and 67 Washington-st. Established 1855

$33\frac{1}{3}$ Per Cent Amounts to Dollars.

Five, eight, or ten dollars saved on your clothing purchase is a clear gain. We can lessen the price by allowing this big discount of 33⅓ per cent, but we can't lessen the excellent quality of the goods. You get the same long time wear as when they cost you a hundred cents on the dollar.

The several lots comprise all desirable goods, and the only fault we can find, or you either, is the scarcity of sizes—some sizes are too numerous.

There is fur-trimmed overcoats—cape overcoats—suits for men—and overcoats and suits for boys at 33⅓ per cent discount.

Wanamaker & Brown,
145 STATE STREET.

PARISIAN MEDALLIONS.

THE NEWEST NOVELTY.

We have just opened a very large importation of them, magnificently mounted in specially designed Bronze Gilt Frames; also Italian Rococo. Great variety of subjects artistically executed on China. A few Gem Pieces of Miniatures on Ivory.

Prices range from $5 to $140 each.

PITKIN & BROOKS,
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS,
Corner State and Lake Streets.

3$
FORM
FOOT
SHOE
5$

STREETER BROS.' TRADE-MARK.

OTHER so-called Foot-Forms may have wide toes, giving them the appearance of ease, but without the proper curve from the great toe back and under the instep with correct heel measurements they lack that comfort and perfection of fit which has made the Streeter Foot-Forms famous.

The original is sold *only* by Streeter's. All others are imitations.

STREETER,
STATE AND MADISON-STS.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED. OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS.

DRUNKENNESS;

Or, the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific. It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio. 48-page book of particulars free. To be had of BUCK & RAYNER, 83 S Clark-st., DALE & SEMPILL, Clark and Madison-sts. Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, and ROBT. STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE, SAFE DELIVERY OR NO PAY

BIG RESULTS SECURED

LEASE OF THE SIEGEL, COOPER & CO. PROPERTY.

The Aggregate Revenue Resulting from the Transaction Is $821,750—Land at Twenty-second Street and Wabash Avenue Sold at a Good Figure—Prospects of Filling the Big Office Buildings Now Being Constructed—They Will Be Occupied as Soon as Completed

The entire Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s property at the southeast corner of Adams and State streets has been sublet at a handsome profit to the original lessees. The last leases were closed yesterday. The property has a frontage of 195 feet on State street and 144 feet on Adams street. It has been leased to four different firms, and the term rental reaches an aggregate sum of $821,750. Three of the leases were negotiated by Snow & Dickinson and involve the property at Nos. 201 to 209 and Nos. 215 to 219 State street.

Seventy-five feet on the corner were leased to A. H. Blackall & Son. for five years and three months from Feb. 1, 1892, at a term rental of $393,750. Twenty-five feet at No. 211 were leased to M. Elkin & Co. for five years and two months at a term rental of $69,750. The next forty-five feet were leased to J. L. Bloom for five years and three months at a term rental of $131,250 through J. C. Sampson & Son. The next fifty feet, known as the Berry property, were leased through Snow & Dickinson for a term rental of $227,000. The term is somewhat longer in this instance, as the lease runs from Feb. 1, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1900. The annual rental for each foot of frontage is as follows:

Nos. 201 to 209	$1,000 a foot.
No. 211	540 a foot.
Nos. 213 and 215	556 a foot.
Nos. 217 and 219	575 a foot.

The first sublease of a part of the Leiter block is reported. W. H. McNaughton & Co. have leased for Siegel, Cooper & Co. to the C. W. Jackson Fringe Works the north half of the upper floor. It is 200x144 feet and is leased for five years at an annual rental of $12,000. This represents a square foot rate of 40 cents.

W. H. McNaughton & Co. have leased 50x90 feet on Hampden court, west front, north of Wrightwood avenue, for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of $1,200. It was leased for W. D. Boyce to William Pryor, who will at once erect a three-story flat building after plans by Snyder & Northnagle.

A Spot Cash Sale.

W. D. Kerfoot & Co. have sold the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street to T. J. Lefens for $130,000 cash. This property has a frontage of seventy-five feet on Wabash avenue and 119 feet on Twenty-second street. It is improved with an old three-story stone front store and office building. The land is valued at $1,000 a front foot for the Twenty-second street frontage. The sale was made for the estate of John Mattocks and E. G. Mason.

The same firm reports additional sales of seventeen lots at Cortland street and Washtenaw avenue for a non-resident to Christ Larson for $12,500, and 50x132 feet on the west side of State street, fifty-eight feet north of Burton place, for the Wilcox estate for $22,500. The purchaser is F. S. Winston, who will erect a residence on the property.

The movement among property-owners at the junction of the Calumet Terminal and Wabash railroads has crystallized into the formation of a sort of association for mutual benefit and promotion. The owners of 900 acres in Secs. 7, 17, and 18 have decided to donate one-eighth of their holdings to manufacturers who will locate plants at that point. Among the parties interested are Monson & Smith, John F. Dale, J. P. Ketcham, B. F. Cronkrite & Co., and a number of Canadian capitalists who own property in Sec. 17. As stated some time ago by THE TRIBUNE, there is no sale involved. A committee has charge of the part donated for purposes of promotion and will have charge of advertising and locating plants. The remainder of the land is to be held by the present owners and will be entirely under their control. A number of factory interests are in communication with the agents having the new project in charge.

Prospects of Office Building Owners.

In view of the general feeling that the visible supply of offices promises to exceed the demand in the near future, the reports of owners of new buildings are of special interest. In addition to a number of office buildings now occupied, Aldis, Aldis & Northcote have charge of two great unfinished structures, the "Monadnock and Kearsarge" and "Venetian" Buildings.

They report that leases for more than one-half the space and value of these buildings have already been signed. Six of the floors of the Monadnock and Kearsarge have been rented for the general offices of the Chicago and Alton, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Michigan Central, and Chicago Elevated Terminal railroad companies. A large number of railroad supply and manufacturing companies, such as the Wells & French Cattle-Car company, have also secured space. A large number of patent lawyers have also taken quarters there. They have also secured two banks, the American Exchange National and the Globe Savings Bank. All these leases have been made within three months, and go to show that the demand for offices, even out of the regular renting season, is strong and that Jackson street is not considered too far south.

The "Venetian" Building is the new thirteen-story building in course of erection on the site of the old Vienna bakery on Washington street, east of State. This property was bought last May by the Chicago Real-Estate Trustees. It was believed by them that a handsome fire-proof building designed for physicians and dentists in good standing was needed. Up to the present time most of them have been compelled to have offices in dark and dingy old buildings without modern conveniences.

Within ten and a half months from the time of getting possession of the property a five-story building will have been removed and a thirteen-story building of elaborate construction and handsome finish completed in its place. The first lease was signed Sept. 23, and now nearly two-thirds of the building is under lease. Among the tenants are Gale & Blocki, Stephens & Schulz, D'Ancona & Son, L. P. Federmeyer, and a large number of doctors and dentists. There seems to be promise for a demand which will fill these new buildings as soon as they are completed.

RECEIVER ASKED FOR MINING PROPERTY

Suit Brought by Washington City People Against a Colorado Corporation.

The appointment of a receiver is asked for the American Mining and Smelting company in a bill brought in the Circuit Court by Sarah A., Edith, and Virginia I. Copeland and M. N. Lamb, residents of Washington, D. C., against Daniel P. Eells and C. A. Otis. Allegations are made that in October, 1889, complainants owned stock in the company of the par value of $321,000, on which they have never received a dividend. A month later Eells and Otis are accused of entering into a conspiracy to secure all the assets of the corporation for their own use. With this end in view they notified only a part of the stockholders of a special meeting, at which a resolution was passed by the officers selling the assets to the defendants. It is said that a fraudulent statement was presented at the meeting showing that the assets were $570,000 less than the liabilities.

At the meeting the defendants, it is alleged, made a statement to the effect that they were liable for the debts of the company and they refused to continue the business unless all the assets were transferred to them. While there was a depression in business at the time of the sale, yet complainants aver the company owned three silver mines near Leadville, Colo., all of which had been developed so as to show that they were paying expenses and which cost the complainants between $400,000 and $500,000 in cash. Complainants charge that their stock was a part of the liabilities of the company which were assumed. All the defendants gave in return was a bond idemnifying the company and the stockholders against debts. Besides a receiver the court is asked to declare the transfer void and to decree that the defendants hold the property in trust for all the creditors and stockholders.

A Worse Fix.

"What makes you look so glum, Poore?"

"I was thinking about the cost of my wife's new bonnet."

"I would not mind a little thing like that. I'm in a worse fix than you are."

"How is that? Is your wife having a new bonnet, too?"

"Worse than that. She is having an old one trimmed over."—*New York Press.*

HE IS PROUD OF HIS INDIAN SOLDIERS.

A Regular Army Officer Pays a Deserved Tribute to His Troop of Crows.

Lieut. S. C. Robertson, commanding Troop L of the First Cavalry, writes from Fort Custer to the Washington *Post:*

I am proud of my men. They are the first troop of really disciplined and trained regulars ever made from an Indian tribe for the United States service, and, leaving personal considerations aside, I should be lacking in my loyalty to them as their troop commander did I not wish to see them reap the fruits of that docility, intelligence, and soldierly pride which, since their enlistment, have made them what they now are—a troop of efficient regular cavalry of which no commander may be ashamed. The Crows have, I think, never received that credit for the qualities of bravery and intelligence which is their due. This probably results from the fact that they have been, with the exception of one single instance, the loyal and unswerving friends of the whites, and have left no bloody trails through the thin ranks of advancing civilization, such as have made the names of the Cheyennes and Apaches such sounds of terror to the early pioneer. But a search through the pages of Catlin, of Lewis, and Clarke, and other early explorers, will tell a tale by no means discreditable to the valor of the Crows. Brave in war and skillful in council, they have one of the smallest of the Western tribes, despite the attacks of the hordes of their old enemies, the Sioux, and the persuasive wiles of designing whites, who have—the one by war and the other by diplomacy—tried for decades to wrest their territory from them, held on until today to one of the largest and richest reservations in the West. The number of Sioux graves that dot their country in many places speak of the bloody and warlike nature of their struggle to do this.

The Crows are rich, and enlistment as soldiers, far from having been made, as in the case of many other tribes, through the wish to make a livelihood, has in many cases entailed the giving up of their interests in land and fine bands of cattle and horses that constituted their wealth. Since enlisting they have been actuated by a spirit of ambition and emulation in the performance of military duty that will challenge comparison with any white soldiers in our army. Over three months ago and within four months after their enlistment these men were regularly barracked, mounted on American horses, their hair cut short, and appearing in full dress (for the first time in the history of the American Indian) at regular dress parades and guard mount. They commenced also about this time to take part in all the regular details and fatigues of the post, exactly on the same basis as the white troopers. My two trumpeters had been serving their regular turn as orderly trumpeters, carrying orders and blowing the calls for many weeks before. In field service these men are surpassed in value and efficiency by no Cossack or Arab in existence.

In an article describing the progress then of individual tribes as soldiers I do not think it right that the Crows should be without mention, and it is but simple justice to them to say that what has been accomplished with them is perhaps more due to the inherent quality of the material than to the efforts of their commander.

I have but five "mixed bloods" in my troop. The rest were a few months ago blanket Indians, living in tepees. Not only has their military education been remarkable, but my muster-roll this month contains a number of signatures from men who until some weeks past never held a pen.

The present administration of the War Department can claim the credit of this conception of the double object of, by enlistment, forming from our Indian tribes a most valuable military contingent and, by associating the Indian with the interests of the government and giving him the benefit of discipline, inspiring him with an aim in life suited to his instincts, and bringing him in close contact with white comrades in his regiment, placing him at once on the high road to a civilization that he can understand.

THE HORROR OF KILLING A MAN.

A Soldier Tells of One of the Things Required in the Line of Duty.

They do not call it murder when men meet to slaughter each other in battle. They simply report so many dead, wounded, and missing. When you fire into the smoke concealing the other battle line you fire in the hopes to kill or wound. It is your duty. Battles cannot be won without killing. You load and fire—load and fire—move to the right or left—advance or retreat, and when the battle is over you may have fired fifty rounds and yet you have not had a near sight of the enemy; you have simply fired at him, and you cannot vouch that a single one of your bullets has found a living target.

Here is a brigade of us in battle line across an old meadow; our right and left join other brigades. We have thrown down the rail fence, gathered logs and brush and sod, and erected a breastwork. It is only a slight one, but enough to shelter us while lying down. A division of the enemy breaks cover half a mile away and comes marching down upon us. The field pieces behind us open on their solid columns, but they are not checked. Under the smoke we can see the work of the shells, but they cannot halt that mass of men. The grape and canister does awful execution, but there should be a dozen guns instead of six.

They are going to charge us. The guns cannot prevent that. Orders run along the line, and we are waiting until every bullet, no matter if fired by a soldier with his eyes shut, must hit a foe. I select my man while he is yet beyond range. I have eyes for no other. He is a tall, soldierly fellow, wearing the stripes of a Sergeant. As he comes nearer I imagine that he is looking as fixedly at me as I am at him. I admire his coolness. He looks neither to the right nor to the left. The man on his right is hit and goes down, but he does not falter.

I am going to kill that man! I have a rest for my gun on the breastwork, and when the order comes to fire I cannot miss him. He is living his last minute on earth! We are calmly waiting until our volley shall prove a veritable flame of death. Now they close up the gaps, and we can hear the shouts of their officers as they make ready to charge. My man is still opposite me. He still seems to be looking at me and no one else. I know the word is coming in a few seconds more, and I aim at his chest. I could almost be sure of hitting him with a stone when we get the word to fire. There is a billow of flame—a billow of smoke—a fierce crash, and 4,000 bullets are fired into that compact mass of advancing men. Not one volley alone, though that worked horrible destruction, but another and another, until there was no longer a living man to fire at.

The smoke drifts slowly away—men cheer and yell—we can see the meadow beyond heaped with dead and dying men. We advance our line. As we go forward I look for my victim. He is lying on his back, eyes half shut and fingers clutching at the grass. He gasps, draws up his legs and straightens them out again, and is dead as I pass on. I have killed my man! My bullet alone struck him, tearing that ghastly wound in his breast, and I am entitled to all the honor. Do I swing my cap and cheer? Do I point him out and expect to be congratulated? No! I have no cheers. I feel no elation. I feel that I murdered him, war or no war, and that his agonized face will haunt me through all the years of my life.—*Detroit Free Press.*

LOST ALL HIS EARTHLY POSSESSIONS.

Benefit to Be Given Capt. Ole Thompson—A Vessel Libeled.

A benefit will be given Capt. Ole Thompson and his son by marine men at Aurora Turner-Hall on Milwaukee avenue Dec. 10. Capt. Thompson lost all his possessions recently when his vessel, the schooner Rockaway, went down at South Haven. Since then he and his son have been confined to their beds by sickness.

The Titley Sand company libeled the propeller Arcadia in the United States District Court yesterday for $700 damages from collision. It is alleged that the Arcadia ran into and badly damaged several of the sand company's scows on the North Branch.

Boats were scarce yesterday, and rates held firm at 4½ cents for wheat and 4¼ cents for corn to Buffalo, and 3¾ cents for corn to Port Huron. Charters were: To Buffalo, Anira Cobb, 55,000 bushels of corn; to Erie, Byron Whitaker, 65,000 bushels of wheat.

The steel steamer Ira H. Owen of the Owen line went ashore one mile above the entrance to the Sault in Lake Superior yesterday. It is on a rocky bottom, but not in an exposed position.

He Knew the Man.

Said the Sheriff, sick and dying:
"Shall we ever meet again?
Shall we meet each other flying
In a world that's free from pain?"

"I hope not," quoth the editor;
"The thought no comfort brings,
For you'd hunt up some old creditor
And levy on my wings!"
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

PROTEST FROM UTAH.

A CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE OBJECTS TO THE COMMISSION.

He Thinks It Is a Useless Sinecure and It's Charges of Polygamous Marriages Are Not Founded on Facts—An Illinois Delegation to Work for Springer at Washington in the Speakership Fight—Warner Miller Confident of Selling Nicaragua Canal Bonds.

The Hon. John T. Caine, delegate to Congress from Utah, was at the Palmer House yesterday en route to Washington. He is the founder of the Salt Lake City *Herald* and was President of the Constitutional convention of 1887, which asked admission into the Union and provided for the punishment of polygamy. "The recent report of the Utah Commission," he said, "has caused a great deal of justifiable indignation. This, however, is nothing unusual. I dislike to make the charge against men so high in authority, but it has been openly stated in Salt Lake and elsewhere that that report was made merely to keep alive the discord which we have been fighting so hard and which we believe to be dead. It is believed that the commission is guilty of such work merely to create a reason for the continuance of its members in office. This report says fourteen polygamous marriages have been contracted within the year previous. The church authorities have publicly denied this, and have demanded proof of the charge. No response has been made. In its previous report the commission claimed that over forty such marriages had taken place. I doubted this statement, and wrote to the commission for evidence, asking that if they had any the matter be taken into the courts. I never so much as received an acknowledgment of my letter, and I reported the matter to the Secretary of the Interior. A place on the Utah commission pays $5,000 a year, and the holder's only real duty is at election time, when one clerk could do the work of the entire commission. The commission bases its charges on hearsay evidence and suspicions. It has been charged that should Utah be made a State the Mormons would revive polygamy. There need be no fear of that. Not only would they not be guilty of such inconsistency in moral and religious matters, but as a matter of fact, a majority of the people were too glad to have it repealed to favor its revival. Utah by population and wealth is fitted for Statehood and she has the ability of self-government. Nevertheless we shall make no active effort in that direction."

Alfred Orendorf, Edward L. Merritt, H. W. Clendenin, and C. L. Davis registered at the Palmer House yesterday on their way to Washington to help Congressman Springer in his canvass for the Speakership. Mr. Orendorf is a veteran Springfield politician, Mr. Clendenin is editor of the *State Register*, Mr. Merritt is a State legislator, and Mr. Davis has been in scores of political fights. They will open headquarters at Willard's and remain until the contest is closed. Gen. A. E. Stevenson will join the party. "We believe Springer will be elected," said Mr. Orendorf, speaking for the party, "and our advices from Mr. Springer are that his canvass is gaining ground daily."

Ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York, President of the Nicaragua Canal company, arrived yesterday at the Auditorium.

"Capital is unwillingly being heaped up in the financial centers," he said, "and in the money markets you find no demand for loans from any really great and sound enterprises. For this and other reasons I am confident that our bonds will be favorably received. The sale of these bonds will place the company in all probability in the best possible financial condition. We should be glad to have the canal remain under American control by having the government interested in it, but the company will not be discouraged if Congress refuses this. The work is now progressing rapidly."

H. L. Green, President of the Republican State League of South Dakota, passed through the city for his home in Sioux Falls, S. D., from the meeting of the Executive committee of the National Republican League at New York.

Among the arrivals at the large hotels yesterday were the following:

Grand Pacific—L. C. Barnett, Minneapolis; W. K. Richards, Columbus, O.; E. W. De Bow, Cincinnati; David T. Littler, Springfield, Ill.; Thomas F. Tierney, Philadelphia; Charles T. Scribner, New York; W. S. Blair, Cleveland; F. G. Ingersoll, St. Paul.

Tremont—W. W. Fay, Cleveland; J. H. Finnell, New Orleans; George W. Sessions, Escanaba, Mich.; Henry Benson, Buffalo; George A. Magoon, Muskegon; James McKnight, Pittsburg; G. Perkins, Baltimore; H. S. Dailey, Colorado Springs.

Palmer—H. W. Clendenin, Edward L. Merritt, Alfred Orendorf, Springfield, Ill.; E. T. Carlton, Columbus, O.; James E. Rieves, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. Jacobs, Montana; C. C. Embree, Boston.

Sherman—F. C. Wilson, Pittsburg; John G. Hatch, St. Louis; Joseph Kellinger, Buffalo; G. C. Spafford, Rockford; A. P. Brown, Toronto; William Harris, Denver.

Richelieu—W. W. Colmin, Milwaukee; Q. J. Clews, New York; A. W. Frise, Milwaukee; T. C. Clendenin, Cairo, Ill.; J. M. Parker Jr., Washton, D. C.

Leland—Charles M. Finch, Toledo; George S. Pruden, New York; Charles E. Lorin, Cincinnati; D. H. Jones, San Francisco.

Auditorium—W. W. Kenley, Baltimore; R. E. Queen, San Francisco; W. L. Lowell, Boston; D. A. Crowley, London, Eng.

Wellington—S. G. Bartlett, Peoria; A. C. Black, Dayton, O.; S. C. Warner, Rockford, Ill.

MARVELOUS ESCAPE FROM DESTRUCTION.

Accident to the Nashville Limited That Delayed It Seven Hours.

The Nashville limited of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road, due in Chicago at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, came in seven hours late. The delay was caused by an accident at King's Station, near Evansville, at 2:45 a. m. The escape of the train from destruction was marvelous. It was behind time and was running at forty-five miles an hour, when a broken flange derailed the rear wheels of the tender. The heavy truck was ground to pieces. One of the wheels was pulled entirely off its axle, and the axle was doubled up into horse-shoe shape and thrown thirty feet from the roadbed.

Engineer Hoffman shut off steam, but the air-braking apparatus was disarranged, and the train ran a quarter of a mile before it stopped, the engineer and fireman in the meanwhile standing in the gangway awaiting an opportunity to jump. The coupling-link between the tender and baggage-car held together and prevented greater disaster. The track over which the broken trucks and wheels were dragged was torn up, and the ends of the ties were knocked off and scattered into the fields on either side of the road. One of the coaches was wrenched and so weakened that it had to be left behind.

Conductor Huffman walked to Princeton, five miles from King's Station, and sent for a new engine and a wrecking-train from Evansville.

The trouble was repaired after six hours' delay. The passengers in the forward coaches were shaken up, but those in the sleeper knew nothing of the accident until awakened for breakfast.

Hawaii's Trouble Is Solely Financial.

In conversation here recently about the rumors of changes in Hawaii's method of government Mr. Spreckels said: "There is no prospect of any change as long as the present ruler lives. All the reports to the contrary are baseless. There will always be complaints in any country by those who are 'out' against those who are 'in' office. Hawaii's trouble is solely financial, and has come through the inteference of the McKinley bill with her sugar traffic under treaty with the United States. This country could help Hawaii out of that trouble if the authorities were willing, I am sure.

"When I hear talk about annexing Hawaii to the United States," continued Mr. Spreckels, "I am always reminded of an episode at a banquet given in San Francisco to the late King Kalakaua. He had made a speech, and several prominent Pacific coast men followed, nearly every one of whom mentioned annexation in a jocular or serious manner. Kalakaua finally rose to his feet as one of them sat down and said: 'I like this talk about annexation very much, and I have a plan for carrying it into execution. I will annex the United States to Hawaii and rule over both countries as Emperor as soon as you are ready.' There was nothing more said at the banquet about annexation."—*New York Press.*

For family or hotel, Dalton's new wrought steel range is the best ever made. 56 Wabash.

YOUNG AGAIN,

Said the hale old poet, when questioned about his age.

Attesting in himself the truth
That robust age means well lived youth.

AERATED OXYGEN makes a man feel young again. Does this naturally, for Aerated Oxygen is a concentration of nature's ozone. It is charged with electricity. It is readily seen what will be the result of an inhalation of such vitalized nourishment. Disused air cells expand again into activity. You feel like breathing from the top to the bottom of both lungs—something that but few of us do—and you regain strength in the most simple and direct way possible.

AERATED OXYGEN is a positive cure for CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all diseases of the breathing organs. AERATED OXYGEN is a HOME treatment and is sent by express to any part of the world. FREE TRIALS at the office. SUNDAY HOURS from 10 to 3. SATURDAY NIGHTS from 6 to 8.

Write for our Free Book of wonderful cures. We have eminent physicians who may be consulted FREE. AERATED OXYGEN COMPOUND is only one-third the price of other OXYGENS, and is for sale only by the

AERATED OXYGEN CO.,

Offices 3 and 4 Central Music Hall Building. Corner State and Randolph-sts.

RESCUED A WATERLOGGED SCHOONER.

Two of the Ebenezer Crew Had Frozen Hands and Feet—Half the Cargo Saved.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The schooner Ebenezer was rescued, with its entire crew, by the Point Betsy life-saving crew early this morning and brought into this harbor by the tug Holton. The crew of five men were left at the station. One had both feet and another had both hands frozen. They had been out nearly forty-eight hours without food or sleep. The Ebenezer sailed from Manistee for Chicago last Wednesday evening with a cargo of shingles. They were soon caught in a snow-storm and blinding gale from the southward. The schooner began leaking and was soon waterlogged. They then drifted from Point au Sable to Point Betsy, where they were rescued. The schooner is owned by H. Nicholson of Chicago and is uninsured. The cargo of shingles was owned by A. G. Peters of Manistee, also uninsured. About half the cargo was saved. The tug Gordon came in this evening with the schooners John Mee and Anna O. Hanson from the Manitous. The John Mee had been on the beach near Elk Rapids.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The steamer St. Louis with the barges Champion and Potomac, all grain laden from Chicago for Buffalo, ran in here last night. The Potomac had sprung a leak and had two feet of water in its hold, necessitating its going into dry-dock.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The schooner Samana, lumber laden, from Traverse City for Detroit, parted its anchor chain while in the harbor last night. It struck some sunken spiles and had several planks under its stern broken. It finally brought up on soft bottom and was released by the Leviathian today. It is leaking badly and may lay up here.

MILWAUKEE DESIRES THE CONVENTION.

Movement to Secure the National Democratic Gathering.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Mayor Somers, who has taken the initiative step to have Milwaukee chosen as the place where the next Democratic National convention will be held, has issued a call for a meeting of all citizens interested in the movement to be held in the Common Council Chamber at 8 o'clock tomorrow night. Congressman Mitchell, who at first opposed the movement, has changed his mind, and now says he will work for Milwaukee.

The funeral of the Rev. George A. Schieferdecker of Hamel, Madison County Ill., took place today from the parsonage of St. Paul's Evangelical Luthern Church in this city. He was one of the founders of the Missouri Synod.

The proposed plan of disposing of the city's garbage by cremating it on a boat on the lake is declared to be inpracticable by Health Commissioner Wingate and City Engineer Benzenberg.

Sophia Grobben, as administratrix of the estate of John M. Grobben, has begun suit against the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company for the recovery of $5,000. Grobben was a locomotive fireman and was killed in the Racine wreck while in the employ of the company last March.

Application was made today for letters of administration by the heirs of John H. Tweedy—viz.: Mrs. Anna Tweedy and four children—who represent that the estate consists of $100,000 in personal property and $300,000 in real estate.

Canada Objects to the Health Inspection.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Dr. Bryce, Secretary of the Ontario Provincial Board of Health, has issued a circular to the various State Boards of Health along the Canadian frontier asking them to aid in stopping the unnecessary and vexatious inspection which has been recently instituted on persons crossing the border from Canada to Michigan. Dr. Bryce claims that the institution of the inspection is unwarranted, and is contrary to the arrangement entered into at the international convention here in 1886, and will injure the commercial and railway interests between Ontario and the United States. Against the inspection letters of protest have been received from President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific railway and L. J. Sergeant, Manager of the Grand Trunk railway.

TERRIBLE ITCHING

Used Everything Five Months. In Three Weeks Not a Scar or Pimple. Cured by Cuticura.

When my baby was three months old his cheeks and forehead began to break out with white pimples on red surface. In a few days itching commenced, which was terrible. After he would rub it, matter would ooze from the points. In a short time it spread over the top of his head, then scabs soon formed on head and face. We used everything we could hear of for nearly five months. It grew worse all the time. I saw your advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies in the "Chicago Weekly." We purchased Cuticura Remedies and commenced their use. In three weeks' time there was not a sore or pimple, not even a scar, on head or face. He is nineteen months old now, and has no sign of the disease. His scalp is healthy and he has a beautiful head of hair. (See portrait herewith.)

MRS. OSCAR JAMES, Woodston, Kas.

My infant, eighteen months old, was afflicted with skin eruptions on his hips. Bad sores came on other parts. All remedies failed until I procured Cuticura. Cured a year and no return of disease.

MRS. A. M. WALKER, Carsonville, Ga.

Cuticura Resolvent

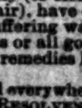
The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), have cured thousands of cases where the suffering was almost beyond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, disfigurement terrible. What other remedies have made such marvelous cures?

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

Aching Sides and Back, Hip, kidney, and uterine pains and weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing plaster.



FOR
Sore Throat
Lameness
Sore Eyes
Soreness
Catarrh
Bruises
Burns
Cuts
Piles
Female
Complaints
Rheumatism
AND ALL
Inflammation

USE POND'S EXTRACT

BEWARE of imposition. Take POND'S EXTRACT only. See landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th-av., New York.

BLUE LIPS AND COLD FEET.

Why Ladies Look So Miserable in Cold Weather—A Few Suggestions About Health and Complexion.

"Why do women look so pinched, blue, and cold? Nearly every lady I saw on the street today had drawn features, blue lips, and seemed shaking with the cold."

The gentleman who made the above query was an observer simply. He did not know that underneath the gloves which the lady wore, were chilled fingers, and within the shoes were cold feet. Unfortunately, however, women are troubled with cold feet, benumbed fingers, and a general feeling of chilliness, which is anything but conducive to good health or beauty. Do you ask what causes it? Thin blood and poor circulation. If the blood gets chilled the feet are certain to be cold; if it circulates poorly, colds, coughs, congestion, and perhaps pneumonia are the result. Can this be prevented by warm clothing? Partly only. Clothing may warm the outside of the body, but the inside, where the blood circulates most, may still be chilled. Nothing can assist this but pure stimulant, and nothing is so good as whiskey. This is true, beyond a question, but nothing but pure medicinal whiskey will accomplish the result sought for. There is but one pure medicinal whiskey in America and that is Duffy's Pure Malt. This has been proven and verified over and over, and however unscrupulous certain dealers may be, however they may try to foist cheap and injurious goods upon you, do not let them deceive you. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has no equal and is the only preparation that can accomplish the end desired, namely, good warm and pure blood kept healthily circulating.

WIFELY DEVOTION.

What an example of Spartan-like devotion was that recorded of Margaret Coghlan, who died in the Massachusetts hospital in Boston last week. She was a sufferer from consumption, and had been for a year. Her husband worked all day and then sat up at night to take care of her. This was undermining his health, and the poor, sick wife, realizing that her case was hopeless, took a bottle of liniment containing ammonia, and thus ended her sufferings. This is as pathetic a story of self-sacrifice as any recorded in Roman annals. It only shows that people ought to guard against the slightest attack of this awful malady—consumption. No one will die from it who does not take cold, or who after taking cold attends to it in time. REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE will stop the worst cough and heal all disorders of the respiratory organs. Ask your druggist for it, and do not be put off with the statement that "here is something just as good."

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.
PEORIA, ILL.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE; SAFE DELIVERY OR NO PAY

ASMA Catarrh, Bronchitis. DR. PEIRO, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago. Hours 10 to 4. Illustrated Book—FREE.

EYES examined free. OPTICAL INSTITUTE Spectacles WATRY 88 E. Randolph-St. to suit. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Miss Jeannette L. Gilder

Gives the readers of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE a literary feast.

James H. Walker & Co. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

We are acknowledged headquarters for CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and COATS, and notwithstanding the general scarcity of the best styles we maintain our lines unbroken.

The trade wonders how we can sell so cheap. The answer is contained in our moderate rent and other expenses.

If you can save from one to three dollars on a Cloak, it will surely pay you to trade on Wabash avenue.

School Coats AND Cloaks.	Children's Long School Cloaks, stripes, checks, and plain colors; ages 4, 6, 8, and 10 years; only	$5.00
	Children's and Misses' long Coats in dark, rich plaids, ages 6 to 14 years, at from	$7.00 TO $9.00
	Misses' handsome Newmarkets with long Capes	$10 UP.
	Children's Cheviot Reefer Jackets, ages 4 to 12 years	$2.75 AND $5
Ladies' Coats AND Cloaks.	Misses' Cheviot Reefers, with Astrachan Roll	$10 TO $20
	One lot of 100 Ladies' fine Jackets and Reefers, plain and trimmed, black and colors, representing values up to $25.00	$15.00
	Ladies' long cape Newmarkets in very stylish gray and brown English mixtures	$16.50
	Ladies' extra quality Walker Plush Reefers, fine Astrachan Reveres, at	$28.50

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

A Special Sale of Desirable Cloaks at low prices,

including a lot of handsome, stylish garments, which we have been able to purchase from the manufacturer late in the season *at a great reduction from regular prices.* An equally great reduction has been made in marking them, and we offer in cloak department, 2d floor:

Cloth Jackets, $4, $5 and up.
Plush Jackets, $10, $12, $15 & up.
Cloth Newmarkets, $7.50 and up.

The extreme good qualities of these garments and the excellence of their manufacture, make these very low prices seem lower still.

BANKRUPT STOCK —OF— CLOAKS.

The Manufactured Stock —OF— LOUIS ADLER, CONSISTING OF

200 Plush Reefers,
500 Plush Sacques,
800 Cloth Jackets,
3,000 Cloth Reefers,
1,500 Cloth Newmarkets,
2,500 Misses' Garments,
2,500 Children's Garments,

NOW FOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT OF

25% to 33⅓%

FROM COST OF MANUFACTURE.

TERMS—10 days less 2%, or 30 days less 1%.

MORRIS BEIFELD, Receiver,
203 & 205 Madison-st.

By Elison, Flersheim & Co.,
84 and 86 RANDOLPH-ST.
AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING,
GREAT SALE
FURNITURE,
FOLDING BEDS,
And General Household Goods. A full line new and used Carpets.
SPECIAL—A lot Notions and General Merchandise. 200 Volumes Books, Cigars, Pictuures, Bedding, and General Merchandise.

The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building. The Old Reliable.

HOW TO REGAIN PERFECT HEALTH.

We invite any one whose health is impaired to call and investigate the wonderful and rapid treatment given by the MONARCH MEDICINE CO. for regaining health. We positively guarantee a cure. Write for circular, or call at our private parlors. MONARCH MEDICINE CO., Room 21, 89 State-st., Chicago.

GEO. P. GORE & Co.
AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS
126 TO 132 MARKET ST CHICAGO.

Sales for Week Ending Dec. 5.

TUESDAY—PEREMPTORY SALE
Entire Stock of a Leading Dry-Goods Commission Merchant, consisting of
Underwear, Hosiery, and Knit Goods
Also a Splendid Bankrupt Stock of
HOLIDAY GOODS
Stationery, Druggist Sundries, &c.

WEDNESDAY—BOOTS AND SHOES
Closing Orders on
Warm-Lined Goods and Fancy Slippers.

THURSDAY—CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS
Including a Choice Bankrupt Stock of
—CLOTHING—
And a Large Line of
MEN'S & BOYS' PLUSH CAPS

IN ANNEX,
Crockery, Glassware, Fancy Goods,
Toys, Dolls, Plush Goods, Wine and Whisky Sets, Vases, Figures, China Cups, Saucers, and Cuspidors, 25 cases Steel Blue and White Enameled Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Dish Pans, Sauce Pans, Etc., Etc.

FRIDAY,
Bankrupt Stocks and Job Lots of
MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS.

ADVANCE NOTICE | ON TUESDAY, DEC. 15,
We will hold our Second and Last Closing Sale of
RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Must be sold Saturday, Nov. 28, AT 97-103 E. VAN BUREN-ST. the furniture of a 23-room hotel, consisting of beds, bedding, folding beds, carpets, dining-room furniture, etc., etc.

Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES.

POINTS FOR CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT HARRISON AT WORK ON HIS NEXT MESSAGE.

It Will Detail the Benefit of Reciprocity and Treat Fully of the Chilean Troubles—New Senators and the Committees They May Get—Efforts of the Louisiana Lottery Lobby—Arapahoe Indians Want the Cold Cash—A Chicago Man Obtains a Contract for Carrying Ocean Mails.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—President Harrison has the first draft of his message from the Government Printing Office. The proofs will go back in a shape that will puzzle the printers, for he is making many changes. It is said there will not be many recommendations, and the message itself is not up to the usual length. Congress pays little attention to recommendations from the Executive in a Presidential year, and when one branch is of opposing politics the suggestions from the White House simply stand as an authoritative expression of the administration's position on given questions.

Last year Mr. Harrison thought that time and a fair trial would make the country better satisfied with Maj. McKinley's tariff legislation, and he will be likely to find confirmation of this opinion in the Ohio election. A chapter of the message will be given up to reciprocity, and the suggestion may be thrown out that arrangements with several countries are to be completed before Jan. 1. A hint may be given of the intention to carry out the law by reimposing the duties as against countries which do not grant the United States reciprocal trade advantages. There will be something concerning the removal of the pork embargo by Germany and France and the advices which lead to the belief that other European nations will fall in line. The President may not be able to say anything of the German concessions in tariff duties on cereals and pork, because the announcement has not yet been made from Berlin.

Foreign affairs will necessarily take up a good portion of the message, for the year closed has been an important one in its diplomatic developments. Secretary Blaine was in consultation with the President today, and after he left the White House it was said that the New Orleans lynching and the Chilean attacks on American sailors would be discussed with unusual freedom for a state document. Those incidents were important enough in themselves to justify giving the country the fullest information. Beyond this it is desirable to have the Rudini correspondence and the demand made on the Chilean Junta set forth side by side to show the dissimilarity in the two cases. The attitude of the United States has been consistent in both cases.

It is believed that the President will simply announce progress in the Bering Sea arbitration. He might be able to state that the arbitration treaty was actually signed, but till the treaty goes to the Senate and is made public by that body an official announcement from the President might be resented. So he may confine himself to a general statement.

What Mr. Harrison has to say on financial subjects will be brief, but none the less pointed. Details will be left to the Secretary of the Treasury to suggest in his report to Congress, but the message will define the administration against free coinage on the one hand and against the repeal of the present silver purchase law on the other. The latter proposition may not be put quite so strongly, and no discussion of the economic phases of the question will be attempted. Yet it will be made clear that the President thinks the agitation for the repeal of the Sherman act unwise. Not much will be said about the overtures now making towards an international bimetallic agreement. Whatever the President has to say on the World's Fair will be in the nature of reciting facts rather than suggestions for legislation.

Neither Vice-President Bryan nor President Palmer of the National Commission put in an appearance at the Executive Mansion, although still in the city. Mr. Palmer, however, proposes to call upon the President tomorrow morning.

COMMITTEES FOR THE SENATORS.

New Members Do Not Fare Very Well—Chances of Palmer and Vilas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—New Senators are beginning to figure on their committee places. The rule of procedure is so ironclad that the Senator is lucky who gets a good committee during his first two or three years of service. Senator Carlisle was an exception. He succeeded Beck and was given the latter's position on the Finance committee. Carlisle has been Speaker of the House and a leader on the Ways and Means committee. A vacancy would not have been made for him specially. The assignments are settled by each party in caucus. The absolute power of the Speaker in making committees is unknown in the Senate and the wish of the minority is rigidly respected by the majority.

There will be more changes among the Republican Senators than among the Democrats, because more of them dropped out last March, and the Senators from the new Western States will have a chance to get something desirable. Senator Hoar will succeed Edmunds at the head of the Judiciary committee, and Teller will probably take the former's place as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Senator Vilas by some shifting of party strength may get Senator Spooner's place on this committee, or by virtue of his service in the Cabinet he may go on either the Postoffice or the Public Lands committee. Senator John M. Palmer it is said would like to be on the Election committee, but it will not be possible to make room for both him and Vilas. If one of the Democratic members of the Appropriations committee should retire it would enable Palmer to secure Farwell's place on the Appropriations committee. If neither of these can be got he may ask his party caucus to give him one of three minority places open on the Foreign Relations committee. Calvin S. Brice would like a place on the Finance committee, where he could keep on with his tariff educational work. He will not get it, as none of the Democratic members will resign. Brice may have to content himself with succeeding Payne on Foreign Relations. This is about all Hill can look for on behalf of New York. The Republicans will have several places to fill on the Judiciary, but there are no Democratic vacancies.

Where the Farmers' Alliance Peffer and the "Indecrat" Kyle of South Dakota will land, they themselves don't know. They will have to hold a caucus and fix it with the other party caucuses. Senator Cullom will keep his position at the head of the Inter-State Commerce committee, also his places on Territories and on Commerce. The latter committee has to do with rivers and harbors and is quite influential in shaping legislation.

LOTTERY LOBBY IS HARD AT WORK.

Agents of the Louisiana Game Are Subsidizing New Papers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—It looks as though the Louisiana Lottery company had little hope of a favorable decision from the Supreme Court against the law passed last session. The decision will be handed down soon, yet the company seems to be again at the job of "educating" public sentiment to gain a repeal of the law. Its lobbyists are thick around Washington. One of them has been conspicuous lately by the attentions he has been showering on a possible compromise Speakership candidate.

The right sort of a Postoffice committee in the House would be useful to the lottery. The intention to attack the law in Congress is apparently based on two lines—the lottery bosses fear for the liberty of the press and they complain that the sacredness of the mails is being tampered with by the postoffice officials. The Postoffice Department and the Secret Service officers of the government have been at pains to show that letters cannot be interfered with by any construction of the law. A Washington paper today has a long advertisement under the guise of "special correspondence" from New Orleans, filled with alleged complaints of letters that had not been received or that the receivers thought might have been opened or mutilated.

From this correspondence it appears that the banks at New Orleans are in a "truly deplorable" condition. As the banks were the mainstay of the lottery, and a source of great profit to them was cut off by the law, their "truly deplorable" condition, because letters sometimes go astray, will not excite much sympathy. The chief thing about the lottery's literary advertising bureau is the boldness with which the campaign to influence Congress has begun.

THEY WANT IT IN COLD CASH.

Arapahoe Indians in Washington Looking After a Little Matter of Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—A delegation of Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians is in Washington awaiting an audience with the President and the Secretary of the Interior relative to the $250,000 which is about due to these tribes.

March 3 of this year the treaty was made whereby the 3,250 Indians of these two tribes were to receive $1,500,000 in consideration of their land in Oklohoma Territory. Of this amount $1,000,000 was to be retained by the government, on which 6 per cent annually was to be paid. The sum of $250,000 in cash was to be paid within sixty days after the ratification of the treaty by Congress and the remaining $250,000 to be paid six months afterwards, either in cash or the value in implements, clothing, or other means.

Congress ratified the treaty, and the first $250,000 was paid. The Indians were lately informed that the Secretary had determined not to give the second $250,000 in cash, but its equivalent in stores. As the Indians prefer cash they have sent the delegation here to try and effect their purpose. The delegation is composed of nine chiefs, one squaw, and three interpreters. Indian Commissioner Morgan had an interview with the delegation this morning. The Indians will have a talk with Secretary Noble Monday morning.

CONTRACTS FOR CARRYING MAILS.

John B. Clarke of Chicago Is One of the Successful Bidders—The Prices Paid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The Postmaster-General today announced the acceptance of bids for carrying the United States mails on ocean routes under the act of March 3, 1891, as follows:

William H. T. Hughes of New York City, between New York and Buenos Ayres, touching at Montevideo, once in three weeks; $2 an outward mile.

New York and Cuba Mail Steamship company, between New York and Tuxpan via Havana, Progresso, and Tampico, returning via Vera Cruz, Frontero, Progresso, and Havana, once a week; $1 an outward mile.

New York and Cuba Mail Steamship company, between New York and Havana, once a week; $1 an outward mile.

John B. Claske of Chicago, between Galveston and La Guerara, returning via Curacoa, Sanivalla, Carthagena, and Colon, three times a month; $.66666 an outward mile.

Bouton, Bliss & Dallett of New York City, between New York and La Guayara, via Curacoa and Puerto Cabello, three times a month; $1 an outward mile.

Pacific Mail Steamship company, between New York and Colon, three times a month; $1 an outward mile.

Pacific Mail Steamship company, between San Francisco and Panama, touching at certain intermediate ports, three times a month; $.66666 an outward mile.

Pacific Mail Steamship company, between San Francisco and Hongkong, via Yokohama, every twenty-eight days; $1 an outward mile.

The contracts are all for a term of ten years, except the service between Galveston and La Guayara, which is for five years.

WORK OF RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Supt. White Makes a Report Showing What His Men Have Done in a Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The report of James E. White, General Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, shows that at the close of the fiscal year the mails were carried on 159,518 miles of railroad in the United States. Postal clerks were employed in the distribution of the mails on 140,736.74. The total number of cars under the control of the department is 2,891. At the close of the fiscal year there were 1,088 railway postoffice lines and thirty-seven steamboat lines, on which a total of 5,565 clerks were at work. There were added during the year 4,738.65 miles of service, an increase of 3.06 per cent. The lines upon which service was performed by postal clerks show an increase of 3,172.62 miles, or 2.31 per cent. The mileage of lines covered by closed pouch-service was increased to 18,791.26, an increase of 1,566.03 miles, or 9.09 per cent. The annual mileage of this class of service shows an increase of 1,475,339 miles, or 7.5 per cent. There are 6,032 clerks on the rolls, an increase of 196 men, or 3.36 per cent, while the record of annual mileage shows an increase of 6,713,837 miles, or 5 per cent, in distance traveled in the performance of duty, and 698,814,462 pieces, or 68.9 per cent in the quantity of mail matter distributed. Mr. White says:

> A large per cent of those who have been appointed to the railway mail service under the provisions of the civil service rules has been men of good intellectual capacity, but unfortunately many of them have been deficient in stamina and physical endurance, and therefore could not withstand the hardships incident to an occupation requiring continuous physical and mental labor and strong muscular action.

He recommends the enactment of a law providing for the retirement of all railway postal clerks on one-third or one-half pay who have become incapacitated for further service by reason of age, injuries received while in the discharge of their official duties, etc.; the fund out of which the clerks so retired may be paid to be created by withholding a sum equal to one-half of 1 per cent per annum of the salary of each clerk.

Trouble for Civil-Service Commissioners.

President Harrison may have to give the Civil-Service Commission a shaking up before long. Mr. Lyman, the mugwump President of it, has been feeling tolerably easy in his position lately because Commissioner Roosevelt was drawing most of the fire to himself. Lyman was slated to go after the investigation by the House last winter, but through the influence of friends he managed to stay, with the understanding that he should not be disturbed until the whole commission was reorganized. Now the time is said to be coming when this will be done. Mr. Roosevelt, last spring, made an investigation into Baltimore Federal politics and gave out his report reflecting on the Postoffice Department. Postmaster-General Wanamaker, it is stated, was not satisfied that the investigation had been a fair one and had some of the inspectors look into Mr. Roosevelt's methods. There is a general understanding that he will forward a report thereon to the President, and with it an autograph request that the strife between himself and Mr. Roosevelt may receive a reasonable share of Presidential attention.

Congressman Warwick and His Postoffice.

The presence of Congressman-elect Warwick of Ohio here recalls an incident when Vilas was Postmaster-General. Gov. Warwick, who resides in Massillon, had just completed a new block of buildings and it was understood that one of the rooms was for the postoffice. There was no debate about the location being a good one. However, as often happens, when the time came for removing the postoffice there was opposition. The other faction underbid Warwick until finally he got his "Irish" up and tendered the new office to the government for $1 a year. The Postmaster-General accepted the offer and had a contract drawn up for a term of years. But Maj. McKinley, as soon as the old contract expired, went to Postmaster-General Wanamaker and had a new contract made for five years and the figure fixed at $600 a year. Today Warwick said: "If Vilas should happen to be nominated for Vice-President I would feel very much like taking to the woods when the campaign opened."

Capital Happenings.

Secretary Foster is improving slowly and will be back at work in a few days.

The usual Friday afternoon Cabinet meeting was omitted yesterday in order that the President might devote the entire day to the preparation of his message to Congress.

A Domestic Heroine.

Mr. Peterby—"I wish, my dear, you would read this article on the duties of wives."

Mrs. Peterby—"I haven't time to read now. What does it say?"

"Well, it says for one thing that it is the duty of a wife to cultivate assimilation, and, so far as possible, have the same tastes as her husband."

"I never thought of that."

"I suppose not."

"As I said, I have never thought of it; but if you insist on my having similar tastes to yours, I'll try to chew tobacco and drink whisky. Bring home a bottle of whisky and some cigars tonight. I don't intend that you shall be able to say that I have neglected my wifely duties."—*Texas Siftings.*

DEFIANCE OF THE LAW

MERCHANTS USE SIDEWALK SPACE WITHOUT A PERMIT.

Commissioner Aldrich Notifies Them to Put the Walks in Proper Condition Within Ten Days—Subway Committee Meeting—The Trouble Over Police Matrons—Trial Board Findings—Eight Hours for City Employes—Supt. Pyne's Economy—Ald. Gosselin's Street-Car Plan.

Commissioner Aldrich took steps yesterday to compel C. D. Peacock and the Fair company to make reparation for flagrant violations of a city ordinance, the appropriation of a large section of the sidewalks in front of their buildings contrary to the ordinances of the city, and after permits had been applied for and refused. Some time ago C. D. Peacock applied for a permit to cut an entrance to the basement of his jewelry store, State and Washington streets, and it was refused. Mr. Peacock preferred having a permit, but, not getting one, had the entrance cut one Sunday night, and the opening for the basement stairs now extends five feet from the building line, and is ten or fifteen feet wide, while the ordinance limits the space which may be used for such purposes to four feet in width and two feet from the building. The following notice was sent to Mr. Peacock yesterday:

> You are hereby notified that the basement entrance or entrances, areaway or areaways, on the south side of the building located at the northwest corner of State street and Washington street in the City of Chicago, are not constructed, covered, or secured as provided by the ordinances of said city in that behalf, and in the opinion of the undersigned Commissioner of Public Works are inconvenient for public travel. You are therefore ordered to remove the same within ten days from the date hereof and restore said walk or place suitable ones in their place.

The same notices were sent to the owners of the building and a similar one to the Fair company and the George A. Fuller company, contractors, for cutting an opening in their sidewalk on Dearborn street.

"Unless this order is complied with," said the Commissioner's private secretary, Mr. Kuhns, "we shall replace the sidewalks ourselves, and if injunctions are secured to prevent the city from doing so there will be a test case to determine the city's rights. The action of Mr. Peacock and the Fair company and others who have done the same thing is not only in gross violation of the ordinance, but is in effect an entire exclusion of the public from the use of a portion of the sidewalk of the public street. We are fighting for the rights of the public."

TO DISCUSS THE SUBWAY SCHEME.

Meeting of the Special Committee of Property-Owners Today.

Commissioner Aldrich and City Engineer Clark have completed the survey for the proposed subway connecting the North and South Divisions of the city, and have called a meeting of the special committee of property-owners, which will be held in the Commissioner's office this afternoon. The object of the meeting is to prepare an ordinance to present to the Council at its meeting Monday evening. Corporation Counsel Miller, Richard Prendergast, and the Council committees on Finance, Streets and Alleys North, and Streets and Alleys South have been invited to be present.

Mr. Clark has made a thorough survey and conducted a series of borings, and, it is said, has a definite estimate to present to the committee at its meeting today. The estimate, it is understood, has been prepared upon the basis that what is known as the Central avenue-Pine street route is the one that is to be adopted.

WILL HAVE A HEARING TODAY.

Objectors to Police Matron Changes Given a Chance to Talk.

Those who have a grievance against the Police Matrons' Advisory Board will be given a hearing this afternoon. The board will meet in the Council chamber, and it is understood Supt. McClaughry will be present. It is also understood that the friends of the eight matrons who were removed will be on hand in full force to show cause why the board was wrong in removing these women. It is said a strong fight will be made in behalf of Mrs. McDonald, recently matron at the Desplaines Street Station and the widow of Walter McDonald, who for many years was prominent in politics. Mrs. McDonald is the mother of three little children whom she is trying to support and educate.

The board, though of short existence, is said to be by no means harmonious, and one of its members is reported as saying that its existence at all is as useless as a hoopskirt. It is also claimed that four of the members of the board held a caucus, fixed up "just as men do," and then marched in and asked the Superintendent to remove the eight women whom they had selected to decapitate, and gave him the names of those whom they desired appointed.

Numerous delegations have called on Supt. McClaughry to protest against the present incumbents being removed.

Another trouble that is appearing in the distance is that there are a number of charitably disposed women who have taken a deep interest in the police matrons—in fact, were originally instrumental in getting the system introduced—who are not represented on the board. These women, it is said, are jealous and inclined to criticise the board for the removals they have recommended.

POLICE TRIAL BOARD DECISIONS.

Offending Officers Ordered Fined, Discharged, and Reprimanded.

Supt. McClaughry yesterday issued the following order, based on the findings of the trial board:

> Patrolman Peter O'Malley, Thirty-fifth Precinct, discharged for entering places where intoxicating drinks are sold while on duty, not in the discharge of duty, and using coarse and insolent language to a superior officer; Patrolman Michael J. Woods, First Precinct, ordered reprimanded by Inspector Marsh for entering places where intoxicating drinks are sold while on duty, not in the discharge of duty; Patrolman Henry Newhouse, Eighth Precinct, discharged for being absent from duty without permission; Patrolman John J. Keefe, Eighth Precinct, fined three days' pay for entering places where intoxicating drinks are sold while on duty, not in the discharge of duty; Patrolman James Fox, Fifteenth Precinct, discharged for intoxication; Patrolman Michael F. Sharkey, Eighteenth Precinct, fined ten days' pay for intoxication and leaving his post before being regularly relieved; Patrolman Perry L. Smith, Eighteenth Precinct, fined two days' pay for leaving his precinct while on duty; Patrolman Patrick Page, Nineteenth Precinct, ordered reprimanded by Inspector Hubbard for conduct unbecoming a police officer; Patrolman Thomas J. Kerns, Nineteenth Precinct, ordered reprimanded by Inspector Hubbard for leaving his post before being regularly relieved; Patrolman Timothy Maloney, Nineteenth Precinct, ordered reprimanded by Inspector Hubbard for leaving his post before being regularly relieved and neglect to treat a citizen civilly; Patrolman John J. Duffy, Twenty-fifth Precinct, fined two days' pay for carelessness in leaving his revolver where another person could get it; Patrolman Timothy Collins, Twenty-fifth Precinct, fined five days' pay for being absent from duty without permission; Patrolman Patrick Monaghan, Thirty-third Precinct, fined ten days' pay for lounging on post.

INDORSE THE EIGHT-HOUR IDEA.

Ald. Brookman's City Employe Ordinance Favorably Recommended—Other Action.

Ald. Brookman's ordinance requiring city employés to work eight hours a day was recommended favorably by the Committee on Judiciary yesterday without debate. Ald. Kent's ordinance establishing plumbing rules to be carried out by the Department of Health took a similar course.

The resolution of Ald. O'Brien of the Sixth Ward providing that there be a standing committee on matters relating to the World's Fair was reported favorably. Ald. Dahlman, Ald. Roth, and Ald. McAbee could not see the necessity of such a committee at present.

Ald. Muelhoefer's ordinance to repeal Ald. Madden's ordinance fixing the annual license fee of peddlers at $10 and forbidding them to cry their wares was referred to a subcommittee, as was also an ordinance submitted by a committee from the Peddlers' Association to take the place of that and other ordinances now in force regulating peddling. This ordinance, which was read by Attorney W. J. Donlin, fixes the license fee at $25 a year and does not prohibit crying wares on the streets, except Sunday, when all peddling is forbidden. Other changes from existing ordinances are a provision that one peddler cannot run a dozen or more wagons with one license, as now, but must have one for each wagon; that there must not be more than two men to a wagon; that unwholesome food must not be sold under a penalty of $20. The ordinance does not apply to farmers who drive into town with their own wagons, or to children under 12 and newsboys, but no other exceptions are made, and the object of the ordinance is to drive out pack and basket peddlers.

Ald. Hepburn thought this would work injustice in some cases, and the matter was finally referred to a subcommittee consisting of Ald. Hepburn, Roth, and Kelly.

Ald. Dorman's ordinance for a waiting-room for street-car passengers at Millard avenue and Twelfth street was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

SUPT. PYNE AS AN ECONOMIST.

He Says He Has Saved the County Over $5,000.

Supt. Pyne of the Poorhouse has prepared a report for the County Board of his expenditures for the three months he has been in office. Mr. Pyne has saved the county $5,043, taking the previous three months' expenditure as a basis. It took $21,551 to run the institution during August, September, and October. This figure is $5,948 under the appropriation. There is left a little over $17,000, and Supt. Pyne thinks that sum will be sufficient to last the year out.

The Public Service committee of the County Board held a short meeting yesterday. The report of the Hospital committee with regard to the new morgue and Detention Hospital was received. The committee reported that the new buildings had been inspected and found to be constructed according to specifications. The bills for the work were recommended for payment.

HE WANTS ALL TO HAVE SEATS.

Ald. Gosselin's Ordinance Regarding Street Car Platforms.

For some time Ald. Gosselin has been considering the matter of introducing an ordinance in the Council providing that street railway companies shall not collect fares from passengers unless they are provided with seats and prohibiting passengers from riding on the platforms. Yesterday he asked Assistant Corporation Counsel Du Puy to draft the ordinance.

Ald. Sexton and O'Neill also contemplate introducing ordinances of similar effect, and Ald. Conway, Mahoney, Madden, Michaelson, and others indorsed the idea. A large number of the Aldermen consider the scheme impracticable.

"If the companies should run all the cars possible," said Ald. Burke, "they would be crowded at certain hours of the day, and to prevent passengers from standing on the platforms would compel a lot of people to walk to and from their work. There would be a big howl from the public soon after the passage of such an ordinance, if it could be enforced."

"How can you prevent people from standing on the platforms?" asked Ald. Cremer. "There would have to be a policeman on every car."

"It would be a good thing," said Ald. McCarthy, "but if a man who is in a hurry to go anywhere jumps on a car and can't get a seat he won't want to jump off on that account."

Ald. Kinney, Gahan, and others did not consider the project feasible.

CAN TEACH IN BUT ONE SCHOOL.

The Board of Education Will Enforce Its Rules Regarding Instructors.

In accordance with the suggestion made to the Board of Education by Mrs. J. M. Flower, no more day school teachers will be eligible to teach in the night schools. It has been decided that the extra evening labor tends to make the teachers irritable during the day teaching. Their efficiency in both day and evening schools is impaired, so the edict has gone forth that they must cease doing duty in the evening classes.

The paragraph in Sec. 73 of the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Education which refers to this matter, and was read at the last meeting of the board by Mrs. Flower, is as follows:

> The teachers in the evening schools shall possess the same qualifications required of teachers in the day schools, to be similarly ascertained by examination. Candidates who hold certificates of qualification to teach in the day schools shall be eligible for positions as teachers of evening schools without further examination, unless they are already employed in the day schools.

Will Sue the City Next Month.

United States District Attorney Milchrist said yesterday that he would bring action against the City of Chicago in the next December term of court to collect the $5,000 a month fine for allowing the Canal street bridge to stand after ordered by the War Department to be removed. A suit will also be commenced for its removal. Said he: "I had a conference with Mayor Washburne recently about the obstruction and have an appointment with Corporation Counsel Miller. I am pushing the case as fast as it can be done. It is certainly a matter that should be settled as to whether the City of Chicago should have control of Chicago River or the government. It being a navigable stream, there can be no question that the government should look after it."

Prefer Monthly Payments.

There is a possibility that the weekly payment system will be dropped in some of the city departments and monthly payments returned to. A majority of the members of the police force have petitioned the Chief for a return of the old system, as they object to the trouble of going to their stations four times a month for their pay. Supt. McClaughry yesterday instructed Secretary Shepard to skip one week and make up the pay rolls for two weeks from Nov. 16 to Dec. 1.

Says the Land Is Damaged $25,000.

A jury in the United States court before Judge Allen is trying the suit of Pirtle, trustee, against the city for damages alleged to have been sustained by the building of the Dearborn street bridge and viaduct. The land alleged to have been damaged fronts 80 feet on the north side of the river and 180 feet on the west side of Dearborn avenue. The suit is for $25,000 damages, but the city claims the land has been benefited by the improvement.

Drilled the Officers.

Drillmaster Harlan had some unusual pupils at the armory yesterday afternoon, all the commanding officers of the police force from Inspectors to Patrol Sergeants, 140 of them, going through the new drill. After its conclusion Inspector Marsh made an address to the officers on the necessity of inculcating in their men and observing themselves a spirit of fidelity and fealty to the Superintendent. These drills will be a feature of each week.

A Report and Its Foundation.

It was reported yesterday that Ossian Guthrie, who was an independent candidate for Drainage Trustee, had commenced another case in the County Court to oust Trustees Boldenweck and Eckhart. The basis for the rumor was the fact that the summonses for Mr. Boldenweck and Mr. Eckhart in the case commenced by Mr. Guthrie some two weeks ago were issued yesterday.

$5,000 Verdict Against the City.

John Lawler, who sued the city for $30,000 for damages to his property, caused by the construction of the Twelfth street viaduct, was given $5,000 yesterday by Judge Baker's jury. Lawler owns $100,000 worth of property at Twelfth and Clark streets.

Notes.

The Mayor yesterday revoked the saloon license of J. Porkomy on the ground that his saloon, No. 514 Noble street, was not conducted properly.

Little Josie Butler, one of the three children who were sick with the scarlet fever at the hospital, died yesterday morning. The other two will recover.

City Prosecutor Douglas had a conference with Corporation Counsel Miller and his assistant Mr. Chetlain yesterday in regard to the Skakel clock case which comes up for trial Wednesday, resulting from Skakel's suit against Mayor Washburne for $50,000 for false arrest.

INJURED AN INDUSTRY

MUST MAKE REPARATION FOR OVERCHARGES.

Excessive Advance in Rates Declared to Be in Violation of the Inter-State Law—Commissions on Transcontinental Passenger Traffic Fixed by the Board of Commissioners—Baltimore and Ohio Trains Will Arrive At and Depart From Grand Central Station Dec. 1.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has just promulgated a highly important decision regarding the right of railroads to advance rates to any figures they may choose. The complainant in the case is the Florida Railroad Commission, which asserted that the railroads in that State at the beginning of the season of 1890-1891 combined and advanced the rates on oranges 10 cents per standard box, which rate, it was declared, is excessive and injures an important industry in the State in question. The decision of the commission in brief is as follows:

> The act to regulate commerce makes it the duty of this commission "to investigate any complaint forwarded by the Railroad Commissioner or Railroad Commission of any State or Territory at the request of such Commissioner or commission." The complaint in this case was brought by and in the name of the Railroad Commission of Florida, but the real parties in interest are large classes of growers, buyers, and shippers in the State of Florida. Since the complaint was filed the nominal complaint has ceased to exist. Held, That the repeal of the law creating the Railroad Commission of Florida could not operate as a withdrawal or dismissal of the complaint, that commission having been only an instrument for the transmission of the complaint to this commission, and having fully performed that function before an end was put to its existence. To abate or dismiss the proceeding on that ground would be to sacrifice substance to form in contravention of the spirit and letter of the act to regulate commerce and of the rules of courts of law in analogous cases. Held further, That under the provision of the act to regulate commerce authorizing this commission to "institute any inquiry on its own motion in the same manner and to the same effect as though complaint had been made," neither complaint nor complainant is necessary to confer jurisdiction.
>
> The defendants, the Clyde Steamship company, the New York and Texas Steamship company, and the Florida Central and Peninsular railroad company, are common carriers engaged in inter-State commerce by arrangement as alleged in the complaint, and as such are subject to the jurisdiction of this commission in respect thereto.
>
> It does not appear that defendants willfully omitted or failed to notify the commission and the public of the advance in rates complained of, or that any one has sustained damage or injury by reason of such failure or omission, and, therefore, there is no case made out for an application by the commission to a District Attorney of the United States for the institution of a prosecution, and no ground for a recommendation of reparation for such injury.
>
> While a complainant has no interest in the division the defendants make between themselves, and it does not determine what the charge to the public must be, yet the division is not without significance in determining what are reasonable rates for the whole distance on the lines in question.
>
> Carriers making an advance in rates should be able to present a satisfactory justification of such advance, particularly when the old rates have been of many years' standing and the advance is great and the traffic affected is of large and constantly increasing volume and of vital importance to a large section of country.
>
> Upon consideration of all the facts and circumstances in this case—Held, That the advance of 10 cents per box in rates on oranges from Florida points to New York and other Northeastern markets, made by defendants Nov. 23, 1890, was without justification, and so far as it exceeded five cents per box was unreasonable and contrary to law; that defendants be notified and required to make reparation for injuries occasioned by such unreasonable and unlawful rates to the several persons entitled thereto, and, as such persons are not parties to this proceeding and the amounts wrongfully received from them, respectively, cannot be ascertained from the evidence already taken, that this proceeding be continued for such further action or inquiry in that behalf as may become necessary.

PACIFIC COAST IMMIGRANT BUSINESS.

The Amount of the Commissions Fixed by the Commissioners.

Chairman Walker of the Western Traffic Association yesterday issued a communication to the members regarding the question of payment of commissions on passenger traffic from Eastern points to the Pacific coast, in which a decision previously made in favor of the Southern Pacific by the Board of Commissioners is reversed.

Last August the representative of the Southern Pacific addressed a communication to the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Association, stating that, while the agreed commission west of Chicago on immigrant business from the Atlantic seaboard to Pacific coast points was but $3, he had become convinced that a commission of $13 was being paid in New York City, which had the effect of diverting a large quantity of this business from his line via New Orleans to the more Northern gateways through Chicago.

On this representation the Commissioner granted the requested relief and authorized the Southern Pacific to pay a commission of $8 via New Orleans.

This action was taken after the Board of Commissioners had put itself on record as follows:

> *Resolved*, That the subject of commissions on transcontinental immigrant business to California points, under consideration by the board, be referred to the Transcontinental Association, with the request that it be considered in that body at the next meeting to be held in New York, and, if found to be a failure on the part of that association to arrive at some agreement on the subject, that the Southern Pacific company be authorized to participate through the New Orleans gateway from New York to California terminals on the basis of $13, the same now being paid by certain lines in the State of New York as commission on such immigrant business, such participation on the part of the Southern Pacific company west of New Orleans not to exceed the sum of $8.

As no agreement was reached the above resolution was promulgated Oct. 22. Subsequently the Santa Fé applied for relief, asking for authority to make a similar arrangement with that which had been conceded to the Southern Pacific via New Orleans, at the same time stating that other members of the Western Traffic Association were participating in such commission and Eastern lines were allowing the same, while they refused to give any business to the Santa Fé because it refused to join them.

The board seemed to be in doubt whether there was any agreement existing upon such subject to which the rules of the association may properly be applied, and to establish the status of the matter the board ruled that the commission agreements must be observed hereafter on transcontinental as well as on other traffic and announced that it had agreed upon the following amounts of commission to be paid on transcontinental passenger traffic: West of Chicago and St. Louis, $3; west of the Missouri River, $2.

All lines are called upon to enforce without deviation the above ruling and cease and desist from paying commissions in excess of the amounts named.

The relief granted the Southern Pacific company has also been withdrawn.

WILL LEAVE THE LAKE-FRONT.

Baltimore and Ohio Trains to Use the Grand Central Depot.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has completed all arrangements for vacating the Lake-Front. Official notice was given yesterday by the officers of the company that, commencing Dec. 1, the passenger trains of their road will arrive at and depart from the Grand Central station, Fifth avenue and Harrison street, Chicago.

Pending the completion of the Chicago Central railroad, which will afford a connecting link between the Chicago and Northern Pacific (Calumet Terminal) and the Grand Central depot, or rather the Wisconsin Central tracks, the Baltimore and Ohio, it is understood, will leave its own line at South Chicago and thence run over the Rock Island tracks to Auburn Park, thence over the Western Indiana to Seventy-sixth street, thence on the Belt line to a junction with the Pan-Handle and over that road to the Wisconsin Central tracks and into the Grand Central depot.

Passenger Problem to Be Solved.

Chairman Finley has just issued a call for the regular monthly meeting of the Western Passenger Association to be held in the Rookery, Chicago, Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 11 a. m. Among the more important subjects to be considered are the following:

> Circuitous route rates to California points; establishment of rate bureau in connection with Western Passenger association; sale of round-trip tickets to Chicago by transcontinental lines; consideration of resolution amending Section A, Article 4, of the agreement, providing for bimonthly meetings instead of monthly; appeal to the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway from the decision of the chairman fining it for alleged violation of agreement; appeal of the Wisconsin Central lines from the ruling of the chairman in regard to certain winter tourist rates from Duluth and Ashland; round-trip transcontinental tickets, with Chicago as going terminal, and St. Paul, Kansas City, or New Orleans as initial points on the return trip; proposed abolition of unlimited rates between St. Paul and Minneapolis and lower Missouri River points, and limiting tickets between those points to one day from date of sale; rates from Chinese ports to Canadian and United States points; communication from General Passenger Agent Goodman, requesting that the Occidental and Oriental Steamship company be allowed to meet, via San Francisco, rates made by the Canadian Pacific Railway; division of expenses incurred by referring cases to arbitration under the rules; report of Chairman with regard to side agreement as to half fare permits; scalping of tickets sold from Duluth to Detroit via St. Paul and Chicago; equalization of emigrant rates from Canadian points to the Northwest as against the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Milwaukee and St. Paul Earnings.

The officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company feel greatly elated over the fact that their road for the month of October, 1891, did a larger and more profitable business than in any one month in its history. The net earnings for the month are $400,000 or more than the combined net earnings for the three previous months. The following is a comparative statement of earnings and expenses of the Milwaukee and St. Paul for the month of October and for the four months ending Oct. 31, 1891:

MONTH OF OCTOBER.	*1890.*	*1891.*	*Increase.*
Gross earnings......	$2,905,770	$3,476,665	$ 570,885
Expenses and taxes.	1,729,779	1,904,632	174,852
Net earnings......	$1,175,990	$1,572,024	$ 396,033
FOUR MONTHS ENDING OCT. 31.	*1890.*	*1891.*	*Increase.*
Gross earnings....	$10,092,155	$11,246,823	$1,154,668
Expens's and taxes	6,475,806	6,964,716	488,910
Net earnings....	$ 3,616,348	$ 4,282,106	665,757

Alton Time Changes.

A new time-table goes into effect on the Chicago and Alton railroad Sunday, Nov. 29, 1891. The "Pacific Express," which heretofore left Chicago at 1:45 p. m. daily, except Sunday, will hereafter leave Chicago at 1 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and will arrive in Kansas City at 8 a. m., instead of 9:30 a. m. as heretofore. The Kansas City and St. Louis night express which heretofore left Chicago at 11:20 p. m. daily, will hereafter leave Chicago at 11:30 p. m. daily, arriving at St. Louis at 10:45 a. m. and Kansas City at 8:20 p. m., the same as at present. The Joliet and Dwight "accommodation," which has heretofore left Chicago at 5 p. m. daily, will hereafter leave Chicago at 5:15 p. m. daily. The arriving time at both Joliet and Dwight will remain unchanged. The other changes are of a local nature and are unimportant.

Eastern Illinois Extension.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—It is expected that Monday next the first train will leave here for Chicago over the extension of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. The track-layers quit work tonight a quarter of a mile north of the city limits and tomorrow will see the cars running into the city. There is considerable gratification expressed over the establishment of direct connection with the World's Fair City.

HAD BEST REVISE HIS STATISTICS.

Some Queer Ideas of Illinois Entertained by a Man Who Preaches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Washington has a "calamity preacher" whose statistics are as loose as those of Jerry Simpson. In a Thanksgiving sermon the Rev. Dr. McKim, rector of the Epiphany Church, said: "In Illinois carefully-collected statistics show that one-half of the intelligent workingmen are not even able to earn enough for their daily bread and have to depend upon the labor of women and children to eke out their miserable existence."

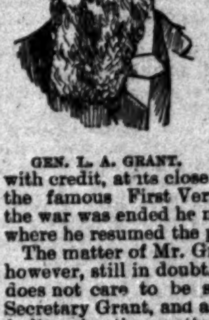
The census and labor statistics lately published might have saved the rector from drawing conclusions of this kind if he had read them. A correspondent of a local paper who signs himself a "Citizen of Illinois" takes the good doctor to task. Among other things the correspondent says: "As a citizen of Illinois I dislike to hear the State slandered in such a manner. The statement is untrue, and the doctor's statistics were evidently prepared by a 'calamity howler' for campaign purposes. I do not know of any able-bodied, intelligent man who depends upon his wife and children to eke out a 'miserable existence.'

"On the other hand I will state as an example of the prosperity of the people of Illinois that a young man with whom I am acquainted went to Illinois in 1874 at the age of 16, and from the spring of 1874 to 1886, when he left there, he had not been idle six months, never received less than $1.50 a day (except for about three months), which is equal to more than $2 a day in Washington, and when he left there he was married, owned his own home, had money in bank, and his salary had been raised until it was $65 a month—as much as $100 here. This case is not unusual, and if the doctor will visit Illinois he will find the people prosperous and happy, who enjoy Thanksgiving sermons instead of sermons of commiseration."

GRANT MAY SUCCEED PROCTOR.

The Story That the Chief Assistant Will Be Promoted Is Generally Credited.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The story sent out of Boston last night to the effect that Assistant Secretary of War Lewis A. Grant will be promoted to the portfolio rendered vacant by the resignation of Secretary Proctor is regarded here as very likely to be true. Mr. Grant is a Vermont man, although he calls Minnesota his home, and a close friend of Secretary Proctor, who appointed him to his present position in April, 1890. He was born in Vermont sixty-one years ago, and before the war was a leading lawyer in that State. He enlisted at the beginning of the conflict and served through the conflict with credit, at its close being in command of the famous First Vermont Brigade. When the war was ended he moved to Minneapolis, where he resumed the practice of law.



GEN. L. A. GRANT.

The matter of Mr. Grant's appointment is, however, still in doubt. Mr. Proctor himself does not care to be succeeded by Assistant Secretary Grant, and as he has some personal feeling in the matter his wishes may be respected by Gen. Harrison. Gen. Grant's selection would be satisfactory to the Northwest and his executive ability in managing the department has been shown. By staying in his present place a while longer means may be found to give him a life position as Judge Advocate-General in the place of Swaim, and this is better than the remnant of a term in the Cabinet.

Revise the Treaty.

The whole treaty of Washington needs revising so far as it concerns our rights on the great lakes. Not only should a better guarantee be secured for the navigation of the Canadian canals on equal terms with the citizens of Canada, but the provision which has been construed to prevent the construction of gunboats or boats capable of being used as such should be abrogated. The exceptional facilities which we have on the lakes for the construction of all kinds of ships ought not to be foregone when we get nothing in return for agreeing not to employ them.

Annexation of course would be a solution of the whole difficulty, and there are not wanting signs that annexation will come in time. We cannot afford, however, to wait for that solution before insisting on our rights under the existing treaty and the amendment to the latter in those clauses which deprive us of substantial rights without giving us any equivalent.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Great Railroad Train.

The longest and heaviest train ever carried over any road in this country consisted of 225 loaded four-wheel coal cars on the Lehigh Valley railway.

IN AID OF HARSHAW.

MR. QUARLE'S PLEA IN THE WISCONSIN CASE.

He Makes an Eloquent Defense of the Acts of His Client in the Treasury Suits, and Dissects the Arguments of the Prosecution—Ex-Secretary Vilas Pleads the Cause of the State—A Crowded Court-Room Greets the Opposing Counsel—Arguments to Be Concluded Today.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—This was the great day in court, where the adjudication of the Treasury cases was passing to a close. Both sides have saved their ablest speakers to close the argument. J. V. Quarles, the silver-tongued orator of the Republican party of Wisconsin, occupied the attention of the court for the defendants, and Senator W. F. Vilas pleaded for the State. The court-room was packed from the moment the court opened until adjournment in the afternoon.

Attorney-General O'Connor concluded his argument commenced yesterday morning and made a strong argument for the State. He contended that the position of a public officer with funds or property in his possession, with the duty to invest the same, was that of a fiduciary in respect to these funds, and the funds under those circumstances were trust funds. A public officer is an agent and trustee for the State, and all rules that apply to private agencies apply in the cases against the Treasurer. It was the duty of the State Treasurer, in conjunction with other public officers, to invest the trust funds of the State for the benefit of the State, but the Treasurer raised up in himself an interest absolutely in conflict with this duty, and the courts have held that under such circumstances he must account for every dollar of profit he made.

Another principle, said Mr. O'Connor, that has been sanctioned by the court, is that the money in the hands of a public officer is a trust fund and such an officer must deal with it for the whole benefit of his trustee. Public officers differ from ordinary trustees in not being required to make any investment of funds for the accumulation of interest. Their duty is to safely keep and account for the funds and all the profits and accretions on funds held in their hands. These rules were amply illustrated by the citation of cases. Mr. O'Connor contended that whenever any officer or other person comes into possession of another's property or assumes to control and manage it wrongfully or without authority of law, such person will be treated as a trustee de son tort. Mr. O'Connor said that it ill became Mr. Pinney to come into court and admit that the past Treasurers had been guilty of embezzlement and then have the audacity to plead it as a defense. He could not see why the ex-Treasurers should have a right to the money made out of the embezzled funds, for the reason that such would be contrary to common-sense as well as sound principles of law.

Mr. Quarles Pleads for the Defense.

Mr. Quarles then closed for the defense. After arguing eloquently for the equity involved in the case he turned to the law side of the case and said:

> Not for one instant was the money of the State beyond the control of the State Treasurer and until it gets beyond this control it cannot be said to have been loaned. There are two constructions of the statutes quoted, one leading to the doctrine that the Treasurer is a bailee and the other that he is an insurer. Sec. 4,419, an act to punish the crime of embezzlement by public officers, came into existence in 1843. This statute in its other connections admits—nay, demands—that this evidence of embezzlement shall only be considered when the Treasurer fails to meet the demands upon him. In this case the Treasurer has in no case failed to meet the legal demands upon him, and accounted for all moneys that came into his possession as State Treasurer by virtue of his office.
>
> Your Honor will notice that the statutes require the State Treasurer to pay over the same moneys received by him. The definition of the word "same" is "identical in kind, value, or degree." In considering this word we should show the construction repeatedly made by the officers whose duty it was to execute the law in which it is used. The practical construction put upon it by usage and custom unbroken establishes us in our contention that the "same" merely means not the identical bills and silver received but the equivalent, the same amount. The original law which was placed on the statutes contemplated that the Treasurer should have simply the amount required in the Treasury, however it might be constituted, and we contend that the Treasurer is only required to pay this amount upon legal demand. If he fails to meet this demand there is prima facie evidence of embezzlement, not before.

Sanctioned by Forty Years' Usage.

> If there were any doubt about the construction, its construction for over forty years by all who had to do with it is a most important factor. If the law of usage and custom be applicable anywhere, it is in this case. The State is giving two constructions to the statutes—one that the identical money received in the Treasury must be paid out; the other that he must invest the funds. One of these ought to be adhered to, if any, for both cannot. The defense do not attempt to organize custom into an overturning of an explicit prohibition, and if the State can find in the statute books a law requiring the State Treasurer to keep the moneys in the vaults intact and unrepresented other than in cash, no custom can override this.

There were two principal divisions of the protracted argument—first, whether the State or its Treasurer is entitled to have the interest accruing from the loan of the funds to the banks since the act of 1876 took effect; and, second, if these moneys should go to the State and not the Treasurer, whether his sureties can escape sharing the responsibility. The latter question comes near being solved by the decision of the first in favor of the State, since it is obvious that the sureties have contracts in the same terms with the Treasurer himself for the performance of his duties to the State under the laws. The statutes, said Mr. Quarles, when they refer to the Treasury, refer to the substantive thing where the money is stored. The Treasurer is simply the custodian of the funds and the Treasury.

Col. Vilas closed for the day by reviewing the acts of the Treasurers as members of the Board of Land Commissioners. The argument will be concluded tomorrow forenoon.

HOISTS THE BANNER OF HILL AND BOIES.

Presidential Ticket of the Oldest Democratic Paper in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 25.—The Atchison *Daily Patriot*, the oldest Democratic paper in Kansas, nailed to its mast-head today the names of David Bennett Hill of New York, for President, and Horace Boies of Iowa, for Vice-President. The *Patriot* has hitherto been a strong Cleveland paper, but the proprietor, Col. S. T. Stanbough, a veteran Democrat, praises Gov. Hill's work in the last campaign, and comes out for him as the man most likely to win a victory. He believes Hill will carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and even Kansas, in part, by fusion with the People's party.

Moonshine Whisky.

The whisky made by moonshiners seldom becomes a week old, and very often it is drunk warm from the still, having the effect of broken glass on the palate. It is frequently adulterated, tobacco being added to make it bite and rattleweed to make it bead. In the moonshine districts almost everybody drinks—men and women, old and young—and the mountain boy on pleasure bent carries a quart bottle of the stuff, a package of snuff, and a six-shooter.

The Alliance in Kansas.

An analysis of the voting in Kansas shows that out of 425 county officers elected in the State the Alliance party secured about 130. The Democrats elected twelve and the Republicans the rest. The Alliance elected its entire ticket in less than a dozen of the 106 counties. The five Alliance Congressmen from Kansas not only lost their home counties but suffered defeat in the townships and precincts in which they live.

Slavery in India.

Slavery still exists in Portuguese India. A Brahmin, at Kalloda, possesses a village of thirty-two huts, where every soul is as truly his slave and property as in the olden days; and recently a Portuguese, traveling from Goa, spoke openly of the slaves on his estate.

An Extended Examination.

He—"Are you sure I am the only man you ever really and truly loved?"

She—"Perfectly sure. I went over the whole list only yesterday."—*New York Weekly.*

STAFF FOR THE FAIR.

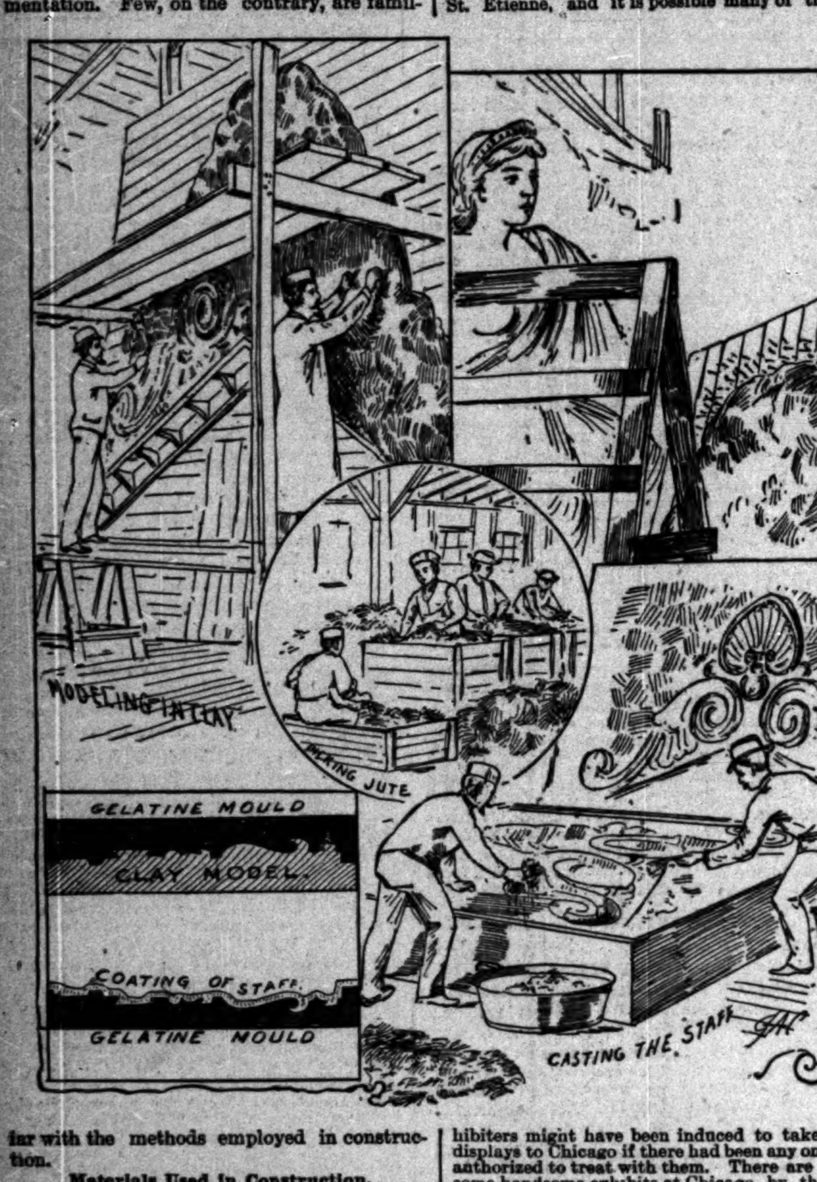
HOW THE LIGHT AND CHEAP SUBSTANCE IS EMPLOYED.

Timbers Covered with It Become Fluted Columns and Rough Board Projections Assume Statuesque Outlines—The Gelatine Mold—Jute Used to Imphrt Strength—Views of American Consuls in France—Arrangements for the Military Display—Other News of the Exposition.

When the World's Fair is officially opened the art critic will find numerous subjects for extended attention independent of the art exhibit. The ornamental or staff work, for the decoration of the principal buildings, the classic figures, and the historic symbols, the dainty fancy of artist and sculptor, and the poetic conceptions of womanly beauty will each contribute material for learned discussion and comparison.

The average visitor, in all probability, will care little if at all for technical defects and less for critical analysis. The general impression will prevail that the ornamental work is appropriate in design and certainly artistic in execution, and that it is pleasing and suggestive.

The average reader is even now fairly informed as to the exterior effect of this ornamentation. Few, on the contrary, are familiar with the methods employed in construction.



Materials Used in Construction.

The buildings, upon and in which these ornaments are to be placed, are constructed largely of wood, with iron and glass as companion material. The exterior walls are wholly of wood. After the timbers and uprights to support the roof are in place preparation is made to give them the ornamental appearance they will present when completed. Carpenters build out projections in appropriate design which later become unique columns, fanciful moldings, or suggestive supports. Then the sheeting or lathing to which the ornamental work is fastened is placed in position, after which a rough coating of plaster is put on. This surface ultimately forms the background of the decoration.

The first step in the manufacture of these decorations is the construction of a board frame permanently nailed together. The surface space is sufficiently large to receive the rough plastic outlines of the figure to be made. The clay employed in making the models is not brought from the classic banks of the Tiber at Rome, but is uncleaned and unadorned Chicago mud which is obtained near the workshop. The men make a rough sketch of the model with it. Even the vague outlines occasionally present to the imagination a gem of art. The sketch having been accepted the molder proceeds to make a model, carefully and tediously working out the design. When completed the model is placed face upwards on a large table or the floor, according to its size.

The Glycerine Compound.

The next step is to place the model in a frame prepared for it and to pour a compound of glycerine around it. This compound resembles, in a plastic sense, the composition used by printers in making rollers for inking the surface of the type. The reason for using this compound is that when cold it becomes a mold in which to make staff or plaster ornaments. It is thoroughly elastic and will yield to any pressure and again resume its original form. It is of a jelly substance, plastic in the hands of the workman. This permits of deep under cutting, when necessary, and secures a greater sharpness of outline and relief than under the old process of plaster molds.

After becoming thoroughly cool and dry the mold is taken from the clay model and placed face upward on a table.

In another section of the building a number of boys are engaged in picking jute. When properly separated this substance is free and spongy, something like cotton. It is placed in a mixture of water and plaster paris and is ultimately distributed over the surface of the mold, which has previously been coated with a thin plaster. The mixture is placed in large pans from which it is worked over the surface of the mold.

Light, Cheap, but Elaborate.

The object of this is to have a perfectly smooth coat of the plaster-paris mixture next to the mold, for this will be the part exposed to the public. This surface is thin, not exceeding an inch in thickness, but when the plaster of paris sets, with the jute thoroughly intermixed, it forms a coating quite as strong as cement. It is next to impossible to break it. When the plaster has dried the mold is stood on end and the ornament is detached.

This process keeps the cost of manufacturing at the lowest possible point, the saving being mainly in material, for the amount of plastering employed is small in comparison with the surface covered. The jute is largely depended on to impart strength. Two men can lift what is apparently a colossal column or figure and carry it with ease, whereas if constructed of solid plaster, as formerly, it would weigh a ton.

This method of making decorations is of comparatively recent origin. It was first successfully employed at the Paris Exposition of 1889 and is said to have reduced the cost of production one-half. Certain it is that the elaborate decoration and ornamentation of buildings for the World's Fair will be secured at a cost materially less than ever before known in America for like work.

VIEWS OF VARIOUS CONSULS.

What They Have to Say of the Preparations Being Made for the Fair.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Early last summer the Associated Press correspondent asked of the United States Consuls in France their views concerning the prospects of the Chicago World's Fair in their various districts. Their reports, which on the whole were rather encouraging, were published at that time. During the past month another similar canvass was made, the result of which is given below.

Charles B. Trail, Consul at Marseilles—Only a few inquiries have been made here. The nature of the articles shipped from this district to the United States is not such as admits of a fine, attractive display for an Exposition.

Edmund B. Fairfield, Consul at Lyons—As to the Columbian Exposition, I think it stands fairly well, but the manufacturers can bear stirring up.

William S. Preston, Consul at Cognac—There does not seem to be much interest taken in the World's Fair here as yet.

Alton Angier, Consul at Rheims—So far as the World's Fair at Chicago is concerned, it is my belief that the principal champagne houses of this consular district will be exhibiters, but their exhibits will be made by and through their representatives in the United States.

The United States Consul Agent at Angiers—The McKinley bill has produced a disastrous effect on the exportation of certain articles from my district. Among the productions suffering most are beads, statues, and window glass. The firms which, before the McKinley tariff came in force, exported to the United States will not exhibit at the Chicago Exposition, their reason being that it would not benefit them to go to the expense of an exhibit in a country where their market is lost.

William P. Atwell, Commercial Agent at Roubaix: Although circulars have been forwarded by the Chicago World's Fair Commission to the chief exporters in this district little interest seems to have been awakened. I know of but one firm, that of F. Lebergne of Lannoy, in the carpet and upholstery line, likely to make an exhibit. Victor Vassier of Roubaix, a large soap manufacturer and exporter of soap, may perhaps be induced to exhibit also.

William Harrison Bradley, Consul of Nice—In regard to the World's Fair there begins to be considerable enthusiasm. The Mayor is interested and moving in the matter, the Chamber of Commerce has an exhibit under discussion, the local press and local authorities intend that Nice shall not be behind other cities in its exhibit. So it looks as if this part of France would be well represented both in industrial exhibits and in visitors to the Great Fair.

Francis B. Loomis, Consul at St. Etienne—There is no change in the situation throughout this part of France in respect to the World's Fair. The attitude of the people is one of indifference, the attitude of the press is one of mild hostility, which might be turned into one of frantic approval by the judicious distribution of paid advertisements. A critical industrial exposition has just closed at St. Etienne, and it is possible many of the exhibiters might have been induced to take their displays to Chicago if there had been any one here authorized to treat with them. There are to be some handsome exhibits at Chicago by the ribbon-makers of St. Etienne, the glove-makers of Grenoble, and the lace-makerr of Le Puy; but they will have to be labored with a little. The scope and importance of the World's Fair have not yet been set prominently before the French people. When the exporters understand the advertising benefit which may come to them through exhibits at Chicago they will show a lively interest in the World's Fair; but until they are enlightened on the subject of the personal and pecuniary benefits likely to flow from exhibits, they will retain their present attitude. My impression is that as the time for the opening of the Fair approaches, public interest and curiosity will be pretty well stimulated, and that the attendance from France will be large, even if the exhibits from this particular section are a trifle disappointing.

Hiram D. Bennett, Consul at Nantes—In conversing with many persons of commercial note in this city during the last few days I have only confirmed my opinion which I had already formed concerning the effects of the famous McKinley bill on exports from this consular district, and also its possible effects upon exhibiters to the Chicago Exposition. The exports from this district to the United States consist chiefly of alimentary products, sardines in oil, conserves of peas, beans, asparagus, mushrooms, and such products on which the McKinley tariff differs but slightly from the preceding rates. Consequently the direct influence on exports is of little importance. It only affects certain industries whose exports are limited here. This bill, however, coupled with the protective tendency of the present French Chambers, will certainly have a discouraging influence on certain would-be exhibitors at Chicago of rising industries. The oft-repeated remark is, "The tariff will not permit us to export our products, so it is useless to exhibit."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 15,000 TROOPS.

Neighboring States Asked to Send Soldiers to the Fair Dedicatory Ceremonies.

Plans for the military features for the dedicatory ceremonies at the Fair have been practically completed, and arrangements made to secure 15,000 troops, with all the crack artillery companies in the country. The display of troops is to be particularly impressive, and according to the Secretary of the Committee on Ceremonies there will be the greatest display of artillery here ever brought together in one place in the United States since the close of the civil war.

Within the week Secretary Culp has sent out to the Governors of nine States surrounding Illinois a request that in the aggregate they furnish 8,500 troops, to be members of the National Guard of the States indicated. The allotment was as follows: Indiana, 500 men; Illinois, 3,000; Kentucky, 500; Missouri, 500; Iowa, 500; Minnesota, 500; Wisconsin, 1,000; Michigan, 1,000; Ohio, 1,000.

In the letters addressed to the Governors Secretary Culp says the encampment will last from Oct. 11 to Oct. 14 inclusive. He also announces that the Exposition management will furnish quarters and subsistence during the time of the encampment. He advises that the men arrive in Chicago Monday, Oct. 10, fully equipped.

In addition to National Guardsmen there will be 5,000 United States troops, and the various Governors are expected to bring with them their staffs. Artillery regiments and companies are expected from Colorado, Louisiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other States, where prominence has been given to artillery companies.

The entire cost of the encampment is estimated at $30,000 and the idea of specially inviting troops from the neighboring States was to reduce the expenses of transportation.

CONGRESS AUXILIARY PLANS.

Changes Made in the Arrangements at a Conference of Physicians and Surgeons.

The Committee of the World's Congress Auxiliary on Medical and Surgical Congresses met in joint session yesterday afternoon for the purpose of a conference with President Bonney, as to the plan and scope of their work. The General committee is composed of the following: Dr. N. S. Davis, Chairman; Dr. Henry M. Lyman, Dr. R. N. Foster, Dr. R. Ludlam, Dr. A. W. Harlan, Dr. Albert E. Ebert, Dr. John H. Rauch, Dr. J. M. Hall, Dr. D. R. Dyche, Dr. Christian C. Fenger, Dr. F. W. Reilly, Dr. J. S. Mitchell, Dr. De Laski Miller, Prof. Oscar Oldberg, Dr. John S. Marshall, Mr. E. H. Sargent, Dr. John B. Hamilton, Dr. Oscar C. De Wolf, Dr. L. H. Montgomery, Dr. L. C. Hogan, and Dr. F. C. Holtz. The committee of the Woman's Branch is as follows: Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Chairman; Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Dr. Mary Harris Thompson, Dr. Julia Ross Low, Dr. Elizabeth McCracken, Dr. Mary A. Mixer, Dr. Rachel Hickey Kerr, Dr. Sarah H. Brayton, Dr. Elizabeth Chapin, Dr. Harriet H. Carey.

The joint committee recommended that the general and special committees be reconstituted so that each division of the General Department of Medicine shall be represented by its own appropriate committee, with a general committee composed of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the several division committees. Under this arrangement the several congresses on public health, medicine and surgery, dentistry, pharmacy, homeopathy, etc., will each be in charge of a committee composed of its own representatives, and the general relations of the several congresses of the department will be arranged by the general committee.

The present members will be assigned to the committees to which they properly belong, and will be called together as soon as practicable to complete their organization and proceed with their work.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT RULES.

Exhibiters Informed What They Can and Cannot Do at the World's Fair.

Rules for the government of exhibiters in the Department of Electricity were issued yesterday. They were approved by Director-General Davis. It is expected that the display made by electrical firms and electricians of this and other countries will constitute the most brilliant feature of the Exposition. Great care has been taken in the preparation of the rules, which are substantially as follows:

1—Applicants for space in this department are requested to furnish the following information as near as possible:

A drawing to the scale of one-quarter inch to the foot, showing size of space desired and general distribution of articles to be exhibited; also aisles, if any, among exhibits. Express length, breadth, etc., in feet and inches.

State whether current for motors, lamps, or other devices is required, specifying quantity and potential in volts and amperes.

If power for operating machinery is required state number of horse power wanted.

The above information is absolutely necessary for the proper allotment of space.

2. Applicants accepting space must agree to occupy it in accordance with the rules and regulations, except when special arrangements are made in writing with the chief of the department, and are requested to give earliest possible notice if they decide not to exhibit. Whenever exhibits will admit the exhibiter is requested to display in glass cases.

3. No exhibiter can exhibit in other than his own space without obtaining the written permission to do so from the chief of the department.

4. No exhibiter will be allowed to arrange his exhibit in a way to occasion inconvenience or affect the display of other exhibiters. The chief of the department reserves the right to order any change in the design or arrangements of exhibits in the interest of harmony or the protection of other exhibiters.

5. The floor of the Electrical Building is designed to sustain a weight of 150 pounds per square foot. Any exhibit requiring an extra support, in the judgment of the chief of the department, must be furnished with satisfactory support or foundation at exhibiter's expense.

6. All exhibits of dynamos and dynamical current generating apparatus intended for operation, with full or more than a very small percentage of their full capacity, will be located in Machinery Hall, and will be placed in practical operation for transmitting current to the Exposition Buildings. Applicants for space desiring to offer their exhibit of dynamos, and generators, etc., for the service of the Exposition for lighting the grounds and buildings for artistic effects, or for furnishing power to the various departments, should communicate with the Director-General or Chief of the Department of Electricity as early as possible.

Uniform and Ornamental.

7. All platforms, railings, counters, signs, partitions, and show cases must be erected at exhibiter's expense and shall not exceed dimensions given below. All designs for the above with location of same in exhibiter's space must be submitted to the chief of the department for his written approval before installation is begun. Show cases shall not be higher than fifteen feet above the floor of the main aisles. Counters shall not be higher than two feet ten inches above the floor of the main aisles. Railings may be erected, but must be of a uniform height of two feet six inches and subject to the approval of the chief as in Rule 8. Platforms will be allowed only in certain parts of the building. All exhibiters wishing platforms to cover their space must build them to a uniform height of eight inches. Partitions will be allowed only in certain parts of the building, and in all cases must not exceed fifteen feet in height, and must be approved in writing by the chief of the department before their erection is begun. Signs must be ornamental in character, and designs for the same must be submitted to the chief of the department for his written approval. No signs will be allowed to extend beyond the limits of exhibiter's space, nor will signs of muslin, linen, canvas, or paper be accepted. The chief of the department will have the right to order down any signs that may be in an objectionable location or may disadvantageously affect the appearance of the general exhibit.

8. All exhibits of machinery in motion must be protected by ornamental railings of a uniform height of two feet six inches, and all designs for railings must be submitted to the chief of the department for his written approval.

9. No fire will be allowed in the Electrical Building except by the written permission of the chief of the department; oils and inflammable material will be allowed only in quantities sufficient for one day's use; suitable storage will be provided for the same.

10. Exhibiters requiring power in the Electrical Building will have to furnish the necessary counter-shafting, pulleys, hangers, etc., at their own expense. Electric motors only will be allowed for moving machinery in this building and must be furnished at the expense of the exhibiter. Shafting and motors will be under the care of the exhibiters requiring them, but can be erected only on receipt of a permit from the chief of the department. Exhibiters must arrange their exhibits in such a manner as to require a minimum of shafting by using motors connected or belted to their machinery direct.

Country Fair Methods Barred.

11. Exhibiters may employ watchmen to take care of their machinery and exhibits at night, but such watchmen will be subject to the approval of the chief of the department.

13. The distribution of cards, circulars, pamphlets, or samples about the building or its vicinity will not be permitted under any circumstances. Exhibiters can distribute such articles only from their own space, but will not be allowed to solicit their acceptance.

14. The arrangements and erection of electric conductors in all parts of the building shall be wholly under the supervision of the chief of the department, whose directions must be followed and whose decisions shall be final.

15. Exhibiters will be required to attach to each exhibit a printed or typewritten description in the English language of the use and operation of the object exhibited for the information of the public.

16. Exhibiters or their agents will be furnished by the department with duplicate cards upon which must be the name or description and the catalogue number of each article entered for exhibition. These will be countersigned on receipt of articles into the Exposition. One of these cards shall be conspicuously attached to the article described and the other to be retained by the exhibiter to serve as his order for the article at the close of the Exposition.

WOULD HAVE A COLUMBUS MUSEUM.

President Baker Has a Plan for the Consideration of the Commercial Club.

President Baker of the World's Fair has an idea which he is anxious to bring before the Commercial club at its meeting this evening. This idea is to have a Columbus memorial museum established in Chicago. Such a museum, he said, should be provided for securing the vast collections of natural history specimens which he thought would be undoubtedly brought to the Exposition.

"If it can be done on a proper scale," he said, "and of this there is no doubt in my mind, we may without cost, aside from buildings and grounds, secure a valuable collection and thus lay the foundation for the greatest museum of natural history on this continent. I believe that the citizens of Chicago will not let this opportunity escape them, and in it we shall have the best wishes of all kindred institutions and patrons in the country."

President Baker, it appears, gathered this idea from his recent trip to the East. He learned also while there that little hostile feeling existed towards the World's Fair, but while this was the case he said there was an astonishing amount of ignorance of what had been accomplished. Boston, New York, and Washington people, he said, were all in good temper.

FOREIGN COMMISSION CONFIRMED.

The Board of Directors Acts on the Director-General's Nominations.

Director-General Davis has at last completed the appointments for the Foreign Commission for Southern Europe. He has added an additional member to the commission, making the number four instead of three. The appointments are as follows: Thomas B. Bryan, First Vice-President of the World's Columbian Exposition; Thomas F. Bayard, ex-United States Senator; James Hodges of Baltimore, National World's Fair Commissioner; and Director H. N. Higinbotham of Chicago.

Some time ago the Board of Control decided that the commission should consist of but three members, and that one should be a director, another a national commissioner, and the third not a representative of either body. These conditions have been complied with, but in addition a fourth member, a director, has been added. Before making these selections, however, Col. Davis secured the consent of the Board of Control. Yesterday he submitted the names to the Board of Directors and they were confirmed.

Vice-President Bryan of the commission left Chicago Wednesday for New York, and will sail for Paris today. He will be joined there in the next two weeks by the remaining members of the commission. France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the States of North Africa, and the countries of the Lower Danube will be visited. The commission will be absent three months.

Mr. Higinbotham will leave for New York tomorrow afternoon, and will sail for Liverpool next Wednesday on the steamer Majestic of the White Star line.

Mr. Higinbotham is Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. During his absence E. B. Butler will be the Acting Chairman.

WORK DONE BY THE WOMEN.

Reports and Suggestions Received by Mrs. Potter Palmer—Plans Made.

Women throughout the country are not allowing their enthusiasm to diminish in working for the Fair. Reports covering all forms of work are received daily by Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Indiana State World's Fair Board, was at headquarters yesterday to learn from the Chief of Construction details relative to the room in the Woman's Building which the women of Indiana are to furnish with native woods. In furnishing this room it is proposed that women shall conduct all the work. Mrs. Sewall said that there would be no difficulty in securing the native woods and that the designs would be furnished by Indiana women and the carving be done by them. A room in the Indiana State Building is also to be furnished by women. Mrs. Sewall said further that literary clubs of women were being formed throughout the State and that these clubs would constitute the centers of information concerning the Exposition and for auxiliaries of the State Committee of Women.

The Board of Lady Managers is sending out from headquarters a general working plan, prepared by Miss Ford, for the Board of Lady Managers. The plan provides that the lady managers in each State and Territory form an Executive committee and that such Executive committee communicate with the State boards and the officers of all the societies of women inviting coöperation. The societies are asked to undertake the preparation of work with a view of its admission to the competitive exhibits or State displays at the Exposition. Crude and commonplace exhibits are to be avoided.

It is requested further that names of expert women be suggested to Mrs. Palmer in order that jurors may be selected to act with men experts in determining the awards in all cases coming within the authority of the National Board of Lady Managers.

It is recommended that scholarships be offered by the Board of Lady Managers which shall represent transportation to and from the Fair and expenses for one week in Chicago, including daily admissions to the Exposition. State boards and societies are urged to purchase these scholarships and award them to worthy women who may desire to visit the Exposition but are without means to do so.

A drawing showing the shape of marble or granite columns in the Woman's Building is being made, and Designer in Chief Atwood thinks the dimensions can be furnished those who wish to contribute columns by the beginning of next week. These columns may range in color from dark red to yellow or white. The caps and bases should be of white marble, and offer plenty of opportunity for display of workmanship. All contributed articles, Mr. Atwood says, can be marked in some artistic way, to denote from whom they came and whose work they represent. In the case of the columns this might be done by means of an appropriate inscription carved on a shield on the face of a column. By the latter part of next week Mr. Atwood expects to be ready to furnish dimensions and designs for the wood-carving of the Woman's Building to those who wish to carve panels. The Construction Department is at work preparing dimensions and designs for distribution.

Mrs. Hayden, of Bodhyfryd, North Wales, Great Britain, has written the lady managers concerning an exhibit of embroidery at the Exposition.

Miss Katherine Pumphrey of Tennessee offers to carve a holly panel for the wainscoting in the reception-room of the Women's Building. Several persons offering to contribute carved panels have asked whether or not their work would be returned at the close of the Exposition. No official action has been taken upon this point, but it is the opinion in the office of the lady managers that contributions will be returned if desired.

Annie Fields Aldeen of New York is preparing souvenir cups for the Exposition.

Mrs. Ida Turner, Lady Manager for Texas, has sent a sample of the red sandstone of the Lone Star State, asking in what shape it could be used in the Women's Building and offering a liberal contribution from the owner of a quarry.

Prospects for the Swiss Exhibit.

S. H. Byers, Consul at St. Gall, Switzerland, has made a report to the Department of State at Washington of the work he has accomplished for the World's Fair in Switzerland. The Swiss exhibit has been largely influenced by misconceptions about the tariff and the McKinley bill. The European commissioners did much good in Switzerland, and their proceedings and speeches have been printed in the newspapers and widely circulated. Some mercantile houses say they will exhibit and others are yet undecided. The government at Berne is waiting on the action of the manufacturers all over the country before it will recommend any subsidy or assistance.

Changes in the Texas Board.

Texas has reorganized its World's Fair Board. Small dissensions have arisen, and President Hurley has resigned. His place has been filled by the election to the Presidency of Vice-President Robert Parrott of Waco. The organization started out also with a Treasurer, but has decided to elect a financial agent in the person of ex-Gov. Lubbock. The headquarters of the organization has been changed from Fort Worth to Waco, and the officers are endeavoring to raise $300,000.

An Engineer's Premonition.

A telegraph operator on one of the single-track roads leading out of Pittsburg had an experience last week that will last him a lifetime. The young man became careless, as dispatchers sometimes will, and he gave orders for a freight and passenger train, moving in opposite directions, to go to a certain station. When the trains had started the operator suddenly remembered that they couldn't reach the place without a collision. It was too late to countermand the order, and in his agony the perspiration ran down over his face. In describing his feelings afterwards he said he lived years in the few short minutes which would decide the fate of the trains. He was startled and relieved by seeing the engineer of the freight walk into the tower. The engineer had received his orders, but when he reached a switch he had a premonition there was something wrong and he turned in on the side-track. His train was scarcely out of the way when the express thundered by.

The next day the operator went to the Superintendent of the road and told him what had happened, at the same time handing in his resignation. The manager looked at him for a moment and then said: "Go back to your work, my boy. This experience has been a lesson for you. I don't think it will occur in the future."

The telegrapher in telling the story remarked that another such fright would drive him crazy.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

The Dear Old Farm.

When I was jes' a-growin' up
I didn't think 'twas fun
Ter stan' 'n' hoe pertaters
'N' punkins in the sun—

Ner to git up ev'ry mornin'
Afore 'twas hardly light,
To feed the pigs 'n' cattle
Afore I could hev a bite—

Ner to drive the cows to pastur
'N' the hosses to the field,
'N' plow ten acres of farm land
Er git my back well heeled—

Ner to bre'k a path in winter
W'en my hands was almos' frus,
An' to hear from hind the winder:
"Look at Lazy! Dear me suz!"

I didn't think then that farmin' life
Was noways fine a bit—
Though that was thirty years ago,
An'—durned if I do yit!

—*Eugenie Stevenson.*

How to Make Mince-Meat.

A correspondent writes to *Chat* for a recipe for mince-meat. In the belief that at this season there are many women who will be interested in the subject full directions for making the delicious and indigestible dainty are given below:

Mince-Meat—One pound lean beef, half pound beef suet, three pounds apples, one pound layer raisins, half pound Sultana raisins, one pound currants, half pound citron, one and a half pounds C sugar, one heaping teaspoonful each of cloves, allspice, and nutmeg, one teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful of mace and cinnamon, one pint cooking sherry, half pint cooking brandy. Boil the beef, and when cold chop it fine; powder the suet, peal and chop the apples, seed and halve the layer raisins, and slice the citron; wash the currants and Sultana raisins in three or four waters and pick them over carefully.

After the mince-meat is made it should ripen a few days before using. It will keep all winter in a cold place.

Cider mince-meat may be made by the same recipe, substituting cider for the wine and brandy. In that case the mince-meat must be cooked four or five hours in a stone crock set in a pot of boiling water and then allowed to cool gradually.

TO CONSTRUCT DOCKS.

CONFERENCE HELD IN THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER ALDRICH.

The Advisability and Feasibility of Putting Docks on the Lake-Front Discussed—Financial Matters Considered by the Board of Directors—How Judges of Award Should Be Paid for Their Services—Japan Making Preparations—Other Columbian Exposition News.

It is probable that an agreement can be entered into, under which docks can be built along the Lake-Front Park, and a large part of the traffic between the down-town portion of the city and the World's Fair grounds be transported by the lake route. A conference was held at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works yesterday, which was attended by representatives of the various interests, and while there was considerable conflict of opinion there was a disposition manifested by all present to accomplish the object in view. While it is the purpose of Commissioner Aldrich to establish permanent docks on the Lake-Front and to have the city assume control of the pleasure and passenger boats in the harbors his first object is to prepare for the World's Fair.

At the conference there were present for the city Commissioner Aldrich, Corporation Counsel Miller, and City Engineer Clark; for the World's Fair company, President W. T. Baker, Chief of Construction Burnham, and E. E. Jaycox, Traffic Manager; for the government, Capt. W. L. Marshall of the Engineer Corps and Capt. C. H. Sinclair of the Inspector's Department; for the Illinois Central, John F. Wallace, Engineer of Construction, and for the marine interests, Capt. J. S. Bunham and Capt. D. M. Cochrane of the J. A. Dix and manager of the excursion line bearing his name.

Commissioner Aldrich called the conference to order and stated the objects for which it was called. Upon his suggestion Mr. Jaycox took the chair. After some preliminary discussion as to the necessity of docks on the Lake-Front, questions relating to obstacles in the way were taken up and Mr. Wallace was naturally asked for the position of the Illinois Central in the matter. Mr. Wallace replied that President Fish was sick in New York and knew nothing about the conference and that he was not authorized to commit the company.

Will Not Oppose It.

"Notwithstanding that the Lake-Front question is in litigation," he said, "we will not take any step to prevent the construction of piers. I think a settlement can be effected to the satisfaction of all parties, but I do not know what our company will agree to do. We are not opposed to piers and viaducts, but I cannot say, do not know, the exact position of the company on the point. We are not disposed to be obstructionists, but on the contrary are anxious to facilitate the proposed improvement."

"But," said Mr. Aldrich, "if the city is to assume jurisdiction we want to know the feeling among all concerned."

"The opinion is that the city should build those docks," declared President Baker.

"In which case," Mr. Aldrich added, "the city would expect adequate returns—a dockage tax or a per capita imposition."

Mr. Miller's idea was that a tonnage tax would be the proper way to reimburse the treasury, and Capt. Marshall was in favor of both methods.

President Baker was of a different mind. Said he:

"The city could well afford to build those docks and give the Exposition company all the revenue derived from them. We want the docks and we want the city to build them. We ask a good deal, not for ourselves but for the public at large. And we don't want it to appear abroad that the city is niggardly in its attitude towards the Fair."

"But, Mr. Baker," put in Mr. Aldrich, "does not the city contribute $5,000,000 to the Fair fund, and if the city is to pay for the docks should not the expense be defrayed from that contribution?"

Mr. Baker declined to commit himself upon that point. Then Mr. Miller came in and developed the idea still farther.

"I don't think there is much chance of the city getting $100,000 to build docks," he said. "We have not enough now to attend to the streets. The Controller could not tell where to get $100,000. In the case of the waterworks and police station the Exposition company has advanced money to the city, but I do not think the city could easily see a way to put down $100,000 for docks when there are so many things which the city is under obligations to do. If the piers were to be permanent and the Exposition would advance the money the city might construct them."

"If there is no other way," answered Mr. Baker, "it might be done, for the piers ought to be there. This port might be as lively as New York if its harbor needs were only cared for, and the city needs the piers sadly."

Position of Property-Owners.

Then Mr. Miller inquired about the attitude of Lake-Front property-owners toward the dock and viaduct plans; to which Mr. Wallace replied that he was informed that they would oppose a viaduct south of Jackson street. Capt. Marshall assured the conference that the government would object to neither viaducts nor docks.

"We are to understand that the United States and the Illinois Central railroad company will interpose no objections?" asked Mr. Aldrich.

"Well, I would not say that," put in Mr. Wallace, "but we are willing to negotiate and enter into an agreement. We should want some reservations of our rights. The Illinois Central is asked to commit itself without the other parties committing themselves, and to give away something without recompense. We do not wish to do either the one or the other. Still we do not object to the docks per se, and we raise no vital objection, but we want our rights preserved."

Mr. Baker answered: "It is not understood that the Illinois Central shall waive any of its rights. We know that company's pretensions, and, aside from the Illinois Central railroad, no one has much faith in them. But we want to know whether the road will agree to the proposition, subject to its rights as decreed by the courts."

"In case the docks were built and the road should recover the land by judicial decision, what recompense would the city have for the docks?" asked Mr. Miller.

"We have standing in the Supreme Court," retorted Mr. Wallace, "and our rights are just as valid as the city's. Let the city put in its docks and the railroad company its tracks, and when the decision is given let each take his own!"

"We consider that the city has a right to open all the streets over the Illinois Central tracks," said Mr. Aldrich, "and the erection of viaducts would be a benefit to the railroad. Now, will it agree to permit the construction of docks subject to its rights as defined by the court?"

Mr. Wallace replied that his company was pressed for a proposition and was the only interest asked to make a proposition.

Capt. Dunham said that it was not wise to place dependence upon the water route.

"If the Fair is a failure in any way," he said, "it will be in the transportation of passengers. The use of the river for dockage purposes is out of the question, and you must have 5,000 feet of dockage on the Lake-Front if you are going to depend upon the water route for transportation."

The conference adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m. a week from Monday. It is understood that President Fish of the Illinois Central will be back by that time and will state just what his company will do. It is believed by some that he will consent to the building of the docks on the understanding that such consent will not be regarded as prejudicial to his side of the case now pending in court.

PAY OF JUDGES OF AWARDS.

Results of Conferences Held at Washington—The Appropriation Asked.

Members of the Committee on Awards, who just closed a session at Washington, do not agree with Director-General Davis that the jurors who are to award the medals and money prizes at the Exposition should serve without pay. Before going to Washington a subcommittee was appointed which asked the Director-General for suggestions. He recommended that 659 jurors be appointed, and that in general they be paid $6 a day for their expenses. He estimated the total appropriation necessary at $130,000. This report was taken to Washington, where the full committee met. The report was warmly opposed, and its recommendations disregarded. The committee decided that all jurors should be paid for their services, and that Congress be asked to appropriate $500,000 to cover the expenses of the juries and the awards to be made. The committee thought it could not secure the best services of men without adequate compensation. Experts, it thought, could not be secured for $6 a day.

At the Centennial the foreign jurors were paid $1,000 each and the American jurors $600 each. The general sentiment of the committee was to adopt a course similar to that pursued at the Centennial.

One of the members of the committee was in the city yesterday and gave out the foregoing information. According to his story it was determined to pay liberally for the services asked of jurors and to engage them, not for a specific number of days, but for such time as might be necessary to complete their work. The committee thought further that a great many more than 659 jurors would be needed.

FINANCIAL MATTERS DISCUSSED.

The Government to Be Asked for $5,000,000—What Will Be Required.

Five million dollars, either as a loan or appropriation, will be asked from Congress by the Board of Directors. This was informally decided upon at a special meeting of the board yesterday, called to discuss the question.

For two weeks the Finance committee has been laboring with a budget of expenditures required to construct and carry on the Exposition. It has made a diligent inquiry into expenses and reported yesterday that it could make no material recommendations so far as resources and estimated expenditures are concerned over the report submitted last February. That report was as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Available as required from stock	$ 5,000,000
From the City of Chicago	5,000,000
	$10,000,000
Prospectively available from gate receipts	$ 7,000,000
From concessions and privileges	1,000,000
From salvage	3,000,000
	$21,000,000
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.	
For grounds and buildings	$12,766,890
For administration	3,308,563
	$16,075,453
Operating expenses from May to November, 1893	$ 1,550,000
Total	$17,625,453

Chairman Peck of the committee said that including expenses made up to date there would be required in the Construction Department $15,000,000, $13,000,000 of which he said would be absolutely required before May 1, 1893. The other $2,000,000 he thought might be so carried over as to be provided for out of the current receipts of the Exposition. Three million dollars for administration he said would be required for the same period, that is to May 1, 1893, and that after that date and during the period of the Exposition, there would be required $3,000,000 for operating and administration expenses.

While contracts for work in Jackson Park thus far let have amounted to approximately $5,000,000, Mr. Peck said that for buildings not originally contemplated there had been an increased expenditure promised of $1,900,000. Altogether, he estimated that the work let and provided for would be accomplished at a saving of $2,500,000 over the original estimates.

After hearing the report of the Finance committee there was a great deal of informal discussion and Mr. Peck asked that formal action be postponed until the Finance Committee could complete its estimates, find out just where the Exposition management stood, and bring forward a solid array of facts for presentation to Congress in asking for aid in the way of a loan or of an appropriation. This report upon completion may, it is said, alter to some extent the amount to be asked for. Thus far the figure stands at $5,000,000.

Mr. Peck informed the board that his committee would be ready for its final report within two or three days, and when the board adjourned it was subject to the call of the President.

At the special meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors the following resolutions on the retirement of ex-Director James W. Scott were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board are due and are hereby most cordially tendered to J. W. Scott for his painstaking and effective service as a director of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Resolved, That in accepting his resignation as such director we shall nevertheless count upon that sympathetic and valuable support as a citizen which he has so actively contributed as a director.

Paul O. Stensland was elected to fill the vacancy made by the retirement of Mr. Scott. Mr. Stensland is the senior member of the Paul O. Stensland & Co. banking firm at No. 409 Milwaukee avenue. He was unanimously elected.

Chief of Construction Burnham asked authority at the meeting to receive and care for exhibits now arriving in Jackson Park. The matter was referred to President Baker with power to act.

WHAT JAPAN INTENDS TO DO.

Commissioner Goward Writes About the Preparations Now Being Made.

Commissioner Goward writes from Japan that the Japanese Bureau of Agriculture is selecting the most peculiar animals and birds of Japan to exhibit at the Chicago Exposition. These will include the horses of Koyoshiama, pigs of Rinkin, etc. For birds, such as the Oshiki, fowls with long tail feathers, bantams, etc., pictures of the methods of hunting animals and birds will be exhibited. A firm of florists in Tokio is preparing to exhibit flowers and dwarf trees of Japan in pots. Great attention will be paid to interior ornamentation of the Japanese building. The inclosures of the industrial court will be gorgeous, and at the entrance a copy of the Yomci gate of Nikke will be erected. A large society of florists of Yokohama recently held a meeting and decided to expend the sum of $15,000 for its exhibition of plants. Some tobacconists in Southern Japan will make a great showing of cut tobacco.

The total weight of the goods to be exhibited at Chicago by Japan is so far estimated at 1,500 tons, the freight expenses of which are to be paid by the Japanese Government.

All sorts of plans are in progress to demonstrate the life of Japan. Among other things it is proposed to have a company of Japanese wrestlers, who are particularly skillful; also to have on the grounds young male and female artists who are clever with the brush, draw pictures on fans and sell them. The Kyoto Cloth company is making for the Exposition a magnificent table cloth of satin, six feet in breadth with figures of the imperial flowers.

It is said the Japanese Government is intending to exhibit the design of the ancient Fushime Palace as one of the specimens of the fine arts in order to display the skillfulness and magnificence of Japanese architecture in days of yore at a cost of $34,000. Mr. Morimuva of Tokio will exhibit $50,000 of gold, silver, and other metal wares, together with carvings on ivory and fine laquer wares.

WILL BENEFIT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Chief Ives Secures the Postponement of the International Jubilee Art Exhibition.

A letter from Chief Ives of the Art Department, dated Vienna, conveys the news that he has been enabled by intercession with the governmental authorities and the offices of the artists' societies of Vienna to bring about the postponement of the International Jubilee Art Exhibition, which was to have been given in Vienna in the summer of 1893. This exhibition would have prevented the Art Department of the World's Fair from obtaining a collection of pictures from Austria, and it would have drawn very largely upon the art galleries of Continental Europe.

Chief Ives has so interested the authorities of the Austrian Government, under whose auspices the Jubilee Art Exhibition was to have been given that they are now willing that the pictures which are most valued in the art galleries of Vienna shall be forwarded to the Columbian Exposition, and the jubilee art display be made one year later.

Chief Ives very naturally regards this achievement as a big stroke of good policy in the interest of the Art Department of the Fair.

AFTER THE CANDY PRIVILEGE.

A Delegation Goes Before the Committee on Ways and Means.

Chicago candymakers are after the concession for furnishing candy to the visitors who will see the World's Fair. A delegation of the representative confectioners of Chicago was before the Ways and Means committee yesterday to learn what it should do in a preliminary way toward bagging the candy privilege. Among other things, also, they wanted to know what charges would be made. On this point they were assured that the concession would be made on the percentage plan, that being the general rule of the committee.

The candymakers announced that they would probably form a corporation and bid for the privilege of selling candy on the grounds. They were told, however, that they would have no better show than any one else, and that the responsible bidder who offered the best terms would capture the prize. A member of the committee said there was money in it, and the Exposition management was after its legitimate share.

Candy booths will probably be distributed all over the grounds. There will be more than 100 of them, and the concession for selling candies is regarded as an extremely valuable one.

A sub-committee consisting of E. B. Butler, C. H. Wacker, and R. A. Waller was appointed to deal with the candy question.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S EVENTS.

Happenings Connected with the Columbian Exposition Summarized and in Detail.

A brief summary of the events of the week is as follows:

Last Saturday Solicitor-General Butterworth replied to a series of questions concerning patents which were submitted by intending German exhibiters. They wished to know whether their patents would be protected. The Solicitor-General informed them that the German inventor of a patent or the possessor of one would be amply guarded in his rights and be afforded equal protection with Americans. At the same time the inquirers were told that accommodations would be provided upon the grounds for employés which they might bring to this country. It is not understood that the Exposition management will build a hotel, but the privilege for constructing one will be given private persons.

The Advisory Board recently appointed to coöperate with the Committee on Agriculture held a meeting and urged that plants such as palms and similar exhibits should be set out early on the Exposition grounds in order that they might become acclimated.

Knowles Croskey, proprietor of the Menthon Kennels, Phœnixville, Pa., wrote Chief Buchanan that he would probably exhibit at the Fair Lord Bute. He is reputed to be the biggest dog in the world and is the winner of twenty-six first prizes. He is three feet high and weighs 247 pounds.

It was announced that members of the Board of Architects would arrive in Chicago next week to review the progress of work on the various buildings. Some of the architects, it appears, think that the work could be hurried along a little more rapidly.

Theodore Thomas announces that he was well pleased with the plans of the Construction Department for a music hall, to be placed at the foot of the main basin and east of the Administration Building. Some time ago Mr. Thomas asked that the music hall be located on the wooded island. This plan, however, was knocked out.

Prof. William Saunders, Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and director of experimental farms maintained by the Canadian Government, called on Chief Samuels of the Department of Horticulture and said that Canada would make a large and exceptionally fine exhibit of its agricultural and horticultural products.

President Baker of the World's Fair called on President Harrison, and in response to an inquiry as to what reference would be made to the Fair in the President's message to Congress was told that it would be favorable.

Monday Chief Thorpe of the Bureau of Floriculture left for the East, to be absent ten days in securing rare plants, such as tree ferns and palms for the Exposition. Mr. Thorpe will visit the private conservatories of the East and some of the public ones, and he hopes before returning to secure either the donation or loan of $100,000 worth of plants. He intended to call on J. B. Colgate of New York, Jay Gould, Mrs. Stevens of Castle Point, ex-Gov. Ames of Massachusetts, George W. Childs of Philadelphia, Robert Garrett of Baltimore, and others.

It was announced that the Managing committee of the Polytechnic Institute of London is perfecting the details of a series of special trips to the Exposition. The program of transatlantic journeys is intended particularly for workingmen and others whose means will not permit their visiting the United States under ordinary circumstances. Steamers have already been engaged, and the tickets provide for six days' stay in Chicago.

The State Supreme Court of California rendered a decision declaring the law appropriating $300,000 for a California exhibit at the World's Fair valid.

The Elgin Board of Trade voted to urge the selection of H. B. Gurler of De Kalb as Superintendent of the dairy manufacturing branch of the Fair.

Chief of Construction Burnham reported to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings that the eight-hour day was generally observed in Jackson Park. Some violations were made by the contractors for the iron work. These contractors were working their men ten hours a day, but paid their men time and a half for extra service.

Tuesday William Harley & Son were awarded the contract for the construction of the Illinois State Building. The amount is $198,500, and does not include the frescoing and sculpture work. The lowest bids for that are $18,000, making the total cost of the building $216,500. Work, it was announced, would begin at once, and the structure be completed by Oct. 10, 1892.

The moving sidewalk was tested in Jackson Park. The sidewalk, as it is called, consists of two platforms running side by side and both going the same way. They are on the same level, but while one runs three miles an hour the other runs six. Seats are provided so that the passenger may step off the ground on the platforms and ride at the rate of three or six miles an hour as he may desire.

F. Cope Whitehouse, an Egyptologist of London, proposed to make an exhibit at the Fair of the results of his recent researches in Egypt.

Women of Nebraska met at Beatrice and perfected an organization to be known as the Gage County Auxiliary to the World's Fair Commission.

A meeting of the World's Fair County Commissioners was held at Guthrie, Ok., and an organization effected, the officers of which are: President, Gov. Steele; Secretary, Miss Mattie Kelso; and Treasurer, Col. St. Cloud.

The Committee on Ways and Means received the model of a Turkish boat known as the caique, the common rowboat of the Bosphorus. A few of these boats will probably be put upon the lagoons.

Wednesday the Finance committee held a session, and discussed ways and means for the Fair without the aid of a Congressional loan. The same committee had previously estimated that $17,000,000 would be necessary to conduct the enterprise, but pending any action by Congress, it does not intend to incur obligations it cannot meet.

The Committee on Awards closed its session at Washington and completed a report to be submitted to the Committee on Legislation of the National Commission. The document was placed in the hands of J. W. Sinclair for presentation. It was practically decided by the committee that medals and diplomas should be awarded instead of cash prizes except in a few cases. The amount which the committee agreed to ask from Congress is approximately $500,000. No action was taken by the committee in regard to the selection of a secretary.

The Edgemore Bridge company of Pennsylvania was awarded the contract for the iron work on the Administration Building. There will be 10,000,000 pounds of iron used and its cost at 4 29-100 cents per pound makes a total of $429,000 for the iron work. This, with one exception, is the largest contract thus far awarded in the construction of the buildings.

Director-General Davis nominated George H. Wilson to be Secretary of the Bureau of Music and the Drama and to act under Chief Peabody of the Department of Liberal Arts. Mr. Wilson is editor of the Boston *Musical Herald.*

Thursday the World's Fair committee of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Toronto, Canada, passed a resolution emphasizing the wisdom of placing a fine exhibit of Canadian cattle at the World's Fair. The Dominion Government was asked to provide for the expenses of transportation and the maintenance of the stock. The Ontario Government was asked to provide $20,000 for prizes for stock and poultry from Ontario.

Corporation Counsel Miller announced that he would shortly go to Washington to hasten the pending litigation in the Supreme Court over the Lake-Front. It is desirable, he said, to have the case settled before the opening of the Fair, inasmuch as the city wishes to build docks, but it does not care to do so until the question of riparian rights has been settled.

Four Tracks Into the Park.

One of the most important events of the week has been the practical closing of negotiations for a railroad at the south end of Jackson Park. For a while it appeared that the Illinois Central, inasmuch as it surrounded two side of the park, would have a monopoly of the passenger traffic between the city and the World's Fair grounds. After several months of negotiations a right of way has been gained between Seventy-fifth and Sixty-seventh streets for the passage of four tracks. The entrance to the grounds by this route will be effected 800 feet west of Stony Island avenue. Not only the Baltimore and Ohio, but the Pennsylvania, Lake Shore, Rock Island, and Nickel-Plate lines and three or four others which run southward from the Union and Polk Street Stations will enter the park over the new route.

One of the conditions under which the right of way has been obtained is that all tracks shall be removed by Aug. 1, 1894.

Exposition Notes.

The cotton merchants and lumber exchanges of Memphis, Tenn., have held a joint meeting and adopted a resolution requesting the County Court to appropriate $20,000 toward the fund for a proper representation of Tennessee's interests at the Exposition.

Extracts from the Barbadoes journals recently received show that there will be a fine exhibit from the West Indian Islands. The Legislature of Barbadoes is urged to take an active part in creating a collection of West Indian products, and to pass an appropriation bill for this object.

Commissioner Alexander Campbell writes from Sydney, N. S. W., that there is a good outlook from all parts of Australasia for an exhibit at the Fair. The latest acceptance is from Queensland. Mr. Campbell thinks the Australasian exhibit will eclipse everything it attempted at the expositions of London or Paris.

It Will Not Be Broken.

Bigby—"Mr. Higby left a very ambiguous will."

Digby—"I suppose the heirs will contest it."

"No; I don't believe they'll be able to get a lawyer to touch it."

"Why not?"

"The old fellow only left about [illegible] worth of property."—*Puck.*

PLEA FOR PURE AIR.

BETTER SYSTEM OF VENTILATION NEEDED TO IMPROVE HEALTH.

Civilized Communities Do Not Sufficiently Avail Themselves of the Sanitary Influences of the Air and Light—Pure Air as a Preventive of Colds—Incredible Results Attained by Acting on This Theory—Strong Reasons Advanced for a Better System of Ventilation.

The Rev. J. W. Quinby in *Popular Science Monthly*: One of the saddest sights of our civilization is the spectacle of disease and pain which confronts us on every side. It is rare, indeed, to find even an individual perfectly well, to say nothing of families and communities. But why is it?

Barbarians and savages do not suffer. May it not be, in part, because civilized communities do not sufficiently avail themselves of the sanitary influences of the air and light? It is in the hope of helping to answer this question that the following notes of personal experience are herewith given.

A few years ago I read an article in the *Popular Science Monthly* which seemed to prove the value of pure air as a preventive of "colds." The theory suggested was that colds may be caused by the loss of a certain equilibrium between the oxygen in the lungs and the carbon in the blood. It is true that this may follow overeating, and so overcharging the blood with food elements; but more frequently, it was thought, the lack of pure air. By acting upon this theory almost incredible results were said to have been reached. The writer of the article alluded to claimed that he had easily brought himself into a condition in which it seemed impossible to take cold. He could sit in thin clothing in winter at an open window. The ordinary causes of colds, such as wet feet, overheating, and the like, seemed powerless to produce their usual results.

With these statements in mind, I remembered some curious facts of my own experience in the army in 1862 and 1863. I was not strong, and indeed was hardly fit to be in the army at all. And when I found myself exposed all day long to a steady rain, and at night to the outdoor air, with no fire, no change of clothing, no shelter but a canvas covering open at both ends, through which the rain dripped constantly, it seemed certain that the "death o' cold" so often predicted must surely follow. Why it did not follow was more of a mystery then, however, than it is now. For I was in a place where the art of man no longer excluded one of the prime principles of health. I breathed pure air because I could not help it. During a service of fifteen months, with severe exposures, but fresh air constantly, the same immunity from colds prevailed. I remembered, too, that when I came home from the army the blessing and the curse—at least one of the curses of civil life—came back together, I had comfortable rooms to eat, breathe, and sleep in on the one hand, but very soon colds, sore throats, and related troubles on the other. This was the second count in the argument for pure air.

Finally, after nearly twenty years of suffering according to the common lot of man, I resolved to try the pure-air cure, and from that time to this the windows of my room have been open almost constantly day and night. The result was immediate and striking, and for the last seven years I have not had one serious cold. My sore throats are wholly a thing of the past, and certain other physical derangements not usually associated with colds have also disappeared.

Like others, I have often to spend hours in crowded rooms. It sometimes happens after such an "exposure," as I prefer to call it, that I suffer for a day or two from a "head-cold." But in every case so far it has proved to be entirely superficial—a natural and easy throwing off of the poison contracted in that crowded room, followed by no serious effects whatever. At this very moment in the house where I live there are twelve persons, every one of whom, except myself and one other, is suffering from the effects of a cold. It certainly does look as if the exemption I enjoy is due to the exceptional privilege of the pure air to which I constantly treat myself. Perhaps it would help the argument to state that nearly all of my father's large family died of consumption.

It should be borne in mind that the difference between the air of an ordinary room in which people live and that of the air out-doors is far greater than is generally supposed. Do but think of the emanations that constantly proceed from every object in such a room—carpets, walls, and draperies. People say: "O, yes, we believe in ventilation. We open the windows in the morning and let the air draw through; and at night we open the doors of our sleeping-rooms. We believe in pure air." And I feel like saying to them: "My dear friends, you know no more of really pure air than the blind mole down in the ground knows of sunlight."

I would not by any means advise persons who have been living in a close atmosphere to suddenly sit or sleep in the draught of an open window. It is only by degrees that such changes can be made with safety. But by degrees they can be made, and why might not most people begin at least to make them?

In the town where I live, in Massachusetts, a new system of ventilation required by the State has recently been put in operation in the high-school building. By means of it thirty cubic feet of air, it is said, are furnished to every pupil every minute. It seems to me this forward step in so vital a matter should be heartily approved by every lover of humanity.

Meanwhile, it is painfully apparent that multitudes of people, sick with constantly recurring diseases of the lungs and related parts, continue to breathe the old foulness. Is it not worth while to make some effort to change this condition of things? Perhaps half the money now spent on superfluities, if devoted to a better system of ventilation, might sensibly improve the health and increase the happiness of the community.

Long Search for a Lost Car.

One of the best jobs in car-tracing that was ever done in this country was completed about three weeks ago by a car-tracer of the New York Central. That road had lost a car and sent out the tracer to look it up. He followed it West to Pittsburg, then to Cincinnati, then to Chicago, and from there to St. Louis. Here he lost track of it, but after some search found it had been in an accident and had been repainted. By some oversight the number had been changed, but, taking the new number, he chased the car to Kansas City, where he found it had been loaded and sent on to Galveston. To Galveston he went, and there found that, after taking a fresh load, the car had gone to San Francisco. He went after it, but on reaching San Francisco found the car had gone back to Galveston. By this time his blood was up, and he made up his mind to find that car if it took the balance of his natural life, so he went back to Galveston, and, to make a long story short, followed that car to New Orleans, to Mobile, to Atlanta, to half a dozen places in Florida, then back to New Orleans, to Galveston again, and thence to Kansas City, and from there to Chicago. He had now been on the hunt for over three months, but had got so close to the runaway that just as he came into Chicago by one road the car left it over another on its way to Buffalo. Its load was consigned to that point, and when he ascertained the fact he telegraphed on to have the car held and took the next train for the East. At Buffalo he came up with the car and caught his first sight of it. He had traveled almost constantly for over thirteen weeks, traversing a distance of 10,000 or 12,000 miles.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Russia's Home for Foundlings.

The Czar and General Government of Russia shelters and provides well for at least one portion of its subjects, and the Russian army will never lack recruits so long as the present system of foundling homes is kept up, as each day many bring additions to this great army, who pass muster in these institutions, where they are tended with the most perfect care, not infrequently by the very mothers of the waifs themselves. These mothers, having no way of providing for their unfortunate children, bring them to the home, secure the number placed around the neck of the child, and then apply for the nurse's position, thus securing the care of their own babies, while many bring them here and never see or hear of them again. The Government of Russia greatly encourages these institutions by providing for them in a most substantial and comfortable manner. We visited the home in Moscow, where we saw 1,000 of these little soldiers, none of them 10 days old, two in each crib, or in the nurse's arms, all out in the sunshine, and struggling for a life that had been so ruthlessly thrust upon them. They are brought into the institution at the rate of sixty per day. That number was in waiting in the ante-room to have their names and numbers entered in the book of fate for a home within its walls.—*Denver News.*

Florida Oranges.

The Florida orange crop is now being shipped to New York and other localities. The yield of the State this year was over 3,000,000 boxes, and an orange box holds 150 oranges. About half of the crop will be sent by rail to the Western States. Chicago is a great consumer of the Florida orange, and also of the California orange.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, P't. WM. H. MITCHELL, 2d V.P.
JOHN B. DRAKE, V.-P. WM. H. REID, 3d V.-P.
JAMES S. GIBBS, Cashier. B. M. CHATTELL, A. Cash'r

ILLINOIS
Trust & Savings Bank,
"ROOKERY" BUILDING.
Under State Jurisdiction and Supervision.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,
$3,250,000

This Bank is a legal depository for court funds and is authorized to act as Administrator, Executor Guardian, Trustee, Conservator, Assignee, and Receiver for estates, corporations, and individuals.
Invites confidential interview with parties contemplating the creation of trusts by will or otherwise. Investment of trust funds kept separate from the assets of the bank.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
Circular Letters of Credit issued and Exchange drawn on the principal cities of the world. Makes Cable Transfers.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN McCAFFREY, JOHN B. DRAKE, WM. G. HIBBARD
L. Z. LEITER, W. H. REID, J. C. McMULLIN,
WM. H. MITCHELL, JOHN J. MITCHELL, D. B. SHIPMAN.
Safe Deposit Vaults.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved Property.
BUILDING LOANS.
Mortgages for sale in amounts from $1,000 to $50,000.
Title guarantee policy furnished.
KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS
92 WASHINGTON ST.

West Chicago Street R. R. Co.'s 6% Bonds
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD L. BREWSTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Corner Dearborn and Monroe Streets,
CHICAGO.

BREESE & CUMMINGS,
Bankers and Brokers,
111 and 113 Monroe-st.
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
Private wires to New York and Boston.
Local Stocks bought, sold, and carried on conservative margins. Money loaned on collaterals.
Choice 6% gold bonds for sale.

Mortgages
For sale at par and accrued interest, netting investors from 5½ to 7 per cent. All first liens on improved city real estate.
MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate security.
A. LOEB & BRO.
120 LA SALLE STREET.

F. G. LOGAN & CO.,
Rooms 4 and 5 Board of Trade.
General Commission Merchants.
Customers afforded every facility for obtaining quotations and information in Room 4, ground floor.

FOR SALE.
A Farm in McHenry County, Ill.
Sixty miles from Chicago, near the C. & N. W. R. R., 283 acres, 20 of which are woodland, remainder high grade, tillable, slightly rolling land. Watered by a lake of about 1½ acres extent, two never failing springs of excellent water, two good wells and two good cisterns. One house of thirteen rooms and cellar and one house of five rooms and cellar, two large stone basement barns, water led to them from the spring, large corn crib, good sheds, poultry house, etc., two orchards, also an abundance of small fruits. For further information address
J. D. DEZENDORF, 32 Lake-st., Chicago.

For Rent in Tacoma Building,
N. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.
The most desirable suite of corner offices in this building, elegantly fitted and lighted supremely; adapted for the offices of a large corporation, insurance company, or lawyers. Lease 3 to 5 years. Rental $1,840. Possession Jan. 1, 1892.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO.,
407 Tacoma Building.

BONDHOLDERS' NOTICE.

The coupons due December 1 prox. on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Consumers' Gas Company will be paid on and after that date at the Chicago National Bank or the Central Trust Company of New York at the option of the holder.
C. F. BRYANT, Treasurer.
November 27, 1891.

MONEY TO LOAN.
5, 5½, and 6%
In large and small amounts. No delay. Building Loans a Specialty.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent.
Special attention to making
BUILDING LOANS.
Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT
11 Pine-st., New York.

Manufacturing Property, with Railroad & Water Facilities, For Sale or Lease.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
210 Tacoma Building.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,
Financial Brokers and Dealers in Commercial Paper, National Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other Investment Securities. Members Chicago Stock Exchange. Local Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Send for list of offerings. Correspondence solicited.
Room 120, 115 Dearborn Street.

Notice of Increase of Capital Stock.

Notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Edison Company, held at the office of the Company in Chicago on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1891, it was duly voted, as required by law, to increase the capital stock of said company from $750,000 to $1,000,000; that the capital stock has been accordingly increased, and that proper certificates of the increase have been filed, in conformity with law, in the office of Secretary of State of Illinois and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Cook County, Illinois.
THE CHICAGO EDISON COMPANY,
By F. S. GORTON, Secretary.
Chicago, Nov. 10th, 1891.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 27.	Nov. 20.
New York	$144,376,023	$118,610,951
Boston	15,956,384	15,798,969
Chicago	18,131,000	15,115,000
Philadelphia	11,424,496	11,075,066
St. Louis	4,432,609	3,521,303
Baltimore	2,686,331	2,285,835
New Orleans	1,627,274	1,844,198

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c premium; Boston, 10@20c premium; St. Louis, par.

Business at the banks yesterday was surprisingly quiet, considering that it was a day following a holiday. The storm probably was a factor. The demand for money does not increase. The grain men have been taking some and will take more the first of the month, but the mercantile demand is light. A 7 per cent rate for time loans has been quoted by some of the trust companies. These loans, however, are really time loans, which give the borrower the privilege of repaying whenever he may choose, and are easily worth more than the current rates. There seems no disposition to cut rates, notwithstanding the large surpluses. Six per cent may be quoted as the ruling rate for about all classes of loans. The demand for commercial paper continues excellent.

The money situation in Boston was extremely easy. The demand there is reported small, and indications point to still lower rates, although the rate now between banks is 2 per cent, and 3 per cent rules for call loans. For time loans there the rate is 5 per cent and commercial paper sells for 5 to 6 per cent.

There was no change in the Bank of England rate Thursday. The surplus in the bank keeps steadily increasing. The view which the London *Economist* takes of the situation is that there is nothing in home requirements to call out higher rates. With slackened trade and speculation almost dead a continued restricted internal demand seems certain. There is a lively appreciation, however, of the possibility of a foreign demand. It is thought probable that some shipments of gold will have to be made to Argentine, the United States is certain to take more, and the financial difficulties in Berlin may lead to withdrawals for that quarter. Another engagement of $300,000 gold for shipment to the United States was reported yesterday. Sterling rates were firm at the following quotations:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	481½	485
Actual	480¼@480¾	483¾@484
Documentary	479½@479¾	482¾

The volume of business at the Stock Exchange was small yesterday, but prices were firm. Calumet Dock advanced to 67. There appeared some orders for this stock from the public. Street's Stable Car was also strong, getting up to 31⅛ and closing at that figure. The street railway stocks were dull. The indications are that whatever short interest there was in West Side stock has been covered. Stanley yesterday changed over 250 shares of West Side from the first account to the second account at a difference of one point, Slaughter taking the first account stock and selling the second. Trading for the account commenced in the new stocks that the Governing committee added to the lists Wednesday, but the new plan of having clearing-house settlements in the morning will not go into effect for several days. The list of sales yesterday was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

8 Chi City Ry Co....273	200 C C R Co 5-20 4½s.. 97
10 N C S R R....168¼	3000 do....96¼
50 C & C C & D Co....66½	50 W Chi S R R....124
100 do....66¾	50 AmStr B Co 2d act 63¾
50 do....67	50 Str't's W. C. L....30⅞
50 do....66¾	150 do....31
120 do....66⅞	150 do....31¼
35 Nat Ry of Illinois.100	

BONDS.

$1000 W Div Ry coup 5-20 5s....98¾

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

50 Am Straw B Co....62½	150 W C S R R Co 2d ac.124¾
10 C B & M Co....40¼	400 do....124
100 Street's W Car L....31½	250 do 2d act....125
70 Chi P & Pro Co pfd 44	100 C&C C & Dk Co....67
150 N C St R R Co 2d a.130	100 Atch T & S F act....43
110 do act....168¾	100 do 2d act....43¾

An inquiry from London asks for information concerning the People's Gaslight and Coke Company second mortgage bonds. There is an issue of $2,100,000 first mortgage bonds and $2,500,000 second mortgage bonds. Nearly all of both issues are held abroad, and for that reason there is little market for them here. This is particularly true of the second mortgage bonds, which are seldom seen here. The company earned last year $799,000. As the fixed charges are only $311,000 there is at present certainly a very fair margin to guarantee the safety of the bonds.

Railroad earnings which were reported yesterday were uniformly favorable. St. Paul showed the great increase of $396,000 for October; Wabash for the third week of November increased $33,000.

The notice of an application to the London Stock Exchange to list Chicago Brewing and Malting stock caused some surprise here, for it was supposed that the stock was listed long ago. A rule of the London Stock Exchange is that the shares held by the venders of the company will not be listed until one year after the shares for which the public have subscribed have been listed. The recent application was to list shares which the venders had taken. They were ordinary shares Nos. 62,501 to 65,750, and preference shares Nos. 1 to 3,250. They were listed Monday.

The failure of Field, Lindley & Co. of New York cut no figure here. The firm had done little business for some months, although it was at one time prominent and had a Chicago branch. The firm was understood to be short of stocks and also short of corn in New York.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The stock market was rather more animated than was generally expected today, coming between a whole and a half holiday, and while the general tendency of prices was down it took considerable pressure by the professional element in the absence of any buying of note to accomplish the insignificant declines made, while the old tricks of circulating false rumors were employed to some effect. The opening of the market was firm with considerable buying of the few leading stocks for both London and the West, but the bears soon attacked Chicago Gas and sold it down 2 per cent with the repetition of the old rumors of a successful competition with it in the city and also by stories of new suits to be brought against the company in the courts. Whenever this pressure was relieved for an instant, however, the inherent strength of the stock became apparent immediately and some sharp rallies were effected at times, though the final result of the day's trading in it was a material loss. There were rumors afloat also of some large houses in trouble and these gave considerable weight to the selling, but as soon as it became known that the firm was Field, Lindley & Co. it was discovered that they were short of stocks and the market became stronger immediately. In the forenoon there was some impression made upon New York Central, which, after selling up to 115, retired to 113¾, but finally closed only a small fraction lower than Wednesday. The rest of the list generally yielded fractionally to the pressure, but New England was a marked exception.

The announcement of the assignment of Field, Lindley & Co. was followed by a marked change in the temper of the market, and a few of the more stubborn stocks regained all the forenoon's loss. Outside of the usually active list, however, there was no feature to the trading and toward the close the attack was resumed by the bears with the purpose of affecting the London market tomorrow morning. The impression made by the raid was slight and the market closed within small fractions of last night's figures, though it was dull and heavy at the time. The net loss in Chicago Gas reached 1⅛ per cent, but Distillers on the other hand rose 2 per cent and New England 1 per cent.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3 to 4 per cent; last loan 3, closed offered at 2½. Prime mercantile paper 6½. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 480¾ for 60-day bills and 483¾ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 219,956 shares, including Atchison, 16,230; Chicago Gas, 32,895; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,728; Erie, 14,365; Louisville and Nashville, 6,250; Missouri Pacific, 3,500; Northern Pacific, 9,500; Reading, 7,320; Richmond and West Point, 4,515; St. Paul, 16,840; Union Pacific, 18,705.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Nov27	Nov25
Atchison	16,530	43¾	43	43¾	43⅜
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	900	30	29¼	29¾	29⅝
Am. Sugar	2,810	89	88¾	88¾	89
B., R. & P.	300	40¾	40½	40½	40¼
C., B. & Q.	13,245	101⅞	101	101⅜	101⅛
Canada So.	1,350	60¾	60¼	60⅜	61
Ches. & Ohio	700	24¾	24	24¼	24⅜
Do 1st pfd.	200	57	57	57	56⅞
Colo. Coal	500	35⅛	35	35⅛	......
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,200	71	70⅞	71	71⅛
Do pfd.	100	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	245	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
Chicago Gas	32,000	62	60	61	62¾
Com. Cable	600	142	141½	142	140½
D., L. & W.	6,728	138⅜	137½	138⅛	138⅜
*Del. & Hud.	1,079	124	123⅛	123⅛	125⅛
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	42
Dist. & C. F. Co.	6,205	59⅞	57¾	59¾	57½
Edison	325	95	95	95	95¾
Erie	14,845	30¼	29¾	30	30¼
Do pfd.	900	70¾	69¾	69¾	70
East Tenn.	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	......
G. B., W. & St. P.	250	11	11	11	11
Hocking Valley	210	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	28⅞
Ill. Cent.	300	102	102	102	......
Jersey Cent.	100	114¼	114¼	114¼	114½
K. & T.	400	17	17	17	......
Kan. & Tex. pfd.	200	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
Lake Shore	925	124⅜	124	124	124¼
Louis. & Nash.	6,150	78	77⅛	77⅞	77⅞
L. E. & W.	430	......	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝
Do pfd.	1,820	66⅜	65½	66⅜	65⅝
L., N. A. & C.	200	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23
Lead Trust	1,575	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16¼
Mo. Pac.	3,500	60⅞	60½	60⅜	60⅜
Mich. Cent.	100	106	106	106	......
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	327	111	110	111	......
Minn. Iron	500	75	75	75	......
Manhattan	360	103⅝	102	102	......
Minn. & St. L.	505	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9
Do pfd.	500	20¼	19	19	20½
Northwest	2,045	117⅛	116⅜	117⅛	117⅛
Do pfd.	170	140	140	140	......
New England	4,700	39⅜	38	39	38
Northern Pacific	600	26⅜	26	26⅛	26⅝
Do pfd.	900	72	71	71⅞	71⅞
New York Central	3,010	115	113¾	114⅛	114⅜
Nashville & Chatt.	100	88	88	88	89
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝
North Amn. Co.	315	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
National Cordage	1,200	93	92⅝	92⅝	93⅜
Do pfd.	610	99⅞	98⅞	99⅞	99⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L.	400	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝
Do pfd.	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	44
Do 1st pfd.	100	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	......
Ogn. S. Line	300	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	......
Ont. & W.	7,050	20⅞	19⅞	20	20
Ohio & Mississippi	440	22	21	22	......
Omaha	940	36¼	36	36¼	36⅛
Pacific Mail	1,910	39⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅞
Pullman	600	178	178	178	178
Peo., D. & E.	300	20⅜	20	20⅜	......
Reading	7,400	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞	39
Richmond Term'l.	4,315	11⅛	10⅞	11	11
Do pfd.	525	47	47	47	49
Rock Island	7,610	84⅜	83⅞	84⅛	84⅜
St. Paul	16,310	76⅜	75⅞	76⅛	76⅜
Do pfd.	1,000	119⅞	118⅞	119⅞	119⅜
Silver Bullion	28,000	95	94⅝	94⅝	95
St. Paul & Duluth	300	43	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
St. L. S. W.	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Tennessee Coal	1,200	29⅝	28⅜	29⅝	29⅛
Union Pacific	19,185	42⅝	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
U. P. D. & G.	300	18⅞	18	18	18
W. & L. E.	700	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	......
Do pfd.	711	76⅞	76⅜	76⅞	76⅜
Wabash	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	......
Do pfd.	325	28⅞	27⅞	28	28⅛
Western Union	880	82⅛	82	82⅜	82

*Ex-div. 1¾ per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	144	Fargo	140
American	116	United States	43

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	117	U. S. 2s reg	100
U. S. 4s coup	117		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

22000 Atch 4s....83⅛@83⅜	2000 MP 1st con....108⅛
1000 A C O 5s....106	2000 M&O gm 4s....67@67⅛
1000 AD&I 5s....108¾	8000 NY&H 1st cp....124
75000 Atch inc....63⅞@64½	14000 NYL&W cn mtg..137¼
6000 B & O 5s '85....106⅛	7000 NYC&StL 4s....94@94⅛
2000 B&O reg....104	2000 NYC deb 5s....106⅜
5000 Brk El 1st....111	10000 NYLE&W fd 5s cp....89½@89⅜
2000 BR&P gm 5s....94	30000 NYLE&W nw 2 cn....107@107¼
5000 C&EI gen 5s....98	8000 NYO & W cn 5s....100⅛
5000 C G L C 1st....85	1000 NW x 4s rg....94
25000 C&O-R&A 1st con. 73	8000 NP con 5s....82½@82⅜
2000 C&O cn 5s....101¼	5000 OR&N 1st....108
2000 C&A 1st....105⅛	8000 OR&N 5s....94@94⅛
10000 CB&Q Neb ex 4s..86	27000 OSL&U cn....74@74⅛
5000 CB&Q deb 5s....100	25000 OSL 6s....102@102⅜
1000 CB&Q 5s sf....102⅛	7000 PD&E 2d....69
18000 C&NPac 1st..78¼@78⅞	120000 P&R 1st inc.68⅜@69⅛
11000 CRI&P 5s cp....100⅛	88000 P&R 2d inc....50⅛@51
1000 CIStL&C 4s....90	20000 P&R 3d inc..36⅜@37⅛
21000 Col Mid 1st.109¾@110	10000 RT coll t 5s....53⅜
12000 CNJ g m 5s rg....108¾	10000 RT tr 6s....83½@84⅜
2000 DM&M l g....32	20000 Rio&G W 1st.78⅜@78⅜
1000 D&RG 4s....79⅞	5000 R&P wn....116⅛
2000 D&W 1st 5s....88⅛	9000 SL&IM 5s....85
9000 ET cn gold 5s. 90@92½	2000 SL&IM-CA&T 1st.108
1000 ET Div 5s....106	1000 SL&SF gm 5s....94
4000 Erie 4th m....110⅛	12000 SL-SW 1st....67
5000 Edison 1st....97	1000 SL&SW 2d in....30
2000 FPM-PHD 5s....99⅜	2000 SP&NP 6s....117¼
18000 FtW&D 1st.100¼@101	11000 S P Cal 1st con 5s 100
1000 FtW&RG 1st....72⅛	3000 SV&NE 4s....77⅛
5000 Housa 5s....104	1000 SLS&E 1st....96⅛
3000 H&T C 1st 5s....101⅞	3000 S&W 1st....74
1000 K&O 1s....104	5000 SP of Ar 1st....103
1700 I&GN 1st....115⅛	13000 T P 1st 5s....85⅛@85⅛
4000 Iowa C 1st....86⅜	23000 TP 2d inc....30@30⅛
5000 Ill C 4s-1952....94⅜	14000 T8 L&KC 1st.92½@92⅜
15000 Ky C 1st 4s..80¼@81	4000 Tenn set 3s....68@70
8000 Kings Co El 1st..100	13000 Un Pa gd 6s col tr notes....93
6000 LE&W 1st 5s....108	119000 UP-D&G 1st....73@74
1000 L&WB con ass....110¼	3000 UP-L&C 1st....72
2000 L&N-NF&S 1st....99⅛	1000 UnPa 1st of 1899..112
13000 LNA&C con.98½@99⅛	10000 VaM gm gtd st....75
17000 LStL&T 1st..83¼@85⅛	5000 Wab 1st....101⅛@101¼
10000 Met E 1st..114¼@114⅜	28000 Wab 2d....79⅜
5000 Met El 2d....105⅛	7000 WNY&P 1st..98⅛@99
20000 MLS&W ex 5s....99⅜	5000 WU col tr 5s....100
4000 M&SP 1st C&M R 5s 100⅛	25000 WS gd 4s....102¼
42000 MK&T 1st....79⅞@80	5000 WLE Imp....94⅛
46000 MK&T 2d....46@46⅜	
24000 M&E con gtd....137½@138⅛	

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 27—4 p. m.—Closing—Consols—Money 95 3-16, do account 95¼; United States 4s, 120½; do 4½s 102½; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 27⅞; Canadian Pacific, 90⅛; Erie, 31; St. Paul common, 79⅛; Reading, 20⅛. Bar Silver, 43 9-16d. Money 3¼ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the bank of England on balance today is £11,000.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.25; Best and Belcher, $2.20; Crown Point, $1.10; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.50; Eureka Consolidated, $2.00; Hale and Norcross, $1.20; Homestake, $10.50; Horn Silver, $2.80; Iron Silver, $1.35; Mexican, $2.10; Ontario, $38.00; Ophir, $3.25; Plymouth, $2.25; Savage, $1.25; Sierra Nevada, $2.25; Standard, $1.05; Union Consolidated, $1.85; Yellow Jacket, $1.25.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 85c; Bulwer, 20c; Best & Belcher, $2.30; Bodie Consolidated, 55c; Chollar, $1.40; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.90; Crown Point, $1.15; Gould & Curry, $1.30; Hale & Norcross, $1.40; Mexican, $2.30; Mono, 35c; Navajo, 15c; Ophir, $3.35; Potosi, $1.90; Savage, $1.35; Sierra Nevada, $2.50; Union Consolidated, $1.95; Utah 60c; Yellow Jacket, $1.50; Commonwealth, 20c; Nevada Queen, 20c; Belle Isle, 35c; North Belle Isle, 35c; North Commonwealth, 40c.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $1.93¾; Atlantic, $11.00; Boston and Montana, $38.25; Calumet and Hecla, $257.00; Franklin, $15.00; Kearsarge, $11.00; Osceola, $29.00; Santa Fe Copper, $114.00; Tamarack, $154.00; Centennial Mg., $12.00; B. & B. Copper, $14.75.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

There was a decided change in the sentiment on the floor yesterday. Some of the most radical bears deserted their party and made up their minds that it was at least not wise to be short of wheat in this market. In corn there is some curiosity to know who is short November, but there is no excitement in the pit over the jumps being made in the price for this month. The weather throughout the West was generally snowy, with indications pointing to slight changes in temperature, slightly cooler if anything. The feeling after the close was firm. Puts on May wheat sold at 99⅛c early, and calls at $1.00⅜. Later puts were 99½c and calls $1.00¼. Puts on year corn sold at 47c and calls at 48½c early. Later puts were 47⅛c and calls 48⅜c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 525 cars; corn, 700 cars; oats, 390 cars; and 26,000 hogs.

Advices from the Northwest indicate that there are about 1,000,000 bu of wheat afloat in Lake Superior that may not be able to get through the straits owing to the freeze-up.

With cables pronounced weak, export houses said that at current prices there is little encouragement in shipping flaxseed. Oil cake was in fair request on the basis of $25.00 per ton for ground, free on board cars.

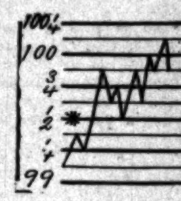
A wheat bear, who has turned bull, says that he has done so because of the fact that the heavy shipments from Russia did not reach the Continent and the United Kingdom. They were diverted to Mediterranean ports, and this was enough to indicate to him that the excess of supplies in Western Europe will soon disappear and the buying in the American markets will have to be resumed.

The November corn deal seems to be doing quite well and is as mysterious as ever. The only interest on the floor is to know who has the nerve to stand out on a short line when confronted by the probability that the price will be put to $1.00 a bushel before Monday. Mike Cudahy's name was mentioned a number of times yesterday, but there seemed to be no particular reason for thinking that he is the man for whom the clique is gunning. The clique showed its ability to do what it liked with the price yesterday by running it up to 80c at the opening, but the close was at 73c. The majority of the trade declines to believe that the short line is anything like the quantity claimed by the clique—1,000,000 bu.

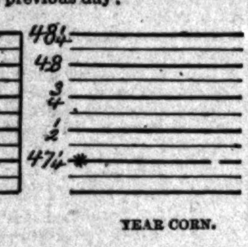
An elevator man said yesterday that the deliveries on December wheat contracts would be very light. There has been an impression in the trade that the elevator people had a lot of wheat which they would dump the first of the month, but it is more than likely that about all the contract wheat will be carried over by the elevator men themselves. He said that fully 3,000,000 bu had already been turned over into May, and would, therefore, not be delivered Dec. 1. There are 300,000 bu or so floating around that will probably come out, but he believes that the trade generally will be surprised at the lightness of the deliveries.

It is estimated that fully 250,000 bu short November oats have been covered within the last week or ten days. Pratt has been the leading seller of this month, with the buying scattered. Some of the elevator houses are said to be short, with the intention of delivering white oats on contracts. At the last report regular houses contained 234,768 bu No. 2 white, and of this the houses controlled by Armour had 166,406 bu. Shippers yesterday complained of the meager offerings of choice white oats, with consequent difficulty in executing orders. Probably the strength in November delivery furnishes an explanation of the indifference on the part of holders to sell No. 2 white on the regular market.

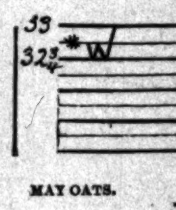
The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, year corn, May oats and January pork Nov. 27. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



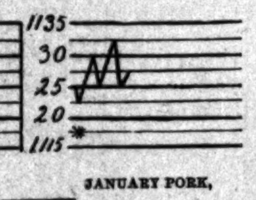
MAY WHEAT.



YEAR CORN.



MAY OATS.



JANUARY PORK.

THE MARKETS.

Bear enthusiasm received a check yesterday. In the first place the cables indicated that there was no weakness on the other side in spite of the bearish sentiment on this side of the Atlantic. Then there was a falling off in the receipts in the Northwest, due to the fact that there were snowstorms prevailing through Minnesota and the Dakotas, and the chances favored a further reduction. Private cables were quite encouraging, and when late cables came higher for the English markets and steady for the continent, though the board's advices showed a decline at Paris, there was a general disposition to buy, and under this demand top prices for the day were touched. Shorts were by far the best buyers of the session. Poole, Mitchell, McDonald, and the Cottrell following were the leading buyers. Hutchinson's brokers were also on the buying side early, though they sold out later. Milmine-Bodman and Walker led the selling, supposed to be for New York account, the feeling at the seaboard being rather bearish. Pardridge held to the selling side. The effect of his attitude was offset by that of Ream, who took the bull side and helped the price materially. Cudahy covered a line of short wheat. Clearances were liberal enough to attract some attention, but the local feeling is not yet settled on the bull side. Many of the bears admit that it is not wise to be short now, but any increase in the receipts would be apt to make them as bearish as they were before. In the cash market there was no improvement in the better grades, but the No. 4 wheat of all kinds met with a better inquiry and advanced considerably in price. Shippers took some of it, though elevator men and the mixers were the best buyers. Receipts at the principal ports aggregated 2,642,949 bu, with shipments of 1,819,402 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 826,000 bu, and there were 100,000 bu sent out of New Orleans. There were 248,000 bu taken yesterday. The local out-inspection was 156,416 bu, and there were charters for 65,000. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 92¾c for No. 2 red, 86@86½c for No. 3 red, 75c for No. 4 red, 84@84½c for No. 3 hard, 92¾c for No. 2 spring, 82@84½c for No. 3 spring. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 76@78c, No. 3 do at 90@92c, No. 4 spring at 77½@84c, and No. 3 do at 83@87½c.

Whoever is short of corn seems to be determined to fight it out. There was no covering yesterday to speak of, 25,000 bu or so representing the total trading in November during the session. The opening trades were at 80c, Armour paying that for a small quantity. The demand was not urgent and the price gradually fell off to 74c, reacted to 80c, eased off to 73c, and closed at 71c. The failure of Field-Lindley at New York when reported caused momentary interest from the fact that they were supposed to be short November at New York. Receipts are under expectations and the weather is not favorable to an increased movement. A good many in the trade believe that the big short intends to stand out, tender new No. 2, and carry the matter into court if the clique refuses to accept. Some of the December and year shorts who have been made nervous by the action of November have taken in their lines, and prices for these deliveries are a little higher. In May, however, in which the bulk of the trading is done, the feeling is just firm, the closing figure being the same as Wednesday. Cash No. 2 did not follow the speculative advance yesterday, selling at 1c over Wednesday, while cash went up 5c. There is only a moderate demand for new and the other grades, with prices slightly lower. Receipts at principal points aggregated 704,354 bu with shipments of 407,143 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 17,684 bu with 36,000 bu taken yesterday. The local out inspection was 184,600 bu with charters for 54,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 70@71c for No. 2, No. 2 yellow, and No. 2 white, 44½@46c for No. 3, and 46½c for No. 3 yellow. Free on board sales were at 40@41c for new no grade, 43@44½c for No. 4 mixed, and 45@45¼c for No. 3 white.

Oats were quiet in the regular market, with a moderate trade at a narrow range, while there was a fair call for cash lots. Posted receipts for two days were moderate at 414 cars, of which 198 were contract grades. Pratt and Jones sold November, Kennett-Hopkins sold December, and Buckley bought. Exports at New York were 88,540 bu. May closed steady at 33c paid and asked after earlier sales at 32⅞@32¾c. Next month went at 31⅞@32c and November at 33¾@33¾c, closing firm at the outside. Free on board sales were at 31@32c for No. 3 mixed, 32@33¼c for do white, and 34@34½c for No. 2 white. No. 2 in store sold sparingly at 33c.

Rye was higher. The offerings were small with the posted receipts since Wednesday but 38 cars, while there was an unquestioned demand for it for Eastern account, futures coming in for a share of the strength. No. 2 to go to store sold at 93¾@94c and closed 1½c higher at 94c bid, with sales in favorite locations as high as 94½c. No. 3 sold at 87@89c, November sold at 94½c, and December at 94¾c. Next month was changed to January at ¾c difference and to May at 4¾c spread. New York reported export clearances of 132,512 bu.

Barley was steady with few features of note. There was a fair business in lots to arrive and the cash offerings were but moderate, including relatively little really good malting barley. Free on board sales were at 39@58c for No. 3 and 39@48c for No. 4. A lot of 10,000 bu Minnesota sold, to arrive, not graded, at 52c. Futures were inactive and not quotable.

In the provision market there was generally a better feeling because of the advance in hogs at the yards, but the firmness in the speculative market was chiefly due to the fact that three or four of the leading shorts in December took in their lines of pork. Norton-Worthington took 5,000 brls; Beazley, 5,000; and Crittenden 10,000 brls. Most of these purchases were supposed to be made for the Cudahy Packing company. Wright, Hately, the Anglo American, and Singer were also prominent on the buying side, the former taking 300,000 lbs of ribs and 5,000 tcs January lard. Foreign markets were steady, except for hams, which ruled lower. Eastern markets were steady. The local crowd rather expects that the snow storms will interfere with the movement of hogs. Cash pork was quoted at $8.47½@8.50. January lard opened at $6.22½, sold up to $6.30, and closed at $6.27½, cash being $8.47½@8.50. January ribs opened at $5.70, sold up to $5.75, and closed at $5.72½, cash being $5.65@5.85, according to weight. Cash sales included 450 brls mess pork at $8.47½@8.50, 200,000 lbs green hams at 6¾@8¾c, 25,000 lbs green shoulders, Boston cut, at 4⅝c, and 25,000 lbs sweet pickled bellies at 7c. Prime tallow sold at 4⅜@4¼c.

The flour market was quiet and steady. Exporters reported some bids at 9d below those of a week ago, but there were no sales. A light business was transacted on local account.

Millstuffs were wanted at a slight advance. Bran sold at $14.50@15.00, middlings at $14.00@15.25, and wheat screenings at $16.00.

Flaxseed was quiet and slightly weaker, with a fair demand for the car lots offering and a liberal business in futures. Sales were partly to elevators, though shippers wanted a moderate quantity of cash. No. 1 cash sold at 95@95½c, according to location, closing there with 82@90c paid for rejected. December sold at 94⅞@95½c, and closed ¾c lower at 95c, with 96½c paid for January. May was nearly steady at $1.02½@1.03, closing at $1.02¾. Timothy was dull, weak, and uninteresting. March was nominally 1c lower at $1.30½ sellers. Prime was about $1.22, with $1.16@1.18 paid for five cars country seed. Clover was inactive at $5.25 for March and $5.10@5.15 for cash.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
November	$ 92	$ ....@	$ 92½
December	92¼	92¼@ 93¼	93
May	99⅜	99⅜@ 1.00⅜	99⅞
CORN.			
November	$ 75	$ 73 @ 80	$ 74
Year	47¼	47¼@ 48¾	47¾
May	43	43 @ 43½	43
OATS.			
November	$ 33¾	$ 33¼@ 33¾	$ 33¾
December	32	31⅞@ 32	32
May	32⅞	32⅞@ 33	33
MESS PORK.			
December	$ 8.47½	$ 8.45 @ 8.52½	$ 8.45
January	11.17½	11.22½@11.32½	11.25
May	11.52½	11.55 @11.67½	11.65
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
December	$ 6.10	$ 6.10 @ 6.15	$ 6.12½
January	6.22½	6.22½@ 6.30	6.25
May	6.52½	6.52½@ 6.57½	6.55
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 5.65	$ 5.70 @ 5.75	$ 5.72½
May	5.92½	5.95 @ 6.05	6.02½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	December.	January.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 93¾	$	$ 1.01
No. 2 corn	51½	......	53¾
No. 2 oats	43¾	......	45¾
Mess pork	9.25	11.30	12.12½
Lard	5.82½	6.20	6.70
Short ribs	5.27½	5.62½	6.10

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Wednesday by carloads:

	Cont'act grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	3	43	27	73
Spring wheat	147	171	39	357
Corn	99	308	117	524
Oats	198	214	2	414
Rye	21	15	2	38
Barley	......	73	39	112
Total	468	824	226	1,518

Inspected out: 156,416 bu wheat, 183,946 bu corn, 46,942 bu oats, and 32,562 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 520 cars wheat, 700 cars corn, 390 cars oats, and 26,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.	1890.
Flour, brls	36,065	17,321	85,328	26,536
Wheat, bu	196,881	55,061	219,911	144,624
Corn, bu	205,668	88,660	251,187	62,328
Oats, bu	177,945	175,369	352,612	228,776
Rye, bu	37,265	6,432	5,463	22,190
Barley, bu	79,738	77,750	23,734	26,180
Timothy seed, lbs	92,000	24,000	25,632	......
Clover-seed, lbs	28,550	......	72,782	......
Other seed, lbs	9,342	2,290	24,700	68,225
Flaxseed, bu	62,937	28,171	14,455	50,277
Broom-corn, lbs	277,000	189,100	57,660	160,856
Cheese, lbs	209,435	207,020	171,149	140,547
Butter, lbs	222,589	261,474	118,940	243,310
Hides, lbs	255,380	262,253	827,555	466,745
Wool, lbs	59,960	60,900	44,876	78,702

The *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

Nov. 1 to Nov. 25.—	1891.	1890.
Chicago	680,000	565,000
Kansas City	243,000	230,000
Omaha	79,000	108,000
St. Louis	76,000	53,000
Indianapolis	71,000	83,000
Milwaukee	78,300	67,000
Cincinnati	73,000	62,000
Cedar Rapids	39,083	62,183
Cleveland	16,000	49,000
Sioux City	30,950	76,000
South St. Paul	30,100	31,800
Lincoln	10,000	10,600
Keokuk	27,281	21,100
St. Joseph	15,500	7,300
Ottumwa	12,000	30,000
Iowa City	12,047	3,500
Wichita	19,400	16,700
Nebraska City	14,750	24,000

Lake freights were steady on the basis of 4¼c for wheat and 4⅛c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 65,000 bu wheat and 54,000 bu corn.

GENERAL MARKETS.

The street produce markets were not as active as is usually the case Friday, with only a moderate attendance of retail marketmen, while shipping orders were fair but not urgent. Prices were without essential features, there being elements of weakness in poultry. Live fowls were dull, while dressed lots were in some favor at shaded figures. California fruits were dull, Florida oranges in better demand, and cranberries firm. The dairy markets were in fair shape, though quiet. In the wholesale markets for general merchandise the holiday interruption of business was fully recovered and the mails brought in liberal shipping orders, prices showing few changes worthy of note. Coal was firm in tone, with receipts from the East only moderate.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 28@28½c; fine, 27@27½c; fair to good, 24@26c; fancy dairies, 25@26c; medium to good, 20@23c; packing stock, fresh, 14@17c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 20c per lb.; extra dairy, 18c; dairy, 15c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

BEANS—Navies, hand-picked, $1.80@1.90 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $1.70@1.80; poor to common lots, $1.25@1.40.

BROOM CORN—Choice hurl and fine carpet brush, 6@7c per lb; good hurl, green, 5¾@6¼c; yellow or red tipped, do, 4¾@5½c; green self-working, 6@6½c; red or yellow tipped, self-working, 4@5½c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@3c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 90@92½c; lard tierces, $1.12½@1.15.

CHEESE—New make, full cream flats, 11¾@12c per lb.; do Young Americas, 12¾@12c; cheddars, 11¾@11¾c; skim cheese, 9@11c; low grades and sour cheese, 3@7c; brick cheese, 10@12c; imitation Swiss, 9½@11c.

COAL—The retail price is $6.00 per ton for large egg, small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in car-lots: Anthracite—Large egg small egg, range, and nut, $5.50. Bituminous—Erie, $4.00; Pittsburg, $3.35@3.40; Indiana block, $2.40; Blossburg, $4.00; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.10; Wilmington, $2.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 10@12c; citric acid, 47@52c; tartaric, 35@38c; carbolic acid, 27@35c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.04@1.12; balsam tolu, 38@40c; Tonka beans, $2.00@2.25; cubeb berries, 85c; calomel, 95c; camphor, 50@54c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 50@60c; ergot, 55@60c; glycerine, 13¼@25c; gum arabic, 30@95c; lycopodium, 50@55c; mercury, 75c; morphine, sulph., $1.85@2.20; opium, $2.00; quinine, 18@26c; alcohol, in brls, $2.26 per gal.

EGGS—Guaranteed fresh laid, 25c per doz.; ice-house stock, 18½@21c.

GAME—Mallard and red-head ducks, $2.25@2.75 per doz; canvasbacks, $7.00@10.00; teals, $1.75@2.25; jack-snipe, $1.50@1.75; plover, $1.25@1.75; prairie chickens, $5.25@5.75; partridges, $3.25@5.75; quail, $1.25@1.75; venison saddles, 14@15c per lb; bear, 12@13c; antelope saddles, 12@14c.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice to fine apples, $2.50@3.00 per brl; common to good, $1.50@2.00; bananas, 75c@$2.00 per bunch; Concord grapes, 20@22c per 8-lb basket; Catawba do, 25@30c; Messina lemons, $5.00@6.00 per box; pears, $4.00@5.00 per brl; Cape Cod cranberries, $8.50@8.75 per brl; Wisconsin bell and cherry, $7.50; bell and bugle, $7.00@8.25; Florida oranges, $2.00@2.50; grape fruit, $2.50@3.00.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Pears, $2.50@3.25 per case of 40 lbs; muscat grapes, 75c@$1.25 per crate of 20 lbs; Tokay do, $1.25@1.50. Dried—Loose Muscatel raisins, $1.90@1.70 per box of 20 lbs; London layers, $1.75@1.90.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5⅜@5½c per lb; cubes, 4⅞@5¼c; powdered, 4⅞@5c; granulated 4.38@4.40c; confectioners', 4¼c; extra C, 4⅛c; yellow C, 3⅞@4c. Coffee—Java, 27@32c per lb; Mocha, 27@30c; Rio, choice, 19¾@20¼c; fair to good, 18¾@19c½; common Rio and Santos, 17½@18½c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 6@7c per lb; choice do, 5¾@6c; fair do, 5@5½c; Japan, 5¼@6¼c. Sirups—Corn, 24@25c per gal; standard sugar, 18@25c; fancy, 30@45c. New Orleans molasses—O. K., 35@50c; centrifugal, 22@28c.

HAY—The offerings were moderate, but there was a good demand and prices were slightly higher. Sales were: On track—10 cars No. 1 timothy at $12.50@16.00; 26 cars upland prairie at $8.75@13.50. Receipts, 1,513 tons; shipments, 151 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 country, green salted, 4¾c per lb.; No. 2 do, 3¾@4c; No. 1 calfskins, 7c; No. 2 do, 5½c; No. 1 tallow, country, 4@4¼c; No. 2 do, 3¾c.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 8c; water white, 150 deg., 8c; snow white, 150 deg., 8¾c; headlight, 175 deg., 9¾c; Eocene, 10c; Kenejene, 12c; Elaine, 14¾c; benzine, 7c; linseed, raw, 35c, and boiled, 38c; turpentine, 40¼c; extra W. S. lard oil, 55c; No. 1 lard oil, 40c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 50c; cooking oil, 40c; salad oil, 38c; paraffin oil, 28 deg., 11¼c; do. oil 25 deg., 14c; black, 25 cold test, 8c; do, 15 cold test, 9c; do, zero, 10@10½c.

POTATOES—Choice Wisconsin and Michigan Burbanks, 34@36c per bu on track; fair to good, 28@33c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.75@2.75 per brl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 6@7c per lb; roosters, 4@5c; hen turkeys, 9½@10¼c; ducks, 9@9½c; full-feathered geese, $6.00@7.00 per doz. Dressed poultry—Hen turkeys, 11@12c per lb; spring chickens, 7@8c; hens, 6¼@7c; ducks, 10@12c; geese, 9@10c.

VEGETABLES—Beets, 85c@1.00 per brl; onions, 70@80c per bu; lettuce, 25@40c per doz; egg plant, 75c@1.50 per doz; cabbage, $2.00@3.00 per 100; radishes, 25@30c per doz; string beans, $2.50@3.00 per bu; rutabaga turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; cauliflower, $1.75@2.00 per doz; celery, 25@35c per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.18.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub-washed, 28@30c per lb; medium 30@32c; fine unwashed, 16@19c; medium unwashed, 22@25c; coarse washed, 28@30c; medium washed, 28@32c; Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@16c; medium unwashed, 17@20c; coarse unwashed, 17@19c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Nov. 23	19,319	1,075	47,161	4,671
Tuesday, Nov. 24	7,845	279	28,417	5,754
Wednesday, Nov. 25	16,909	428	46,006	8,406
Thursday, Nov. 26	6,425	333	27,548	3,040
Friday, Nov. 27	9,000	500	36,000	5,000
Week thus far	59,498	2,636	195,134	27,054
Same period last w'k.	72,151	3,128	264,223	28,776
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 23	3,117	18	7,461	1,042
Tuesday, Nov. 24	3,102	2	5,645	461
Wednesday, Nov. 25	5,810	59	12,353	1,710
Thursday, Nov. 26	123	......	......	......
Friday, Nov. 27	4,000	200	9,000	1,000
Week thus far	16,152	279	35,459	4,222
Same period last w'k.	20,848	671	42,230	6,085

Receipts Nov. 27 with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	9,000	36,000	5,000
Kansas City	4,000	10,500	......
Omaha	1,300	2,800	200
St. Louis	1,500	2,300	300
Totals	15,800	51,300	5,500
Corresponding day last week.	16,200	80,800	6,800
Corresponding day 1890	15,500	56,000	6,600
Corresponding day 1889	12,500	35,000	8,000

Receipts of hogs at Chicago for 1891 will reach about 8,300,000, the largest on record, being 600,000 more than 1890, the previous banner receipts. This year's receipts will "pan out" about 2,300,000 larger than 1889. Shipments for 1891 will reach about 2,950,000, or 1,000,000 larger than 1890, and 1,200,000 larger than 1889. While the receipts are the largest on record, the net supply for the year will fall short of last year, owing to the large increase in the shipments, which are also the largest on record.

CATTLE—Native "beef" cattle sold actively at 10@25c advance over last Wednesday's prices, or 25@35c higher than a week ago. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,450@1,800 lbs	$5.50@6.25
Good to choice steers, 1,200@1,500 lbs	4.00@5.50
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.35@4.15
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,100 lbs	3.00@3.60
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.00@2.85
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.00@1.80
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	1.75@2.70
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	2.65@3.30
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.00@5.00
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	2.00@3.00
Western range steers	2.65@4.20

HOGS—The demand for hogs was active and prices opened 10@15c higher than last Wednesday's quotations. Trains were delayed somewhat by the snow, and when the late arrivals were forced on the market part of the early advance was lost. Light grades closed comparatively steady. The quality of the offerings was better. About 7,000 remained unsold. Heavy sold as high as $4.20 and light up to $3.75. Best 235-lb mixed sold at $4.05. Rough heavy sold at $3.65@3.80; poor to fair light at $3.25@3.55; and fair to good mixed at $3.80@3.95. Heavy sold largely at $3.95@4.10.

SHEEP—A stronger feeling characterized this branch of the live-stock trade and prices advanced 5@10c. Lambs sold up to $5.50, but largely at $4.90@5.25. Native sheep sold at $3.25@5.00, largely at $4.50@4.75. Texas and Westerns averaging 92@110 lbs sold at $4.25@4.80.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 27.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,774 head, including 56 cars for sale; market slow but firm; native steers $3.45@5.30 per 100 lbs; bulls and cows $1.27½@2.60; dressed beef steady at 6½@9c per lb; shipments tomorrow, 115 beeves and 7,120 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 216 head. Market firm; veals, $5.00@8.00 per 100 lbs; grassers, $2.00@2.12½.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,578 head; sheep steady; choice lambs shade higher; sheep, $3.50@4.75 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5.00@6.25; dressed mutton steady, 7@8½c per lb; dressed lambs firm, 7½@9c.

HOGS—Receipts, 16,540 head, including 2 cars for sale; market slow at $3.30@4.00 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,640 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market active, and strong on finer grades, steady on lower. Steers, $3.30@5.35; cows, $2.35@2.55; stockers and feeders, $2.20@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,373 head; shipments, none; market 5@10c higher. Bulk, $3.55@3.75; all grades, $2.75@3.95.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, none.

St. Louis Mo., Nov. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 1,400 head. Strong, active; fair to choice native steers, $4.00@5.20; Texans and Indian steers, $2.00@2.55; Texas and Indian cows, $1.20@2.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 5,200 head. Market 10c higher; fair to choice heavy, $3.85@4.00; mixed, $3.40@3.90; light, fair to best, $3.50@3.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 520 head; market steady; fair to good, $2.40@4.50.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300; market active with prices strong to 5@10c higher; Common to fancy steers, $2.50@5.50; Westerns, $2.50@3.75; Texans, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,000; market active with prices steady to strong; light, $3.50@3.70; heavy, $3.70@3.85; mixed, $3.60@3.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 214; the fresh arrivals were stock ewes, for which the demand is somewhat limited; natives, $3.50@4.50; Westerns, $3.25@4.25; lambs, $3.50@4.75.

LUMBER.

The lumber docks at the foot of Franklin street presented a truly mid-winter appearance, with no offerings and no sign of life, the few vessels there being bared and tied up for the season. An occasional small cargo came in via propeller and quietly moved up the river to the wholesale yards but the following quotations for lots as they arrive were purely nominal, with the market closed for the winter. Long piece stuff, green, $12.75@15.00; short do, $10.50; culls, $6.50@8.00; cull inch, $7.00@7.50; hemlock piece stuff, $8.00@8.50; shingles, extra star A, $2.30@2.35; lath, $2.10@2.15.

At the wholesale yards along the South Branch a fair local and shipping business was recorded, and no change was reported in prices, with card rates as follows:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$42.00@48.00
Flooring, 6-inch, A and B	34.00@35.00
Siding, first and second clear	22.00
Common and cull boards, 10 to 20 ft	13.50
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@15.50
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8	13.00@17.50
Timber and joist, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24	14.00@17.75
Shingles, standard A	2.40
Lath, dry	2.75

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork and lard in poor demand and prices unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat and flour in poor demand; prices unchanged. Corn—Demand poor for spot and fair for futures; spot, 6s 5d, steady; November, 6s 4½d, steady; December, 6s 3d, steady; January, 5s 4d, steady.

New York, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—COTTON—Declined 12 to 15 points, closing steady after sales of 117,900 bales. Liverpool declined 5 to 6 points, closing barely steady after sales of 8,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were in moderate demand and cloths were dull. The Bombay receipts for the week were 6,000 bales, against 18,000 for this week last year; since Jan. 1, 1,198,000 bales, against 1,983,000 for the same time last year; afloat, 2,000 bales, against 5,000 this day last year. The Bombay shipments for the week were none to Great Britain, against 1,000 this week last year, and none to the continent, against 1,000 this week last year. Total since Jan. 1, 168,000 to Great Britain, against 341,000 for the same time last year; and 925,000 to the continent, against 1,057,000 during the same time last year. In New Orleans futures declined 13@17 points, closing quiet and steady after sales of 39,600 bales. Here on the spot the market was dull and unchanged at 8⅛c for middling uplands, with sales of 141 bales for spinning. The Southern spot markets were less active and in some cases lower. St. Louis advanced 1-16c, but Norfolk declined 1-16c and Mobile ⅛c. New Orleans and Savannah were easy. Receipts at the ports yesterday, 36,625 bales, against 42,471 the same day last week, and 40,968 last year; today, 54,423 bales, against 48,220 this day last week, and 39,283 this day last year; total for the week 312,875 bales against 327,860 bales last week and 248,476 bales this week last year. Receipts at interior towns for the week 114,425 bales, against 142,390 last week and 126,296 this week last year; shipments 122,056 bales against 130,205 last week and 119,261 this week last year; interior stocks 422,834 bales, against 396,779 a week ago and 348,095 at this time last year. Today's transactions:

Months.	*Sales.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*
November	700	7.84	7.70
December	6,100	7.85	7.80
January	30,300	8.06	8.01
February	22,200	8.22	8.18
March	31,200	8.35	8.23
April	10,900	8.49	8.45
May	8,700	8.60	8.57
June	5,100	8.69	8.67
July	900	8.79	8.77
August	1,700	8.85	8.82

COFFEE—Was more active and ran up 25@35 points, closing firm after sales of 60,750 bags. Havre advanced 3@3½f since Wednesday. Hamburg was higher yesterday. There was a holiday there today. Rio Janeiro was 600r lower. Rio exchange declined ⅛@12¾d. Santos declined 2,100r, closing firm. Rio Janeiro closed strong. Receipts there for two days, 21,000 bags, and at Santos for two days, 33,000 bags; stock at Rio, 222,000 bags, and at Santos, 338,000 bags. United States warehouse deliveries on Wednesday 14,998 bags; none here yesterday owing to the holiday. Spot Rio firmer, but quiet at 13¾c for No. 7; sales of 500 bags No. 7 at 13⅝c, 5,500 bags No. 7, to arrive, at 12¾@13¼c; 1,000 bags No. 8, to arrive, at 12⅝c, and 750 bags Santos No. 5, to arrive, at 15¾c. Mild grades dull and easy. Sales of 1,100 bags Maracaibo at 12⅝c for good cucuta. The Vigilancia arrived with 8,422 bags of Rio and 10,168 of Santos. New York stock of Brazil 155,170 bags and United States visible supply of 464,900 bags, against 328,059 at this time last year. Today's transactions:

Months.	*Sales.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*
January	13,750	12.90	12.70
February	250	11.80	11.80
March	16,750	11.75	11.50
May	14,750	11.65	11.40
June	1,250	11.45	11.35
July	4,000	11.50	11.20
September	1,500	11.10	11.05
November	1,750	13.00	13.00
December	7,250	12.25	12.00

WHEAT—At one time was slightly lower, but recovered and advanced ⅛c. Trading moderate in options, but a little more active for export. Foreign houses took 200,000 bu. No. 2 red, f. o. b. from store, sold at $1.07½@1.07¾c middle of December; ungraded and No. 3 red at $1.00¾; and No. 1 Northern at 3c over December. No. 2 red on the spot quoted at $1.05@1.08¾c. Option sales, 2,280,000 bu.

CORN—Was quiet at irregular prices. November advanced 3c. Other months rose ⅛@¼c, but lost part of it later on. Exporters took 40,000 bu. No. 2 mixed sold at 73c, steamer mixed white and yellow at 70c, rejected at 58c, and No. 3 at 65½@66c. Option sales, 400,000 bu.

OATS—Advanced slightly, but lost this and closed ⅛c lower. Cash sales, 118,000 bu. No. 2 mixed sold at 39½@40c in elevator; do white at 40@40½c; December, 40c; January, 39⅞c. Option sales, 60,000 bu.

SUGAR—Raw, dull but steady, at 3¼c for 89-test Muscovado; sales, 1,400 bags molasses sugar, 89 test, at 2¾c; refined, quiet, easier; cut loaf and crushed, 5⅛c; powdered, 4 7-16c; granulated, 4 5-16@4 7-16c; cubes, 4½c.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 29@30c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 11¾c.

EGGS—26@28c.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady, declined ⅛c, recovered this loss later, then became dull and remained so until the close. Pennsylvania oil spot, sales none. December option opening 58⅛c, highest 58⅜c, lowest 58⅛c, closing 58⅛c. Lima oil, no sales; total sales, 32,000 brls.

COTTONSEED OIL—Quiet, firm; crude, 25c; yellow, 29½@30c.

DRY GOODS—Following the Thanksgiving holiday business in dry goods was moderate. A confident and cheerful feeling, however, prevailed and developments are looked for early in the coming month. At the moment the condition and tone of the market are the principal features. These are without change from recent reports and are favorable to demand and stability. Buyers are looking for some concessions on leading brands of bleached shirtings, but there are no indications of that as yet and stocks are unusually moderate for this period. Prices are in a general way believed to be at rock bottom.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 46@47c; No. 2 white, 45@46c.

CORN—Steamer, yellow, 76@77c; steamer, 75c.

BUTTER—Western, extra, 29@30c; extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 23@27c; Western June, extra, 24@25c; dairy Western, firsts, 18@20c; dairy Western seconds, 16@17c; Western imitation creamery, firsts, 24@26c; Western imitation creamery, seconds, 19@21c; Western ladle packed, firsts, 19c; Western ladle packed, seconds, 16@17c.

EGGS—Michigan, 27@28c; Western, extras, 27c; held eggs, 21@24c. Jobbing prices 1@2c higher.

WOOL—There has been more activity in wool with several large sales. The sales for the week amounted to 3,260,000 pounds of all kinds, of which nearly 3,000,000 pounds were domestic. Prices were in buyers' favor; territory wools have sold with the most freedom, and one big lot of 500,000 pounds of Montana sold at 20c for fine medium.

On scoured basis sales of fine were made at 58@60c, fine medium at 56@55c, medium at 50@55c; spring Texas wools were quiet, with small sales at 17@21c as to quality, fall Texas at 15@19c; Eastern Oregon wool sold at 16@20c, and spring California at 17@21c; Georgia wool sold at about 27c; Ohio fleeces were quiet at 28@29½c for X, 30@31c for XX and XX and above; Michigan X sold at 26½@27c; No. 1 clothing wools were in fair request at 30@40c for super, 25@30c for extra; Australian wools are firm; carpet wools are quiet.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 27.—WHEAT—Was a little stronger today, but the strength did not manifest itself in as overpowering manner as the bulls would have liked, but was a better display than they had seen for several days. Cable news was better and foreign markets showed considerable firmness. There was a falling off of about 400 cars in receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth as they have been running, and this with the heavy clearances had a sustaining effect. The bears also chipped in their mite by buying considerable wheat, expecting to sell on a higher market. Their expectations for today were hardly realized, but at 86 cents Wednesday they thought wheat a safe purchase for a little speculation. The market for December opened at 86¼c, a quarter under Wednesday's close, and for May at 94c, an advance over Wednesday's close. The trading was confined principally to May wheat, and there was a gradual advance from the opening that at 11 o'clock had scored off ⅛c. Then came a break to 94⅛c, with a recovery to 94⅜c bid, and another selling off on too heavy offerings. There was but little feature to December and the trading on the option was very light. After the noon hour there was some inclination to break the day's advance, but it held fairly well and December closed at 86⅜c and May at 94⅜c. The cash market was in a healthy condition and a good deal of wheat was sold. Closing quotations for No. 1 Northern: November closing today 86⅜c; Wednesday, 86⅜c. December, opening 86¼c; highest, 86⅝c; lowest, 86¼c; closing today, 86⅜c; Wednesday, 86⅝c. May, opening, 94c; highest, 94⅜c bid; lowest, 94c; closing today, 94⅜c; Wednesday, 94⅜c. January, closing today, 88c; Wednesday, 87⅜c. No. 1 hard, 89⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 88c; No. 2 Northern, 85@86c.

The *Northwestern Miller* says: There was a heavy decrease in the make of flour last week as a result of poor water power, though the figures were larger than they gave promise of being last Wednesday. The aggregate output was 161,200 brls, averaging 26,867 brls daily, against 206,585 brls the previous week, 188,170 brls for the corresponding time in 1890 and 153,575 brls in 1889. The water power is considerately better than it was a week ago and the flour production is likely to exceed 170,000 brls for the week. There are nineteen mills running today and these were grinding at the rate of over 28,000 brls per twenty-four hours. In the flour market, while the export trade has apparently been more quiet for a week back, domestic business has improved. Some firms have made sales in excess of their manufacture, but others sold considerably less than they ground. It is frequently remarked that middlemen in this country are showing a better appetite for flour, and are ordering in much larger lots than previously. Yesterday several large lots were booked for export. One concern took a single order for 100 cars of patent to go to London for 33s for 280 pounds c. i. f., and at the same time sold thirty cars more for Liverpool and about 8,000 sacks of low grade for Amsterdam. Another company sold about 20,000 brls, half of which, mostly patent, was for export. The mills at most, without exception, are sold well ahead—in most instances into January—and many feel indifferent about making very heavy additional sales unless it be to regular customers or at pretty stiff prices. Ocean rates show a weakening tendency and have already declined somewhat. The most flour shipments are now made all rail, a shortage of cars limiting the movement across the lakes. The export shipments last week were 65,440 brls, against 86,920 brls the preceding week.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Prices started at ¼c below Wednesday's close. The early market was an advancing one, with fair trading. An advance of ½c to 1c took place during the first hour, after which the market ruled dull and inactive. Cash No. 1 hard opened at 88⅜c, advanced, and closed at 89⅛c. No. 1 Northern opened at 87⅛c, went to 88⅛c, and closed lower, at 87⅜c. No. 2 Northern opened at 82⅛c, went to 83c, where it closed. No. 3 sold at 79@74c and rejected at 68c. December No. 1 hard closed dull at 89c. No. 1 Northern sold well at 87⅛c, went to 88⅛c, declined, fluctuated, and closed at 88⅛c. May No. 1 hard sold at 97⅛c and closed ¾c up. No. 1 Northern sold late at 94⅝c, advanced and closed at 96⅛c. Receipts—Wheat, 390,866 bu; flax, 3,382 bu; flour, 450 brls. Shipments—Wheat, 570,334 bu; flax, 1,269 bu; flour, 6,608 brls.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat opened ⅛@⅜c off, but was firm and in a few moments advanced and subsequently the market was strong. The close was tame, with December at the top rate of the day, and sellers of May 1-16c lower. No. 2 red, cash, 93¼@93⅜c; November, 93⅜c, nominal; December, 93@93⅜c, closing 93⅛c; May, 99⅞c@$1.00⅛, closing $1.00⅛@1.00¼ asked. Corn—The strength was the prominent feature of this market. The close was irregular, ⅛c up to ⅜c down; No. 2 cash, 41@43¼c; November closed 43⅜c; year, 40⅞@41⅛c, closing 40⅞c; January, 39⅞c bid; May, 40⅞@40⅝c, closing 40⅝c asked. Oats—Firm; No. 2 cash, 33⅛c; November closed 33⅛c, nominal; May, 32⅞c, closing 32⅜c bid. Rye—Firmer; No. 3, 84c; No. 2, 86c bid.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Pork, $9.25. Lard, $6.10. Dry salt meats, boxed—Shoulders, $5.30; longs and ribs, $6.00; short clear, $6.15. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $6.25; longs and ribs, $7.25; short clear, $7.35@7.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 127,000 bu; corn, 156,000 bu; oats, 63,000 bu; rye, 24,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 207,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; oats, 46,000 bu; rye, 16,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat opened a shade lower but afterwards recovered and closed firm; No. 2 red November, $1.03⅜@1.04; December, $1.04⅜@1.05; January, $1.06⅛@1.06⅜; February, $1.08@1.08⅜. Corn strong and advanced ¼@¾c under rainy weather and bad roads in the West, which checked the movement of the new crop. New No. 4 yellow in grain depot, 47c; new No. 4 yellow in elevator, 64c; old No. 2 mixed, track, 69c; No. 2 mixed, November, 69@70c; December, 57@57½c; January, 55⅛@55⅜c; February, 54⅛@54⅜c. Oats—Carlots dull and lower; futures nominal; No. 2 white, 40@40⅛c; No. 2 white, November, 39⅞@40c; December, 40⅛@40⅜c; January, 40⅛@41c; February, 40⅛@41c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 92,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 20,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,600 bu; corn, 18,400 bu; oats, 16,200 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red firmer; spot, $1.04⅛@1.04⅜; November and December, $1.04⅛@1.04⅜; January, $1.06@1.06¼; May, $1.11⅛@1.12¼; steamer No. 2 red, 99@99¼c. Receipts, 119,000 bu; shipments, 154,320 bu; stock, 1,123,156 bu; sales, 184,000 bu. Corn—Mixed, firm; spot, 63⅛c asked; year, 57c; January, 55@55⅛c; February, 54⅛@54⅜c; March, 54@54⅜c; receipts, 31,940 bu; stock, 99,518 bu; sales, 32,000 bu. Oats, firm and higher; No. 2 white western, 40⅛c asked; No. 2 mixed do, 38⅛@39c; receipts, 4,000 bu; stock, 150,769 bu.

Toledo, O., Nov. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat active, firm; No. 2 cash, 96⅛c; December, 97⅛c; May, $1.04⅛@1.04⅜. Corn dull; No. 2 cash, 54c; January, 45c. Oats quiet; cash, 34c; May, 36⅛c. Rye dull; cash, 94c.

CLOVERSEED—Steady; prime cash, $5.25; December, $5.17½@5.20; January, $5.25; February, $5.30.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 38,250 bu; corn, 10,850 bu; oats, 1,720 bu; rye, 2,775 bu; cloverseed, 509 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 400 bu; rye, 2,145 bu; cloverseed, 1,600 bags.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 27.—GRAIN—Corn steady; new No. 3, 43⅛c; new No. 4, 42⅛c. Oats active; No. 2 white, 31⅛@33c; No. 3 white, 31⅛@32c. Rye lower; No. 2, 90c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.18; spirits, $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 82,200 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 850 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 48,600 bu; oats, 94,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.05; No. 1 Northern, $1.03⅜; No. 2 red, $1.01⅛. Corn—No. 2, 56⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,100,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 450,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 27.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 31⅜c.

Another Disgraced French General.

The death of Gen. Boulanger has been followed at a comparatively short distance of time by that of another disgraced General of the French army—namely: the Marquis d'Andlau.

The Marquis was incriminated in the scandals connected with the Legion of Honor, which resulted in the overthrow of President Grévy, and he was not only turned out of the army, deprived of his Senatorship and of his decorations, but was also condemned to imprisonment, which he only escaped by flight abroad.

For a time after his disgrace he became manager of the Franco-Argentine club at Buenos Ayres, but it was in Switzerland that he died. "Le Beau d'Andlau," as this ex-member of the Jockey club was called, was the principal accuser and prosecutor of Marshal Bazaine when the latter was court-martialed at the close of the Franco-German war.

He was an intimate friend of the Grévys and habitué of the Elysées during the Presidency of M. Grévy, who was probably unaware at the time that the Marquis had already as a young aide-de-camp of Napoleon III. been caught cheating at cards and sent off to Mexico by the Emperor for the purpose of enjoying an opportunity of effacing the stain upon his character—a stain which at that time was known to only a few people.—*New York Recorder.*

Locomotives and Cars.

The number of locomotives in the United States is about 30,000—one to every five miles of railroad, and of cars of all kinds 1,100,000, of which 27,000 are passenger coaches. The locomotives cost $450,000,000, the cars $800,000,000, making the approximate cost of the rolling stock $1,500,000,000. Each year a freight engine hauls 35,000 tons, and a passenger engine pulls 80,000 passengers. These railways employ 725,000 persons, nearly all men, who provide a living for nearly 3,000,000 people, or about one-twentieth of the whole population.

Made a Beginning.

The Rev. De Goode—"My young friend, do you ever go to church?"

Young Man—"Um—er—not exactly, sir; but I've flirted with the soprano."—*New York Weekly.*

BUSINESS IS MEDIUM.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Holiday Week Has Developed Weak Speculation, Active Retail Trade, and Moderate Wholesale Business—Crops Heavy in the West—Money Market Getting Easier—Exports Greater and Imports Lighter—Bradstreet's Weekly Review—Stocks in New York and London—Bank Clearings.

New York, Nov. 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "A week broken by a holiday has shown the usual characteristics—weak speculation, active retail trade, and moderate wholesale business. But the great factors which go to make national prosperity are unaltered. At Boston trade is steady. At Hartford trade is dull for dry goods and materials, but good for groceries and hardware. At Philadelphia there is moderate activity in dry goods, and in dress goods and hosiery a better feeling prevails. At Pittsburg pig-iron is weaker, but manufactured iron and steel are in good demand, and the glass trade fair. At Cleveland trade is good in all lines, excepting a less demand for manufactured iron. At Detroit business is equal to last year's and manufactures are active. At Cincinnati retail trade is improving and manufactures fairly employed. At Chicago some decrease is seen in cured meats, lard, butter, and cheese, but a slight increase in barley, 20 per cent in flour (the week's trade being the largest of the year), an increase of a third in cattle and oats, of half in hides, and receipts of dressed beef and corn are double last year's, and of rye and wheat three times last year's. Merchandise sales largely exceed those of last year, and prospects are favorable. There is the same confidence at St. Paul, where cold weather stimulates trade, and Minneapolis sawmills have closed the largest season on record, while flour-mills, though troubled by ice, turn out 28,000 barrels daily. At Milwaukee trade is satisfactory, but largely with the West, where crops and money are plenty. At Kansas City trade is healthy in activity, and cattle and grain receipts improve. At Denver trade is very good, but at Salt Lake dull with slow collections. The Southern cities report better: At Nashville and Montgomery trade is very fair; at Charleston good, with improving exports; at New Orleans receipts of cotton and sugar are large and both in good demand, and Savannah alone reports present trade light and money no easier, but prospects bright. Speculation during the last week has not been active here, but a corner at Chicago has put up corn for immediate delivery 6 cents, and pork is 25 cents higher, oats 1¼, and wheat ⅝ cent per bushel higher, while cotton and sugar are heavy. The receipts of cotton exceed those of the same week last year by 50,000 bales, and the exports by 92,000 bales, but the stocks in this country are 521,000 bales larger. Wheat receipts at the West continue at the rate of more than 8,000,000 bushels for the full week and exports have been 1,300,000 bushels of wheat alone from Atlantic ports for three days of the present week. Corn is coming forward fairly, and after November a sharp decline in price is expected. Oil and coffee show no considerable change. The volume of speculation in most lines is fortunately so restricted that legitimate business and the movement of products are not at present embarrassed.

"In the great industries the outlook is improved. There is better demand for iron. On the whole there are evidences of enormous consumption already, nearly equal to the production, with prospects of an increase next year. The market for copper is unsettled, tin is slightly higher, lead unchanged, and coal dull, with 3,250,000 tons alloted for December. The market for woolen goods distinctly improves with the colder weather, though some holders make slight concessions on old stocks. Cotton goods are fairly active, although print cloths accumulate.

Money is comparatively easy and collections generally fair. The exports of products in four weeks at New York have exceeded last year's by $7,461,482 in value, indicating an aggregate for the month probably exceeding $95,000,000, and at the same time there is a decrease of 10 per cent in value of imports. There is certain to be a very large balance payable on merchandise account by Europe, and much anxiety appears in some quarters as to how the strain abroad will be met, but thus far there are no signs of real trouble, except in speculative quarters. It is to be remembered, also, that this country is at present unusually independent of foreign disasters or disturbances.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the seven days, number 295 as compared with totals of 285 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 249.

"BRADSTREET'S" BUSINESS REVIEW.

It Shows the Money Market Growing Easier and Railroad Shares Steady.

New York, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—*Bradstreet's* will publish tomorrow the following weekly review of the New York stock market: "Speculation has during the week been affected by somewhat contradictory influences. While the foreign financial situation shows some amelioration, and there has been a marked improvement abroad in some of the government securities, it does not seem that the unsettled influences have disappeared. Indeed, Europe took a comparatively limited part in this market, and on the whole sold as much as it bought. The coal stocks in particular were the object of sharp raids in the early part of the week, and some unfavorable comment is aroused by the obstinate firmness of exchange rates and the practical cessation of gold imports. In spite, however, of such factors the general tendency of the market has been in the direction of improvement. The ease of money, supplemented by the force of the large traffic and earnings returns which the railroads are making, or of such significant occurrences as the declaration of a dividend on Erie preferred, encourages favorable anticipations. As a result, while the market is narrow, it also tends to show decided strength, and the general speculative feeling leans in the direction of bullish at the close of the current year. This was particularly displayed Friday when the unexpected announcement of the failure of Field, Lindley & Co. created only a ripple and a temporary depression, from which the market quickly recovered, closing firm. The coal stocks were again the most prominent feature. The output for the month was reduced to 3,500,000 tons. This was followed by heavy covering of shorts in the coal shares, Reading, Lackawanna, Jersey Central, and the less active members of the group all showing a marked gain. The trunk line shares were well supported, the Vanderbilts showing steadiness, and there was an upward move in allied specialty, Ontario and Western. Erie preferred made an advance on the declaration of the dividend. Burlington was the most prominent of the Granger stocks. St. Paul and Rock Island were also strong, and the long neglected Omaha stocks became prominent on reports of an increased dividend rate. Minneapolis and St. Louis was also the subject of bull movement. The Gould shares were steady. Among the specialties "Whisky Trust" was conspicuous, being marked up and then allowed to decline. Talk of a contest for control in the sugar company gave some interest to the trading in it. Chicago Gas was the object of manipulation, being put up only to be allowed to drop. The affairs of the Richmond Terminal again attract attention. It is understood that the present management will be reëlected pro forma, and that the recommendations of the committee in regard to the reconstruction of the company's finances, as well as the ultimate composition of the directory, will be referred to the decision of the stockholders."

STOCKS IN NEW YORK AND LONDON.

Both Markets Show Dullness, with the "Bear" Element Predominating.

New York, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—It was evident today that the market had not recovered from the effects of the holiday, for it floundered about in a most uncertain way during the first hour this morning. It showed a little strength at the opening, but generally the list showed losses at the end of the hour. The coalers were again the object of attack by the bears, especially Delaware and Hudson, which was forced off 1¼ on limited dealings. Chicago Gas was driven down 1⅛, to 61. The rest of the list was comparatively inactive and made but fractional changes. The cause of the early weakness was made manifest about noon by the announcement of the suspension of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co. A considerable amount of stock was bought in under the rule on their account. Chicago Gas fell 2⅛ points before 1 o'clock on the failure and the story of the new suits. Large orders were in at 60, which effectually stopped the decline and caused a rally. The departure or expected departure of Jay Gould for the West was regarded with complacency by the bulls. As his trip is on business it is believed it will eventuate in a stronger market. The list recovered a good deal during the latter part of the day, but as a rule prices were a little lower than on Wednesday, while Chicago Gas and Cordage were ⅜@1 lower.

The *Journal of Finance* says today: "It can be stated upon official information that Mr. Gould has been won over to Russell Sage's Missouri Pacific dividend views and has promised that the old dividend rate shall be reëstablished. Missouri Pacific's earnings for the third week in November were $539,000, a gain of $48,000. Since Jan. 1 the earnings are $235,332 ahead of those for the corresponding period in 1890."

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Nov. 27.—There was not much doing on the Stock Exchange and prices were rather dull. American rails were headed by Milwaukee giving way, although not materially. International stocks opened weak, but closed firm, while South Americans were dull owing to the fall in Brazilians. The position at Rio is now regarded as less favorable. The feature in home issues was the bear squeeze in Brighton railway stocks deferred. The Rothschilds are assisting to crush the bears. The latter house is becoming prominent in Stock Exchange operations. Money is keeping firm and there is nothing important in bullion. Silver is a trifle easy at 43 9-16.

BANK CLEARINGS OF THE COUNTRY.

Record of the Last Week's Business at Various Trade Centers.

New York, Nov. 27.—The following table, compiled by *Bradstreet's*, gives the clearing-house returns for the week ended Nov. 26, 1891, and the per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Clearing-houses.	*Clearings.*	*Inc.*	*Dec.*
New York	$596,389,462	....	0.6
Chicago	80,259,000	11.9	....
Boston	80,245,271	1.9	....
Philadelphia	56,913,131	....	5.6
St. Louis	13,364,464	0.9	....
San Francisco	13,998,880	22.5	....
Baltimore	12,577,543	5.6	....
Cincinnati	11,197,550	....	16.9
Pittsburg	12,275,755	....	19.0
Kansas City	8,310,494	16.9	....
Minneapolis	8,112,600	39.6	....
New Orleans	12,533,398	....	5.3
Buffalo	7,804,924	11.4	....
Milwaukee	6,360,365	....	23.4
Louisville	5,299,000	....	7.1
Detroit	5,595,080	....	3.2
Houston	5,597,274	34.6	....
Providence	5,091,600	....	12.0
Cleveland	4,551,886	0.2	....
St. Paul	5,038,958	13.4	....
Denver	3,855,163	....	4.8
Omaha	3,893,143	1.8	....
Columbus	2,295,400	12.8	....
Richmond	1,899,167	....	....
Hartford	1,481,881	....	1.6
Portland, Ore.	1,845,269	11.3	....
Indianapolis	3,717,698	11.4	....
Memphis, Tenn.	2,817,829	....	10.3
*Nashville	1,816,947	....	....
Duluth	2,128,627	14.2	....
Peoria	1,345,830	6.0	....
Washington	1,338,423	....	....
New Haven	1,012,295	4.6	....
St. Joseph	1,354,056	24.7	....
Rochester	1,330,106	11.2	....
Dallas, Tex.	1,834,755	....	38.0
Worcester	987,735	....	5.3
Portland, Me.	930,164	....	26.5
Norfolk	977,679	....	7.6
Springfield	1,008,160	....	30.4
Salt Lake City	1,485,082	6.8	....
Tacoma	1,088,071	3.4	....
Fort Worth	1,053,021	....	11.6
Sioux City	1,161,905	....	25.1
Des Moines	761,670	....	21.1
Seattle	666,992	....	36.9
Syracuse	760,503	9.5	....
Grand Rapids	584,435	13.2	....
Wilmington, Del.	700,195	....	6.0
Lowell	594,299	....	9.1
Birmingham	620,225	....	10.5
Los Angeles	841,500	10.0	....
Lincoln	590,945	2.0	....
Lexington	399,760	5.8	....
Wichita	406,176	....	....
New Bedford	309,265	....	23.3
Topeka	411,450	....	13.6
*Galveston	6,871,070	10.2	....
†Atlanta	3,007,683	....	....
†Savannah	2,408,280	....	....
†Binghamton	214,400	....	....
Total United States	$1,007,490,939	....	....
Outside New York	411,011,477	....	....
Montreal	12,100,106	24.6	....
Halifax	1,291,211	1.4	....
Toronto	7,041,847	....	....
Hamilton	766,708	....	....
Total Canada	$21,200,662	....	....

*Last week's total. †Not included in totals.

THEY WANT TO TEACH NEEDLEWORK.

Women Who Wish to Become Sewing Instructors in the Public Schools Examined.

Yesterday morning was the time set for the examination of applicants to teach sewing in the public schools, in pursuance with the decision of the School Board made a month ago. The examination took place at the West Division High School, where, in spite of the driving snow-storm, 700 women presented themselves to try for the positions. They were for the most part young women already employed as teachers in the public schools. Many older women were to be seen among them, a large number of whom were of German descent—a race whose women are noted for their ability as seamstresses. Each one brought a piece of white muslin, a piece of merino, thread, scissors, and thimble.

Mrs. Young and Miss Lizzie Hartney, the women Superintendents of the schools, conducted the examination, assisted by the entire corps of assistant superintendents, who manifested great interest in the work. When the big class was ready to begin the questions were asked. They were taken from the book of instruction for teaching sewing, issued by the New York Training School for teachers, and were selected by Mrs. Young and Miss Hartney. For the most part they were of a simple nature and aimed at finding out whether the applicants were familiar with the ground principles of sewing, as well as an understanding of the methods of teaching the work to beginners. They were asked to make a bias fell, to darn a hole, to draft a pattern for an apron, to make a one-inch hem, and then to put a buttonhole in it, and other work of like nature. Then they were asked how they would conduct the first two lessons to a class of beginners in sewing and whether or not they had taught sewing before. This ended the examination and the samples and the answers were handed in.

The papers and the work will be examined by Mrs. J. M. Flower and Mrs. Mary E. Burt of the Board of Education and Mrs. Young and Miss Hartney. The number of applicants was so large, however, that the board will have to appoint several more women to assist in the task.

"This is really the first step toward teaching sewing in the Chicago schools," said a member of the board. "We are all surprised at the interest the movement is exciting. We had no expectation of finding 700 waiting to take the examination and our surprise was only increased when we found that 30,000 young people had applied to take the course. The law provides that when fifty children in a school district apply for instruction a Saturday morning school is to be established. In one district we found that 3,700 children have already applied.

"From those who passed the examination a large number of teachers will be selected and assigned to their positions. Just what the required standard will be we have not yet determined, nor have we decided upon the number to be employed. We will lose no time, however, and it is hoped that one school can be opened next Saturday morning.

"The method of teaching will follow that now used in the public schools of New York and Philadelphia. The city will supply all the material and the cost will be a cent and a half a month for each child. There will be no attempt to teach the methods of making garments. What we want the pupils to learn is the correct principles of sewing and on this groundwork they can build the rest themselves."

Shades in False Teeth.

It is a fact that is not generally known that false teeth have to be made to suit the complexion if satisfactory results are desired. A dentist walking on Chestnut street yesterday called attention to this fact as he passed a lady who in smiling showed a beautiful set of the whitest of teeth. "Those teeth are too white," he said. "She is a blonde and ought to have bluish-white teeth. A brunette can wear clear white teeth, but blondes should have bluish or cream tinted." Then he mentioned that a friend of his had put in a set of perfectly white teeth for a lady who is very fair. He did it against his own judgment and only after the lady insisted strongly on it. She wore the set a few days and went back, saying the teeth were too conspicuous. She took a dark set the second time and they cannot be told from natural ones. In all dentists have as many as thirty different shades in false teeth and have to exercise much care in the selection.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

APATHETIC NEW YORK

WHY IT DIDN'T SECURE THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A Feeling Rapidly Developing in the West That New York State Is Not Only Indifferent but Hostile to This Section—Gotham Especially Sore Over Its Failure to Get the World's Fair and Jealous of Chicago Enterprise—Mr. Depew Explains New York's Great Fault.

N. Y. *Tribune*, Nov. 26.—The failure of New York to secure the Republican National convention next year has emphasized to the minds of the more public-spirited citizens the fact that the people of the metropolis as a body are becoming inert under a sense of the greatness of their surroundings. It is believed by some of those who labored to bring the convention here that if their efforts had been supported by a genuine popular interest the decision of the National committee would have been in favor of this city. The public apathy manifested in this instance attracts attention once more to the attitude of New York State towards the coming World's Fair at Chicago. A feeling is rapidly developing in the West that this State is not only indifferent but hostile to that section, and that New York City especially is influenced in the first place by a sense of disappointment at not securing the World's Fair, and secondly by a spirit of jealousy of Chicago, and that her power is exerted to defeat any legislation which will enable the Empire State to be properly represented at the great Exposition.

It is needless to say on behalf of all the people of the State and of the metropolis that no sectional hostility exists, or that the failure of the State to act is in no respect due to any spirit of jealousy. The views of Chauncey M. Depew, as given to a *Tribune* reporter yesterday in this connection, will not only be reassuring to the people of the West, but may lead New-Yorkers themselves to derive profit from a brief period of introduction.

Referring in a general way to the whole subject, Mr. Depew said:

"I had a long interview the other day with Mr. Baker, who is President of the World's Fair Corporation and also of the Board of Trade of Chicago. Mr. Baker is a man of large business who has given up everything to devote his entire time to making the Fair a success. He expressed what is the undoubted opinion, not only of Chicago but of the West, that New York is indifferent to the Fair as a whole, and that the press and leaders of public opinion here are hostile to it. There is no doubt that this impression has intensified the growing hostility to New York which is becoming so common in the West. It is one of the curious phenomena that a New-Yorker of wide acquaintance in Western States comes in contact with that, without any definit reasons being assigned for it, there is not so much a jealousy of the metropolis as a feeling that the interests of New York and of the West are diverse. It is difficult to be in any considerable company without hearing a sneer about the completion of the monument to Gen. Grant. It is true that it is difficult to raise a large sum of money here for a memorial which accomplishes no other purpose than to pay a tribute to the memory and services of a hero or statesman. But if a practical educational purpose is to be served, like the Metropolitan Museum of Art, it is easy to raise a million of dollars in a short time. Or if a fund is required to support Gen. Grant in his lifetime several hundred thousand dollars are contributed in a few days. Or if the heart of this great city is touched by a calamity like the Chicago fire, it sends $1,500,000 to the sufferers; and the Johnstown sufferers easily secure the sum of $3,000,000, with the promise of doubling it if required. These are aspects of our metropolitan life where its hugeness tells, when its mind or heart is once deeply moved. There has been more money subscribed and paid into the hands of the committee for the monument of Gen. Grant, twice over, than any other city has expended, and several times the amount that has been contributed for a memorial to any other man in our history, including Gen. Washington.

Chicago's Wonderful Enterprise.

"The canvassing of the West by Chicago, with its usual ardor and impulsiveness, for the World's Fair, and the fight over the location, added greatly to this sentiment. I had advices Saturday night as to the mind of the National committee which satisfied me that no presentation which could be made by New York would secure the convention in this city; and, having returned from Washington once in a very humble frame of mind, and walked from Cortlandt street ferry to my home in Fifty-fourth street for fear I should be recognized by the cabman, I did not care to do any more walking except for my health.

"It is easier to arouse public sentiment and then concentrate it thus to secure all the subscriptions that the community can bear in a city of 200,000 than in one of 2,000,000. The country looks at the census and thinks of New York as a place of 1,600,000 people, and then the larger cities say: 'There is only two or three hundred thousand difference between New York and us, and there is no reason why that city should not be moved as easily and reached as rapidly as we are.' New York is really a city of 3,500,000, separated by the North River on one side and the East River on the other. Instead of a central point or a common club where matters pertaining to the welfare of the town can be taken up, this city has become so metropolitan and cosmopolitan that each division of its politics, its business, its professions, its literary men, and its artists has its own clubs and associations. There are, I believe, some 300 clubs and associations in New York.

"This city is neither hostile to the West nor indifferent. Its people are so absorbed in the affairs which immediately concern them that there is no public opinion in New York unless it is roused by special appeal and earnest effort. New-Yorkers have given no thought to the World's Fair, nor will they unless public-spirited citizens make a vigorous movement to have the city and the State properly represented. I should be willing to say that the rush and drive of our city life is so exhausting and one excitement after another succeeds so rapidly that if New York had no space assigned to her at all at the World's Fair and was not there, the fact would only be known to be lamented by the small section of this great population who visit the spot. I think I have as large an acquaintance as anybody and am constantly brought into contact, in a business way, and in club and social and political life, with the currents of metropolitan talk, and I have heard nowhere the slightest expression of enmity or jealousy in regard to the exhibition at Chicago.

What Should Be Done.

"Two things are self-evident—one, that New York State and City should be properly represented; that this commonwealth should have a building commensurate with its position among its sister States; that the Legislature should make something more than a perfunctory appropriation, a generous one for this purpose and to assist exhibiters in their attendance.

"The second is that the time has come when our people should be informed of the extent, magnitude, and success, as already demonstrated, of this Exhibition. It is to be a display of our progress as a nation in everything which constitutes our greatness far beyond anything contemplated at the time the Exposition was authorized. On its national side it will far excel anything of the kind ever attempted by any country in which these World's Fairs have been successes. The exhibit of the United States will be so stupendous as to make secondary the international aspects of the Fair.

"Nearly every State and city but ours is alive to the commercial significance of being properly represented in its manufacturing, agricultural, and art resources in this vast competition. Notwithstanding the pessimistic views which prevail in European correspondence to the press, the foreign contributions will be very large and valuable. More representative business-men will visit this country from Europe and South America than have been here, all told, in the last twenty-five years. They will come here with their eyes wide open looking for a market, and they will also interest themselves in American products which they can profitably handle and sell in their own lands. This view readily suggests the importance to the New York State manufacturer of doing his best at Chicago. Most of the visitors will land at New York, but they will be birds of passage. They may be impressed with the beauty of our harbor and the marvelous location of this island for commerce, with its immense dock fronts on both sides, with our public buildings and general metropolitan aspect; but what might be termed their commercial minds will not be opened until they reach Chicago. New York therefore should be prepared to continue and intensify any favorable impression which a visitor may have received in passing through our city. For New York not to be properly represented at the Fair would react in such a way that even a town as large as ours would feel it. It would so intensify the Western irritation as to lead, not exactly to a boycott, but to the transfer of much business to other centers which now comes here. The business man of Chicago or St. Louis or Omaha or Minneapolis or St. Paul or Cincinnati is keenly alive to everything which promises to bring trade to his city or to divert it in another direction.

New York's "Bigness" Responsible.

"New York is so large and we have become so accustomed to the maxim that all railroads run to New York that the common impression is with us that nothing can affect our prosperity. We lose the national conventions of the two great parties, with their attendance of 100,000 people, with the advertisement which the place where the convention is held gets through the press dispatches for ten days, with the large numbers who out of the visit establish permanent commercial relations with the place where the convention sits, and we simply laugh and say: 'It is only a drop in the bucket, and we are too large to feel it one way or the other.'

"All the metropolises of other countries have felt the same way up to a certain point. It was conspicuously so with Paris, and the decadence of business in that city was the main motive in the organization of their industrial exhibition.

"London used to be equally serene, but thriving, growing Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool so affected her trade that for several years her merchants and manufacturers have maintained a permanent exhibition, calling it one year the Italian, and another the German, and another the Indian, and another the Healtheries, and another the Fisheries; but just the same the English shopkeeper was there every time with his booth and his wares. The time will come when New York will not only welcome every exhibition or convention, but will take the steps necessary to secure them. The unsurpassed facilities of this city to give enjoyment, recreation, and opportunities for sight-seeing and for purchasing to visitors, if properly supplemented by energetic and aggressive public spirit, would bring New York all the important gatherings in the country. It would also create in New York, exhibitions running one, two, or three years each, to be succeeded by others, that would keep within our boundaries a display sufficiently attractive to bring people from all parts of the country and sufficiently representative to be a perpetual World's Fair."

BITTER FIGHT FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Will Fight Mills "With Fire," One of His Opponents Says.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—[N. Y. World (Dem.).]—The contest for the Speakership, which has been carried on by Mr. Mills and Mr. Crisp throughout the summer with much dignity and an occasional interchange of compliments, has suddenly developed into a stormy and bitter fight.

In the New York *Times* of this morning there appears an interview with Mr. Mills, in which he was reported as saying that Judge Crisp is a "Protection Democrat." This charge has been made by Mr. Mills' friends on many occasions ever since last spring. It was uniformly denied, however, that Mr. Mills indorsed or in any way authorized the statement.

Now that he publicly acknowledges it the Crisp managers are indignant and angry. One of them declared tonight: "We will now fight Mills with fire. He has covertly circulated this charge through his friends, but we could never reach him because he professed that he did not authorize it."

Judge Crisp was seen at his headquarters in the Metropolitan Hotel by the *World* correspondent, and was asked in what way he intended to reply to the statement made by Mr. Mills.

"I have no reply to make at this time," said he, with composure, though evidently repressing himself. "It seems impossible that Mr. Mills has made such a declaration. It would be hasty in me, therefore, to assume that he has been correctly reported. I will give him a reasonable time—say three or four days—in which to deny the statement which has been credited to him. If after that lapse of time there is no denial of the accuracy of the interview, I shall freely give the public my views of the reported utterance."

As the utterance was made through a journal that is practically the personal organ of Mr. Mills in this fight, the suggestion of a denial from Mr. Mills is interesting.

The friends of Mr. Mills here are taking comfort from the report that both Senator Carlisle and Henry Watterson are exerting their influence in the East in his behalf. That is the quarter in which Mr. Mills has encountered the greatest difficulty, and that is the quarter in which he desires to strengthen himself. Mr. Watterson has been making a protracted visit in the East, and for a man of his aggressive and enthusiastic temperament has been unusually reticent about current political matters. This is construed here to mean that his present mission is that of an envoy and he has adopted the envoy's policy of silence.

Senator Carlisle has even greater political credit in the East than Mr. Watterson. He has recently been here conferring with Mr. Mills, and has now gone to New York and Boston to confer with leading Democrats there as to the Speakership. It is said here that he believes very much more than the mere choosing of a competent presiding officer for the House is involved in the present contest, and that, therefore, he interests himself in the matter.

The friends of Judge Crisp assert that his strength in the East cannot be taken from him. They believe, too, that his Eastern support will insure his election as Speaker.

It is believed here that the withdrawal of Bynum means that Bynum's strength—estimated at ten votes—will go to Mills and enable the latter to enter the caucus more nearly on an equality with Crisp. The Mills men are trying to induce Springer, Hatch, and McMillin to withdraw, but without much likelihood of success.

It is announced that Bland, a radical free silver man, will place before the caucus a resolution on the silver question and try to induce the caucus to force the candidates to define their position on the subject.

The interview in yesterday's paper was as follows:

Washington, Nov. 24.—"It's a pretty poor fight, I should say," said Mr. Mills today, referring to an article in a New York paper opposing his election, "when a paper that calls itself Democratic attempts to frighten its readers with the Republican bugaboo about free trade."

The same sentiment has been expressed repeatedly by Democrats, and they wonder whether the *Sun*, that is now supporting Mr. Crisp, will prove as fatal an ally to the Georgia man in this contest as it was to Randall in his last two attempts to beat Carlisle for Speaker.

Mr. Mills had been looking at the editorial article in the *Sun*, in which it had suggested that "if a party nominates Henry George it thereby declares itself in favor of the single tax. If a party nominates Neal Dow it thereby declares itself in favor of prohibition. If the Democrats in the Fifty-second Congress nominate Roger Q. Mills for Speaker they will thereby declare themselves in favor of free trade."

"Mr. Dana ought to have completed the parallel in the same spirit," Mr. Mills suggested, "by adding: 'If the Democrats in the Fifty-second Congress nominate Charles F. Crisp for Speaker, they will thereby declare themselves in favor of a tariff for protection.'"

When My Ship Comes In.

"When my ship comes in," runs the young man's song,
"What brave things shall I do
With the strength of my wealth and the joyous throng
Of friends stout-hearted and true."

He watches and waits 'neath storm and sun,
By the shore of his life's broad sea,
And the days of his youth are quickly run,
Yet never a sail spies he.

"My ship has gone down!" in soberer strain
Sings the man, and to duty turns.
He forgets the ship in his toil and pain,
And no longer his young hope burns.

Yet again by the shore he stands grown old,
With the course of his years well spent,
And gazing out on the deep—behold,
A dim ship landward bent!

No banner she flies, no songs are borne
From her decks as she nears the land;
Silent with sail all somber and torn
She is safe at last by the strand.

And lo! To the man's old age she has brought
Not the treasures he thought to win,
But honor, content, and love—life-wrought,
And he cries, "Has my ship come in!"
—*Harper's Weekly.*

Continental Currency.

Along in the latter part of the last century the Continental money issued to the extent of $240,000,000 had been sinking out of sight. Just before the final collapse a desperate effort was made to hold up the currency, but notwithstanding all that the government, aided by the leading men of that period, could do, a dozen eggs sold for $5,000 in Continental paper money, and a silk hat of the period, which would be worth about $7, cost $140,000 in Continental currency. The word was burned into the language, and then, as now, the utter worthlessness of a thing was conveyed by the expression, "It is not worth a continental."

TODAY'S LITERATURE.

EDMOND SCHERER'S UNIQUE CRITICISM OF ENGLISH WRITERS.

His Estimates of British Authors, Ranging from Shakspeare to Disraeli—Miss Harriet Monroe's Collection of Poems—Holiday Books Coming in with a Rush and Clad in More Beautiful Garments Than Ever Before—Some of the Best-Minor Literary News and Notes.

"Essays on English Literature," by Edmond Scherer: The countrymen of the late M. Edmond Scherer accused him of "a kind of zenomania" in his partiality for English writers. Without admitting the existence of such partiality we will concede that the appreciation and sympathetic interest he displayed in relation to English literature are unique in French criticism. Taine, for example, examines an English writer very much as a naturalist examines a living organism, and when the scales and the microscope have done their work and the object has received its proper classification his interest has exhausted itself. To M. Scherer, on the other hand, English literature was a source of mental and moral nourishment, to which he came again and again with a real zest. His half-English parentage and education, his wholly English temperament, and, above all, his Protestant training and associations, gave him a clew to the English character which his brilliant contemporary never possessed. Of his "well-nourished and robust criticism," the qualities are admirably described by Mr. George Saintsbury. Mr. Saintsbury quotes with approval a remark of M. Rod that M. Scherer "judged literature with his character, not with his intelligence," to which he adds the comment: "Intelligence adapts itself, character does not; intelligence is charitable, character is apt to be a little Pharisaic; intelligence has no prejudice, character has much." And the conclusion is reached that M. Scherer's criticism was at its best when the author criticised was morally congenial. The excellence of his articles on Milton, Wordsworth, and George Eliot is noted in confirmation of this view. Mr. Saintsbury, we are sure, does not mean to affirm that esthetic and intellectual elements have no place in M. Scherer's criticism, but simply that these elements are subordinate to another. We may very well agree with this opinion, merely remarking that the moral element asserts no such predominance in M. Scherer's criticism as in that of many English and American writers.

⁂

The essays which Mr. Saintsbury has translated so agreeably were chosen by M. Scherer himself, and their range of subjects embraces writers as far apart as William Shakspeare and Benjamin Disraeli. One of the best essays is that on Taine's "History of English Literature," in which the spectacle is presented of the castigation of one French critic of English literature by another. M. Scherer points out the antagonism that exists between the two critical methods which Taine alternately adopts. "One of two things must be true. Either the race explains all, even individual character (and in that case the product of general causes in these characters ought to have been pointed out), or else a man's genius is a fact which we are powerless to explain, which we must accept without attempting to determine its laws (and in that case it is proper to neglect it in a treatise which underneath works of literature proposes solely to seek the physiology of a people). Besides it must not be thought that when M. Taine betakes himself to the study of the individual he gives up his fixed ideas of system. He makes a change in them, that is all. He has at one moment been busy in identifying the instincts of a race in the general characters of a literature. He will at the next try to discover in the genius of a man the dominant feature whence he thinks he can deduce the others. The one [process] consists in working back from the poetical creations of a people to the natural dispositions characterizing that people; the other consists, on the contrary, in a logical deduction of the qualities of a writer from his predominant aptitude. To speak frankly these are two methods opposed to each other, connected only by the author's fancy for abstract reasoning, and possessing the special fault of being heaped on one another here without interdependence and without mutual subordination." M. Scherer's comparison of Taine to a steam hammer well expresses the effect which the noisy energy of that writer produces; and his comments upon the same critic's exaggerated admiration of Byron indicate the want of sensibility which impaired the value of M. Taine's literary judgments. By the side of M. Scherer's unaffected seriousness the flippant smartness of his rival does not appear to advantage. After reading in this volume the sympathetic essay on Wordsworth, for example, we fail to see the joke in M. Taine's apostrophe to the same poet, "At this rate you will find a lesson in an old tooth-brush which still continues in use." One shudders to think what M. Taine would probably have said of the relations between Gwendolen Harleth and Daniel Deronda in George Eliot's famous romance. M. Scherer preserves a gentlemanly reticence and right feeling in his brief reference to the subject. "Gwendolen's nature," he says, "is not corrupt. Ignorant, frivolous, worldly as she is, living and breathing as she does for nothing but pleasure, she still possesses a kind of innocence. There is in her the germ of a higher life which only waits for the contact of some influence to shoot. It is this germination of the ideal in the heart of a woman given up to society that George Eliot has tried to paint. With a thoroughly feminine intuition she has represented her heroine as needing some attachment to quit commonplace life, and needing a man to serve her as a conscience. She only begins to be dissatisfied with herself when she recognizes the arbiter of her existence in a strong and pure being." There is nothing specially profound in these observations, perhaps, but at least they proceed from a well-regulated mind.

⁂

The essay on Wordsworth, to which we have previously adverted, is probably the best of the series. We scarcely agree with the writer, however, when he charges Wordsworth with affectation on the ground of the ultra-simplicity of certain of his poems. Even of these assumed affectations M. Scherer speaks kindly. "They come," says he, "from the desire of remaining simple and humble, not from the wish to appear a clever craftsman." "Affectation" is too harsh a phrase, we think. Wordsworth's artistic failures arose from a defective sense of humor, from his making a hobby of his principles, rather than from any insincerity. M. Scherer himself had a sound appreciation of humor. His article on Sterne contains an analysis of the qualities of the humorist, from which we take a sentence or two: "The humorist, if he be analyzed to the end, is a skeptic. The tolerance of the wretchedness of humanity by which he is characterized can only come from a certain weakening of idealism in him. He sees perfectly well that our absurdities are often excusable, or even the cloaks of virtue; but he sees also that our virtues have their absurd sides, and this is hardly compatible with a vigorous moral conviction. For him the fact eclipses the ideal to which the fact corresponds so imperfectly and so awkwardly. He has neither the fault of the pessimist, who refers everything to a purely personal conception and is angry with reality for not being such as he conceives it; nor the optimist, who shuts his eyes to everything missing in the real world that he may comply with the demands of his heart and his reason. The humorist feels the imperfections of reality and resigns himself to them with that good humor which knows that our own satisfaction is not the rule of things; that the formula of the universe is necessarily larger than the preferences of a single one of the accidental beings of whom the universe is composed." Quoting George Eliot's criticism of Kaulbach, to the effect that ever since his success with the "Battle of the Huns" he has been "concocting these pictures in which, instead of taking a single moment of reality and trusting to the infinite symbolism that belongs to all nature he attempts to give you at one view a succession of events, each represented by some group which may mean 'Whichever you please, my little dear.'" M. Scherer goes on to say: "Our author might have added that it is the same with the other arts; that the Germans, loving them only in an intellectual manner, insist on thrusting scientific elements into them; that even poetry pleases Germans better when they find in it matter for comment and interpretation. The worship paid to Goethe by his countrymen is due less to his really perfect works, to his really immortal creations, than to the endless field which he has opened to the pedantry of scholiasts. Is there a single German savant who is not more attracted by the second 'Faust' than by the first?" He omits to say that the special pleading by which the second part of "Faust" is defended might equally excuse the greatest artistic monstrosities. The names of Goethe and George Eliot are again put in juxtaposition by M. Scherer in the closing sentence of his book: "I indorse, though here also with the necessary distinctions, the judgment of Lord Acton, that George Eliot is the most considerable literary personality that has appeared since the death of Goethe." (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.)

Valeria and Other Poems, by Harriet Monroe.

"Valeria" is a dramatic poem in five acts and a prologue of which the scene is laid at a medieval Italian court. The young Prince Andrea falls in love with Valeria, a mendicant singer, whom he educates and finally marries. At the suggestion of an old lover Valeria poisons Prince Andrea after three months of wedlock, on the very shallow pretext of restoring the liberties of the State. Recognizing her husband's magnanimity when too late, she slays herself; her lover perishes in the rebellion he has provoked, and the aged King, prostrated by grief, resigns his crown. Valeria is also the cause of two broken hearts and a fatal duel; indeed, for a young girl whose principal merits are her voice and her good looks, she contrives to do a great deal of harm in the world. She is not a natural or attractive character; no goodness of heart redeems her petulance, and her late-born repentance does not atone for her crime. Her husband, however, Prince Andrea, whom she does not half deserve, is a sweet and lovable youth, pure, high-minded, "a very perfect, gentle knight." Even his wife, who is half insensible to his worth, says of him:

There seems in him a kind of innocence,
As who should stroke a bird that longs to fly,
And dream it loves the touch.

Perhaps the finest stroke in the play is the scene in which the King perceives that his son is poisoned, and holds his peace, in pity for the dying youth, whose faith in his wife remains unshaken to the last. On the other hand, Valeria yields too readily to her lover's persuasion, and her conduct is wanting in verisimilitude.

Meritorious in some of its features, the drama as a whole is a brilliant failure. It leaves the reader cold; it does not stir the blood or touch the heart; the reason being that except in transient flashes it is rhetorical, not really poetical. Here, for instance, is a fine passage:

Valeria:
Alas! your Majesty has never heard
A sea-maid's song across the waning tide,
Else would you know she need not envy me
My mortal music.
Cardinal:
You have heard it, then?
Valeria:
Oft, when my soul was young, and dwelling close
With things invisible; and when the sea,
Father of Music, rolled his endless tune
About mine ears.

That last speech of Valeria's has a noble simplicity of its own which is almost in the grand style. Unfortunately she is induced to repeat the mermaid's hymn, which proves to be a conventional operatic jingle, of which no single chord rings true. The power of poetry lies in its high seriousness and essential truth, and no amount of clever "making-believe" can take the place of these qualities.

Among the lyrical pieces which complete the volume the poem entitled "Niagara" has a certain rhythmical rush which pleases on a first reading. Of the religious and semi-religious poems there is little to be said, their poverty in ideas being such as it is. Too many of these lyrics are fatally deficient in depth and sincerity. (Chicago: Printed for the author.)

Holiday Books.

The holiday books are especially beautiful this year. It is not so very long ago that the publishers' Christmas wares—compilations by hack writers, shamelessly padded and illustrated in wretched taste—were made, like Cheap John's razor, only to sell. Those "Female Characters of the Poets," with their simpering Rosalinds, their lackadaisical Ophelias, their languishing Haidees—those "World-Noted Women," with their biographical notices in which Lucretia the chaste and Lucretia Borgia, Florence Nightingale and Catherine of Russia were indiscriminately smeared with the same sugared brush—they are gone, and a good riddance to them. Not all of our holiday publications, indeed, appeal to cultivated tastes, although in that respect we are well ahead of our transatlantic cousins, whose illustrated papers vie with each other at Christmas-time in the attempt to sound the lowest depths of which chromolithography is capable. But we, too, have our fearful and wonderful picture-books—woolly landscapes with badly-dressed dolls in the corners, crudely-colored marine views with O! such verses! Yet we have a right to pride ourselves on the really exquisite specimens of bookmaking which are annually produced in America.

Messrs. Harper & Bros. are well to the front this year. The series of critical studies from the pen of Theodore Child, republished from *Harper's Magazine*, under the title of "Art and Criticism," is a most instructive as well as a thoroughly delightful book. Modern art in various aspects is the subject of most of these monographs, although one of the essays discusses the "Winged Victory of Samothrace," and another the Italian painter, Botticelli. The illustrations are as enjoyable as the text, and that is saying a great deal.

From the same publishers we receive "Sharp Eyes," one of William Hamilton Gibson's charming books, illustrated by the author in his happiest vein. Mr. Gibson chats pleasantly about wild flowers, insects, and birds, of which his long and loving observation entitles him to speak with authority. The frontispiece is particularly good.

The Garfield edition of "Ben Hur," published in two volumes by Harper & Bros., is one of the handsomest books we have seen this year. Every page has at least one illustration, from drawings by William Martin Johnson; the margins are wide, the type clear, and the binding, in orange silk, is as pleasing as it is novel. The edition will undoubtedly be popular, as it deserves to be.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., have issued a new edition of "Venetian Life," by W. D. Howells, with aquatint illustrations, after F. Hopkinson Smith, Childe Hassam, Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, and Ross Turner. Not all of these are equally successful, but the book is bright enough to hold its own without them.

Readers of the *Century* will remember a series of articles on "The Women of the French Salons," by Amelia Gere Mason, which has been running in that magazine for the last eighteen months. The papers have now been collected and issued by the Century company as a holiday book, with all of the original illustrations. They make an entertaining and attractive volume, which is well worthy of the publisher's reputation. The author has tact, intelligence, and refinement, and has accomplished her task with as much thoroughness as grace.

Brief Mention.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton has completed a prose translation of the "Divine Comedy," of which the first volume has recently appeared. Prof. Norton rightly says: "Of the charm of the power of the poem such a translation can give but an inadeqate suggestion; the musical bond was of its essence, and the loss of the musical bond is the loss of the beauty to which form and substance mutually contributed, and in which they were both alike harmonized and sublimated. The rhythmic life of the original is its vital spirit, and the translation losing this vital spirit is at best as the dull plaster cast to the living marble or the breathing bronze. The intellectual substance is there, and if the work be good something of the emotional quality may be conveyed; the imagination may mold the prose as it molded the verse; but, after all, 'translations are but as turncoated things at best,' as Howell said in one of his 'Familiar Letters.'" He thinks, however, that "no poem has an intellectual and emotional substance more independent of its metrical form" than the "Divine Comedy," and his endeavor has been "to render the substance fully, exactly, and with as close a correspondence to the tone and style of the original as is possible between prose and poetry." Opinions will differ, both as to the design and the execution of Prof. Norton's work. For ourselves, we think he has scarcely succeeded in his attempt. His English is crabbed and unnatural, occasionally obscure, and always deficient in modulation and rhythm. In short, the translation is too literal to be pleasing. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.)

"Austin Phelps" is a memoir of the late Prof. Phelps, from the loving hand of his daughter, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Prof. Phelps is widely known in the religious world by his successful labors and his graceful and instructive writings. He was at one time pastor of the Pine Street Church, Boston, and afterwards for many years Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Homiletics in Andover Theological Seminary. In this volume we have an autobiography of his boyhood and early manhood in Brookfield, Mass. (his native place.), in Western New York, at Amherst, Philadelphia, the New Haven Theological Seminary, and at Andover Seminary. While at the last institution he became acquainted with the eldest daughter of the distinguished Prof. Moses Stuart, a lady whom he afterward married. From Boston he returned to Andover as professor, and it was there that he performed the chief work of his useful life. Whoever cares to read a bright, beautiful biography of a good man should read this story, so well told by its accomplished author. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.)

"Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament," by S. R. Driver, D. D., Regius Professor of Hebrew in Oxford University, England. Dr. Driver is among the first Hebrew scholars now living. The present volume contains a vast amount of detailed information, the result of immense labor on the author's part. He gives a thorough analysis of every book in the Old Testament, and considers carefully all questions of authorship, etc. He will be deemed by some readers too broad in his views of inspiration and too ready to detect errors in scripture, but every reader is bound to acknowledge his fairness in treating of difficulties. He belongs among the better class of modern critics, such as Prof. Briggs, while he is, perhaps, more conservative than Prof. Ladd of New Haven. The introduction will be found of great service to biblical students. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.)

"Robert Carter: His Life and Work. 1807-1889." This biography of the well-known bookseller of New York will be read with pleasure by his numerous friends. He was a noble Scotchman—eminently devout and eminently useful in many ways—a bright example to business-men, especially those of the younger class. (New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.50.)

"The Business of Life" is indeed "a book for every one," as the title page has it. It contains thirty-four short chapters on subjects like the following: The business of life to be—to do—to do without—to depart, Work and Rest, Busy Idleness, The Science of Silence, Never Young and Never Old, etc. The style is easy and flowing, the illustrations are always to the point, while the practical purpose of the work is never forgotten. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.)

"Harmony of Ancient History and Chronology of the Egyptians and Jews," by Malcolm McDonald, A. M., presents with considerable detail the technical chronology first of the Egyptians and then of the Jews, and confirms the latter by the former. It covers very important ground and conveys much valuable information not easily found elsewhere within so narrow a compass. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company. $2.)

Literary Notes.

Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. have in press a novel entitled "With Edge Tools," by Hobart Chatfield Taylor of this city. It is said to be specially interesting to Chicagoans.

Prof. Charles F. Johnson of Hartford has prepared an important work on "English Words," which the Harpers are about to publish. It embraces an elementary study of derivations, including a discussion of the literary value of words.

There are indications of a flood of theosophical literature. The Bishop of Colombo has undertaken a work on "Buddhism, Primitive and Present, in Magadha and Ceylon"; Mr. Hugh E. M. Stutfield has written an African theosophical story entitled "The Brethren of Mount Atlas"; and Mr. George Allen is about to publish a tale of two incarnations entitled "The Mystic Guest," of which Mr. W. Kingsland is the author.

The *Critic* publishes an extract from the letter of a correspondent in this State, in which, complaining of the "intelligent compositor," he says: "I had endured the transmogrification of 'Modern Painters' into 'Modest Varieties,' and the statement that 'poets are a sensitive bribe'; but the last straw was imposed when, having to quote 'rare Ben's' charming 'Song to Celia,' I found that the conscientious typo, mystified over the first line, had emended it to read 'Wink to me only with thine eyes.' I recall also a ludicrous—and, to some, inexplicable—slip which occurred at our church prayer-meeting, where, in his petition, a devout brother asked that 'we may all be prepared for that jail to which we are hastening.' Goal, gaol, jail seem to have been the steps in the mental process by which this surprising destination was reached."

Books Received.

Remarks. By Bill Nye (Edgar W. Nye). Chicago: F. T. Neely.

Delladine. By Fedora Fellows. Los Angeles: W. A. Vandercook.

Duchess Annette. By Alexandre Dumas fils. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

Twelve Months in Peru. By E. B. Clark. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Back to Life. By T. N. Speight. New York: John A. Taylor company.

Caritas. An Allegory. By Martha Benedict. Chicago: Searle & Gorton.

Chatterbox. Edited by J. Erskine Clarke, M. D. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

John Winthrop. By Joseph Hopkins Twichell. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Our Amateur Circus. Illustrated by H. W. McVickar. New York: Harper & Bros.

The Structure of the Bible. By Ivan Panin. Grafton, Mass.: Gospel of Christ Print.

Zigzag Journeys in Australia. By Hezekiah Butterworth. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

The Scottish Chiefs. By Jane Porter. Two volumes. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

The Rice Mills of Port Mystery. By B. F. Heuston. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

Cotton Mather, the Puritan Priest. By Barrett Wendell. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The Man from Nowhere. By Flora Haines Loughead. San Francisco: C. A. Murdock & Co.

A Widower Indeed. By Rhoda Broughton and Elizabeth Bisland. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers. By Amelia B. Edwards. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros.

A Modern Aladdin. By Howard Pyle, author of "Pepper and Salt," etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

Mexican Painting and Painters. By Robert H. Lamborn, Ph. D. New York: Published for the author.

The Divine Enterprise of Missions. By Arthur T. Pierson. New York: The Baker & Taylor company.

Siberia and the Exile System. By George Kennan. Two volumes. New York: The Century company.

Hildegarde's Holiday. A sequel to "Queen Hildegarde." By Laura E. Richards. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

Pete; the Story of a Chicken. By Helen E. Starrett, author of "Gyppy," etc. Chicago: Searle & Gorton.

Averil. By Rosa Nouchette Carey, author of "Our Bessie," etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

An Imperative Duty. By W. D. Howells, author of "A Hazard of New Fortunes," etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

Chats with Girls on Self-Culture. By Elisa Chester, author of "Girls and Women." New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Tiddledywink Tales. By John Kendrick Bangs. Illustrated by Charles Howard Johnson. New York: R. H. Russell & Son.

Dame Care. By Hermann Sudermann. Translated from the German by Bertha Overbeck. New York: Harper & Bros.

A Song of Life. By Margaret Warner Morley. Illustrated by the author and Robert Forsyth. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Short Studies in Literature. By Hamilton Wright Mabie, author of "My Study Fire," etc. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Sybil Brotherton. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Ishmael," etc. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

The Romance of a Chalet. By Mrs. Campbell Praed, author of "Moloch," etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

The Story of Jane Austen's Life. By Oscar Fay Adams, author of "Post-Laureate Idyls," etc. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

The Knockabout Club on the Spanish Main. By Fred A. Ober, author of "Travels in Mexico," etc. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

Manual for Building and Loan Associations. By Henry S. Rosenthal. Second edition, revised. Cincinnati: S. Rosenthal & Co.

Princess Ilse. Translated from the German by Florence M. Cronise. With illustrations by J. E. Bundy. Chicago: Albert, Scott & Co.

A Romance of Two Brothers. By Edgar Fawcett, author of "The Confessions of Claud," etc. New York: Minerva Publishing company.

History of the United States of America, Under the Constitution. By James Schouler. Vol. V., 1847–1861. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Three Vassar Girls in the Tyrol. By Elizabeth W. Champney, author of "A Neglected Corner of Europe," etc. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

The Dramatic Essays of Charles Lamb. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Brander Matthews. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

A Ruby Beyond Price. By Sir Gilbert Campbell, Bart., author of "The Mystery of Mandeville Square," etc. New York: Minerva Publishing company.

The Uncollected Writings of Thomas De Quincey. With a preface and annotations by James Hogg. Two volumes. New York: Macmillan & Co.

The Last of the Giant Killers. By the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D. C. L., author of "Forty Years in a Moorland Parish," etc. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Physical Development and Exercise for Women. By Mary Taylor Bissell, M. D., author of "Household Hygiene," etc. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. A modernized version of the "Morte Darthur." By Charles Morris, author of "Half-Hours with the Best American Authors," etc. Three volumes. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

EDWIN ARNOLD'S POEM

OPINIONS FROM SEVERAL LITERARY CRITICS OF CHICAGO.

Advance Sheets of the Prize Which Will Be Offered to the Readers of "The Tribune" Tomorrow, Submitted to Rabbi Hirsch, Maj. Joseph Kirkland, Mr. Edward J. Harding, and Prof. John L. Stoddard, Call from Those Gentlemen Abundant Commendations.

The poem of Sir Edwin Arnold, which THE TRIBUNE will place before its readers tomorrow, exclusively, was sent to several well-known literary gentlemen of this city with the request that they give an opinion on the same. THE TRIBUNE regrets that absence from the city of some of those whose opinions were asked has deprived it of their views. Those who received the poem made responses which will be found attached.

Their complimentary allusions to the enterprise of THE TRIBUNE in securing the poem are hereby acknowledged.

What Rabbi Hirsch Thinks of the Poem.

Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Sinai Congregation: Whatever Sir Edwin Arnold writes has a charm of its own. A new world is opened to his readers; the flavor of Eastern spices and the fragrance of the beauteous flowers of the rising sun scent with an aroma, that scarce another of modern poems possesses, almost every line flowing from that pen, which wrote "The Light of Asia." But it is not merely the strangeness of the subject which confers on the poetry of Sir Edwin a peculiar and, to the Western mind, attractive character. In the method and in the manner of treating his matter Sir Edwin displays poetical mastery over his material, and quickens, at the same time, with that fullness of thought which alone is the poet's, every suggestion come from eastern lore and life. The poem, which THE TRIBUNE with rare enterprise has succeeded in laying before the Chicago readers, shares all the qualities that combine to weave the garland of beauty of Sir Edwin's rhymes. The folklorist will have no difficulty to recognize an old acquaintance of his in this new child of Sir Edwin's muse. The theme is one of the variations of the many stories, joyful tenants of the nursery now, which, however, originally personified the changes of the fleeting clouds and of the sun's inconstant rays. The poet has given to the Japanese story of the loss of a dress and the consequent loss of the privilege to return to the abode of light, which the fairy underwent, a deeper meaning. No one can read his stanzas without feeling that the Japanese fairy tale is the mere frame into which an artist has painted a picture of universal and eternal truth.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is, indeed, to be congratulated on its enterprise in securing the poem to the exclusion of all other newspapers. It is refreshing to know that journalistic zeal, so often strained to the utmost for the purpose of providing sensational trash, is displayed as eagerly to feed the literary appetite of not Boston but Chicago.

Maj. Joseph Kirkland's Opinion.

Maj. Joseph Kirkland, author and critic, said: The "Feather Dress," or whatever may be Sir Edwin's name for these verses, is another safe round in his ladder toword the Poet-Laureateship, with its traditional £100 and tierce of Canary wine. It's not a great poem; but it is what is better for the chances of the would-be successor of Tennyson; it is tender, picturesque, sweet, romantic, and all that; and best of all, blameless. It is also new—a blossom from old Japan, and from a bush as strange to England as was the fuchsia when it arrived from that same island a century or so ago. Really, the poem—or trifle—is a kind of fuchsia in verse; graceful, delicate, scentless, charming, healthy in its way, but far from strong; unfitted to stand alone and live long.

By the way, is it Japanese or only Arnoldese to confound "thou" and "you," line by line, as lazy convenience may suggest? Such slipshodity may pass unquestioned in such out-of-the-way places as Yeddo or London, but not in the true center of culture—Chicago.

THE TRIBUNE is to be congratulated on its foresight (which is customary) in securing the rare literary treat in advance of all others for its readers Sunday morning.

Prof. John L. Stoddard's Opinion.

Prof. John L. Stoddard, lecturer—I have read the interesting and characteristic poem of Sir Edwin Arnold, which THE TRIBUNE will print tomorrow. It is musical and vividly descriptive. THE TRIBUNE has shown a great deal of enterprise in being the first journal in the country to secure any production from the pen of the distinguished traveler and poet, and this means a great deal when we think of the magazines which must have been THE TRIBUNE's competitors. I think as highly of THE TRIBUNE's achievement as if it had obtained a veritable "Lalla Rookh" or "Lara."

Opinion of Mr. Edward J. Harding.

Mr. Edward J. Harding, literary critic of THE TRIBUNE, writes of the poem as follows: Sir Edwin Arnold's charming poem affords one more proof of that generosity of character which has enabled him to become the sympathetic interpreter of the Oriental spirit. The amiable simplicity of the Japanese nature, which appeals so strongly to the poetic temperament, appears to have conquered him completely. In art the best results are obtained when the artist is in love with his subject. That is the secret of Sir Edwin's artistic success. The picture of the fair young girl, singing her happy song as she moves to music in her plumy dress, innocently gay as the angelic being she personates, is tenderly touched. In O Ysuru San's farewell song the words "Knowing not haste, knowing no rest," are almost identical with a well-known passage of Goethe. I am curious to know whether Sir Edwin found this phrase in the Japanese original or whether it is an interpolation of his own. The plot of the little play, by the by, which turns on the loss of a magic dress, belongs to a class of legends—of which the German story "Swanhilde" may serve as the type—which is of world-wide distribution. Those interested in the subject may be referred to a discussion by Andrew Lang in his introduction to the "Marriage of Cupid and Psyche."

THE TRIBUNE is entitled to the thanks of its readers for its promptness in procuring this delightful poem.

MENACES ENGLAND'S INDIAN SECURITY.

France Acquires a Hold in the Persian Gulf from Turkey.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—This city is treated to another sensation today. Yesterday it was the rumor that Chancellor von Caprivi intended to resign (a rumor, it should be added, which has not been officially denied up to the present), and this morning the people in Berlin are startled by the announcement by the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Conservative) that by a secret agreement with France Turkey has ceded Cape Sheik Shaib, in the Persian Gulf, to France. Cape Sheik Shaib is on the Island of Bushir, or Busheab, eleven miles from the north coast of Persia, and might be strongly fortified and otherwise made use of as a harbor for the French fleet. Between the main land and the Island of Sheik Shaib or Busheab is said to be water affording good anchorage for the largest war vessels. This would give France a depot and possible landing place for troops not far north of the British possessions in India, and might, under certain circumstances, enable France to coöperate with Russia should the latter country's troops invade Persian territory and possibly continue an onward march toward India itself.

Turkey, according to the *Kreuz Zeitung*, is said to have taken this step owing to the uneasiness felt by the Sultan and his advisers at the action of England in continuing the occupation of Egypt in spite of the protests of France and Turkey indirectly against such a course. It is concluded that in fortifying Sheik Shaib, or Busheab France threatens Great Britain's hold on the Red Sea, made practically a British lake by the fact that England holds Aden (the Gibraltar of the East) at the entrance of the Straits of Babelmandeb leading into the Red Sea.

This rumor regarding Sheik Shaib is not exactly new so far as France's desire to obtain possession of that island, but if the *Kreuz Zeitung* is to be believed the matter is now a fait accompli and is, therefore, a matter of the greatest importance.

Since the *Kreuz Zeitung's* news was made public there has been a constant exchange of telegraphic messages between the German Foreign Office and some of its representatives abroad, but all information on the Sheik Shaib matter is refused by the officials in charge.

Rapid Growth.

The growth of the Argentine Republic in the last thirty years has been remarkable. According to recent statistics the population of the Republic is now 4,000,000, as against 1,350,000 in 1861.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1892

NOW READY.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

CONTENTS:

AFLOAT ON THE NILE. Life on a dahabeeyeh by Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Blashfield, with many illustrations.
THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH contributes an important Poem, **ELMWOOD**, in Memory of James Russell Lowell.
A PAINTER OF DREAMS—By Harold Frederic, with reproductions of paintings by Mr. Albert Moore.
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S successful serial, **THE WRECKER**, is of renowned interest.
THE LAND OF POCO TIEMPO, the first of a group of articles on New Mexico and Arizona, by Charles F. Lummis. Fully Illustrated.
PETER RUGG, THE BOSTONIAN, "the Missing Man" of the early legend. A ballad by Miss Louise Imogen Guiney. With drawings by Howard Pyle.
SHORT STORIES. The Oak of Geismar, a story of the first Christmas-Tree, by **HENRY VAN DYKE**. Illustrated by Howard Pyle. Espero Gorgoni, Gondolier, a story of a Venetian Gondolier, by **F. HOPKINSON SMITH**. Illustrated by the author. A Little Captive Maid, by **MISS SARAH ORNE JEWETT**, with illustrations by Herbert Denman. A Charge for France, by **JOHN HEARD JR.** Illustrated by L. Marchetti. A Fresh Water Romance, by **GEORGE A. HIBBARD**. Peleus to Thetis, a poem by **BESSIE CHANDLER**. Illustrated with a decorative border by Herbert Denman. **THE POINT OF VIEW**, short poems, etc.

AN EXCEPTIONAL YEAR.

THE Year 1891 has been marked by a greater advance than any similar period since the Magazine was established. Not only has the literary and artistic excellence been maintained and increased, but a corresponding gain has been made in the sale and influence of the Magazine. At the end of 1891 the circulation has risen to more than 140,000 a month, and it may justly be promised that the further improvements for the coming year will be proportionate to these largely increased opportunities.

FOR NEXT YEAR.

It is not possible to give, in a brief space, an account of all the features in preparation, but the following announcements will indicate that the material is deficient neither in importance nor range of subject:

THE POOR IN THE WORLD'S GREAT CITIES.

It is proposed to publish a series of articles, upon a scale not before attempted, giving the results of special study and work among the poor of the great cities. They will be written by authorities so experienced in their respective fields that the series will appeal to civilized people the world over. The plan will include an account of the conditions of life in those cities (in many lands) where the results of research will be helpful for purposes of comparison, as well as for their own intrinsic interest. The treatment will be thoroughly popular and the elaborate illustrations will make the subject vivid. Additional particulars may be found in the prospectus appearing in the Christmas number.

IMPORTANT MOMENTS. The aim of this series of very short articles is to describe the signal occasions when some decisive event took place, or when some great experiment was first shown to be successful—such moments as that of the first use of the Atlantic cable, the first use of the telegraph and telephone, the first successful experiment with ether, the night of the Chicago fire, the scene at the moment of the vote on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, etc., etc. Each of the topics, it is expected, will be described by an eye witness.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON. **UNPUBLISHED REMINISCENCES AND LETTERS** of this foremost among early American painters. Two articles, which will appear early in the year, give most entertaining glimpses of the original personality of this famous artist. A number of illustrations will lend additional interest to the articles.

OUT OF DOOR PAPERS. In the early spring will be begun a number of seasonable articles, among them being: **SMALL COUNTRY PLACES**, how to lay out and beautify them, by SAMUEL PARSONS JR. **FISHING LORE FROM AN ANGLER'S NOTE BOOK**, by DR. LEROY M. YALE. **MOUNTAIN STATION LIFE IN NEW ZEALAND**, and **RACING IN AUSTRALIA**, by SIDNEY DICKINSON, with illustrations by Birge Harrison. The illustrations which will accompany this series are made from original material, either photographs or sketches, secured for this purpose.

PARIS THEATRES AND CONCERTS will be the subject of four articles by **W. F. APTHORP.** The author has had the advantage of unusual privileges and the cordial co-operation of some of the first actors, managers, and critics. Among the illustrations are some by M. Morand, the artist of the Theatre Francais and himself a playwright.

RAPID TRANSIT IN CITIES. Two articles of great importance by **MR. THOMAS CURTIS CLARKE**, the well-known engineer, on this subject, will be, in all respects, among the most notable papers of the year, taking up their subject in its widest range, and showing its increasing need of consideration with the enormous growth of our great towns.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL, SPEED ON RAILWAYS, ETC. Two articles on the **NICARAGUA CANAL**, the result of a special investigation of the present state of the undertaking, elaborately illustrated. There will be articles on the **AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS** (as the only profitably operated government system existing), by **D. H. NEALE**; on the **SPEED OF LOCOMOTIVES** (which is just now attracting especial attention), by **H. WALTER WEBB**; and on the **GREAT WATER-WAY FROM CHICAGO TO THE OCEAN**, by **LIEUT. CHARLES C. ROGERS, U. S. N.** Illustrated.

AMERICAN ILLUSTRATORS. A series of articles on modern illustrators, with examples of their work, will be begun early in the year. This will be of the greatest interest to all readers who watch in the Magazine from month to month the drawings which, in these days, are so accurately reproduced as to represent the artist at his best. The group of illustrators whose work will appear in this series comprises **VEDDER, COX, LOW, FROST, PYLE, BLUM,** and others.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS of the Magazine, during the coming year, will be of increased interest and beauty. Not only have the services of the best American artists been enlisted, but also several French painters and illustrators, whose work represents the very highest standard, have been engaged. Among others, **CHARLES DELORT, L. MARCHETTI, ALBERT LYNCH, EUGENE MORAND,** and many others whose works and names are equally well-known.

MR. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON will continue to contribute to the Magazine during 1892. In addition to the serial **"THE WRECKER,"** which is now appearing, there will appear, in an early number, an account of a journey which Mr. Stevenson, the grandfather of the novelist, made with Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Stevenson discovered this manuscript while looking over some old papers at his home in Samoa and has written an introduction to the narrative.

TERMS: { $3.00 a Year; 25c a Number

SPECIAL OFFER. The numbers for 1891 and a subscription for 1892 - - - - - $4.50
The same, with back numbers bound in cloth - - - - - - - - - - - - 6.00

SUBSCRIBE NOW, BEGINNING WITH THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 743 Broadway, New York.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Taken for all FOREIGN and American Newspapers and Magazines.

ALL THE LATE PAPER NOVELS.

CHAS. MACDONALD & CO.,
PERIODICAL AGENCY,
55 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.

WILL PREY ON AN ENEMY'S COMMERCE.

Two Remarkable Vessels to Be Added to Our New Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Secretary Tracy, speaking of the splendid United States navy of the future, says: "We have set out to build two ships that comply with the requirements of the future. Cruisers 12 and 13 will be ideal types of commerce destroyers. The Pirate, 7,600 tons burden, will be able to steam to San Francisco on the coal in her bunkers with which she leaves New York. Not another ship of war today afloat can do this. She has only one purpose—that of a menace to the commerce of a great commercial nation, should any such ever become our foe. I am responsible for these two vessels. I have sacrificed their offensive and defensive powers to speed and coal endurance. No captain worthy to command either of them would think of engaging a warship on the high seas, but they are strong enough to engage any steam vessel built for trading purposes that might be armed in time of war. The Pirate, for example, could be sent into the English Channel and could stay there for four weeks without recoaling, she could keep away from the ironclads, and she could destroy every ship they put to sea."

"What has England done since cruisers Nos. 12 and 13 were ordered?"

"She has contracted with the Cunard company to so extend her mercantile marine as to include all the vessels of that corporation as fast as they are built. She sees our purpose—it is no longer a secret—and proposes to meet us in the same line. The Pirate will be launched in May."

"What is the defense of the torpedo, present and foreshadowed?"

"The net—and eternal vigilance."

"What of the gun of the future?"

"It is not going to be any larger than twelve or thirteen inches. One or the other of these sizes will be the approved weapon. It is a 'close call' between them. The difference in the striking power of a thirteen-inch gun over a twelve-inch gun is equal to the force required to lift the heaviest line of battleships one foot."

The Waiting Angel.

A phantom boatman touches on our shore,
Hushed be our hearts, and sealed our lips in prayer;
We did not hear the dip of his light oar,
Yet know we he waits there.

No clanking chain, no beating of the wave,
No billow breaking 'gainst the rock-bound shore;
He patient stands and whispers, "O, be brave!
Nor fear the surges' roar."

O dear beloved, thou must go alone,
Alone with this strange boatman, on the breast
Of that mysterious river—not e'en one
Who loves thee o'er its crest

May follow, and support thy wasted form,
Or help to steady thy white, tender feet
Down toward the brink of that swift stream unknown,
This Pilot pale to meet.

We speechless stay, so powerless to aid,
Though stretching empty hands into the dark,
To clasp thine own, yet know thou'rt unafraid
To enter this close barque

And buffet the cold waves of the wild deep;
Thou who wast ever fondly cherished here,
Lest sable grief should o'er thy spirit creep,
But cannot shield thee there.

From thy sick bed thou must depart alone;
Thy path inscrutable we may not see;
Nor can'st thou tarry for our plaintive moan,
The Boatman waits for thee.

Alone! alone! out o'er the starless sea!
No one to hail thee crossing to yon side,
No voice to greet, till in eternity
Thy soul is glorified.

We dumbly sit, and watch where thou hast lain,
All animate with Life's most precious wine,
To find a marble cast, chiseled by Pain—
But heaven and peace are thine.

Radical Reform.

At the instance of several philanthropic ladies of high station "Enemies of Tobacco Smoking" have been formed in St. Petersburg. Every member of such a "circle" pledges himself not to smoke and to discourage smoking in others. The money which such a member would spend on tobacco or cigars from the time he joins the circle to Sept. 1, 1892, he pays to the society, to be sent to the famine-stricken communities.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S

Latest and Best Poem
will appear in the

CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE

OF TOMORROW, NOV. 29.

Newsdealers should send in their orders early as the demand promises to be very heavy. Orders will be received, however, up to tonight.

LASTING FOR A WHOLE YEAR!

AN APPROPRIATE
Christmas and New Year's Present.

A Yearly Subscription to a Standard Weekly or Monthly Publication.

This forms one of the best and most appreciable

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

And oft-times gives and apt and ready answer to the bewildering question,

WHAT SHALL I GIVE?

Our subscription department has been for years one of the leading features of our business, and we are prepared to receive and execute orders for all the various magazines, newspapers, and periodical publications promptly and accurately.

All of the French, English, and American Christmas numbers of the Periodicals are for sale by us.

BRENTANO'S,
Booksellers, Stationers, and Newsdealers,
204-206 WABASH-AV.

Brentano's New Publications.

"Surprise Model" Picture Books.

Upon opening any page in these books each picture, by an ingenious arrangement, opens as it were by magic into model relief, and, upon the book being closed or the page turned, becomes perfectly flat again. Stiff boards, cloth back, enameled covers: size 11½x9; per volume, 75c.

1. SURPRISE MODEL PICTURE BOOK. By Arthut Pennel and E. Hall.
2. THE TALE OF AN OLD SUGAR TUB, By Arthur Pennel and E. Hall.
3. SEASIDE FUN. By Arthur Pennel and E. Gourley.
4. A VISIT TO THE COUNTRY. By Arthur Pennel and E. Gourley.

This series of books embodies the freshest idea in the way of amusement for children, and forms a most attractive Christmas box for little ones.

For sale by all Booksellers, or sent postpaid on receipt of advertised price by the Publishers.

BRENTANO'S,
Booksellers, Stationers, and Newsdealers,
204-206 Wabash-av.

BOOK-BINDING.

60c Well done and with good materials, for Harper's Century, and magazines of same size. Hand some binding and fine work a specialty.

CHAS. MACDONALD & CO.,
Periodical Agency. 55 Washington-st.

A large stock of Photographs of Actors Actresses, and Celebrities.

The People's Worship and Psalter:
A complete Order of Service for Morning and Evening Worship in Christian congregations. By Robert S. MacArthur, D. D., and Rev. Francis Bellamy. Regular edition (half morocco), 50c; plain cloth, flexible cover, 30c.

The Pastor's Handbook and Ritual
Of Scriptural and Poetical Selections. By Rev. W. W. Evarts, D. D. Cloth, 75c; flexible leather, $1.

Historical Atlas and General History,
By Robert H. Labberton. Cloth, $2.00; library edition (half morocco), full gilt, $3.50.

Principles and Practice of Morality,
or Ethical Principles Discussed and applied. By Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., LL. D., ex-Pres. of Brown University. Cloth, $1.60.

The publishers take pleasure in announcing the early publication of several important New Books. Among them:

STUDIES IN ETHICS AND RELIGION. By Pres. Alvah Hovey, D. D., LL. D. of Newton Theologic Institution.
THE REVISERS' GREEK TEXT: An Examination of Some Readings Adopted by the Recent Anglo-American Revisers of the New Testament. By Rev. S. W. Whitney, A. M.
SONGS FOR ALL SEASONS: Containing a Song for each day in the year. By Rev. S. Dryden Phelps. D. D.
A TREATISE ON PSYCHOLOGY. By Prof. Noah K. Davis of the University of Virginia.

Send for catalogue containing full list of our publications.

SILVER, BURDETT & COMPANY, Publishers,
BOSTON, MASS.

HOLIDAY BOOKS!

Miscellaneous Books,
Standard Sets,
—IN—
FINE BINDINGS

WILLIAM R. HILL,
5 and 7 East Monroe-st.

C. W. CURRY'S
(75 State-st.)
PERIODICAL AND SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.

Subscriptions received for all newspapers and magazines, no matter where published. The counter display shown up in this line will give an excellent opportunity to make selections suitable to the tastes of everybody.

Inspection cordially invited.

75 State-st.,
161 Madison-st.
Central Music Hall.

A. C. McClurg & Co.'s New Books.

Laurel-Crowned Verse.

A new series, containing those favorite longer poems which can never be read too often. Edited by FRANCIS F. BROWNE. Issued in the same tasteful style as the "Laurel-Crowned Letters" and "Laurel-Crowned Tales." 4 vols., 16mo, gilt tops, each $1.00.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE. By Sir Walter Scott.
CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE. By Lord Byron.
LALLA ROOKH. By Thomas Moore.
IDYLLS OF THE KING. By Lord Tennyson.

These volumes have been very carefully edited, and are supplied with the Author's Notes, where such exist. They are beautifully printed on fine paper in clear type, and being beautifully bound they are exquisite specimens of fine bookmaking—noble poems, fitly clad.

Duplicate Whist.

Its Rules and Methods of Play. Being a Full Description of the New and Scientific Game which Equalizes the Strength of Opposing Hands, thus Reducing the Element of Luck to a Minimum. By JOHN T. MITCHELL. 16mo. 75 cents.

This pioneer treatise presents to the reader a history of this new and scientific card game and a full description of the various modes now in vogue. The appendix of Rules, Leads, and Inferences with which it is supplied, is a brief but comprehensive resume of all the important points in modern whist, so that the book is not only a thorough guide for the duplicate whist player but is also a valuable addition to "straight whist" literature.

The Children of the Abbey.

By REGINA MARIA ROCHE. Finely printed and bound. 2 vols., 16mo., gilt tops, $2.50.

The Scottish Chiefs.

By JANE PORTER. Finely printed and bound. 2 vols., 16mo., gilt tops, $2.50.

It has for years been difficult, if not impossible, to obtain either of these fine, old-fashioned romances in a style fit either for reading or for the library. These editions well supply the want.

Charles Auchester.

By ELIZABETH SHEPPARD. With an Introduction and Notes by GEORGE P. UPTON, author of Upton's "Hand-Books on Music." With 2 portraits of Mendelssohn. 2 vols., $2.50.

"Those who read it years ago will welcome this new edition, with the interesting introduction by Mr. Upton; and to the young we recommend it as especially entertaining and pure."—*The Standard.*

Heroes and Hero Worship

AND THE HEROIC IN HISTORY. By THOMAS CARLYLE. Finely printed and bound. 16mo, gilt top, $1.00. Half calf or half morocco, $2.75.

This masterpiece of Carlyle alone will enable a reader to form a very just idea of its author's literary quality, and of his intellectual point of view. It is published in uniform style with the beautiful edition of "Sesame and Lilies," and "Bacon's Essays" issued last year.

For sale by booksellers generally or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

A. C. McClurg & Co.
Wabash Avenue and Madison Street.

D. APPLETON & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

MY CANADIAN JOURNAL, 1872-'78.

By LADY DUFFERIN, author of "Our Vice-Regal Life in India." Extracts from letters home written while Lord Dufferin was Governor-General of Canada. With Portrait, Map, and Illustrations from sketches by Lord Dufferin. 12mo. Cloth, $2.00.

The charming pictures of outdoor life in Canada here presented will be sure to interest many readers. Lady Dufferin gives an interesting description of the various social and civic functions in which she took part with the Governor-General, and she also describes her salmon-fishing and camping trips.

POEMS.

By WILLIAM E. H. LECKY, author of "The History of England in the Eighteenth Century." 18mo. White vellum, stamped in gold, $1.00.

Only the personal friends of the eminent historian have known his verses, and this is his first public appearance as a poet.

A TEXT-BOOK IN PSYCHOLOGY.

An attempt to found the Science of Psychology on Experience, Metaphysics, and Mathematics. By JOHANN FRIEDRICH HERBART. Translated from the original German by MARGARET K. SMITH, Teacher in the State Normal School at Oswego, New York. International Education Series, Vol. XVIII. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00.

The central idea of the Herbartian philosophy is *apperception*, which is explained by the editor, Dr. Harris, in his preface, as follows: "In *perception* we have an object presented to our senses, but in *apperception* we identify the object or those features of it which were familiar to us before: we recognise it; we explain it; we interpret the new by our previous knowledge, and thus are enabled to proceed from the known to the unknown and make new acquisitions; in recognizing the object we classify it under various general classes; in identifying it with what we have seen before we note also differences which characterize the new object and lead to the definition of new species or varieties. All this and much more belong to the process called *apperception*, and we see at once that the chief business of school instruction is to build up the process of apperception."

THE TRAGEDY OF IDA NOBLE.

By W. CLARK RUSSELL, author of "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," "The Mystery of the Ocean Star," etc. No. 82, Town and Country Library. 12mo. Paper, 50 cts.; cloth, $1.00.

This is one of the best of the works of this author, so well known as a popular writer of sea stories. The adventures are narrated with a vividness and animation that hold the reader's close attention from the first page to the end of the volume.

STRAIGHT ON.

A story of a boy's school-life in France. By the author of "The Story of Colette." With 86 Illustrations by Edouard Zier. 320 pages. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

An interesting story of the experiences of a French officer's son, who, being left an orphan at an early age, resides with relatives while attending a military school. It is an absorbing narrative, charmingly told and appropriately illustrated. The last words of the hero's father to his son—which the boy adopts as his motto—give the title to the book.

Will be sent by mail on receipt of price by

A. C. McClurg & Co.
Wabash Avenue and Madison Street.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT OUR GALLERY,
Catalogue Rare and Valuable

BOOKS
TO BE SOLD AT
AUCTION
Tuesday next, Dec. 1st, at 1 p. m.

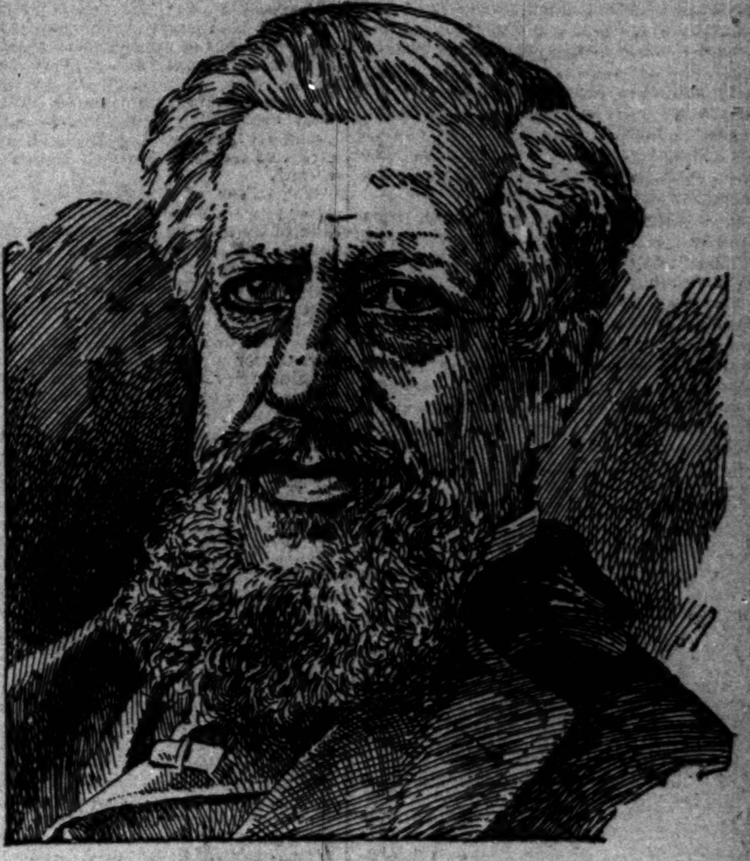
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

19TH EDITION. Postpaid for 25 cents (or stamps).
THE HUMAN HAIR.
Why It Falls Off, Turns Gray, and the Remedy. By Prof. HARLEY PARKER, F. R. A. S.
W. P. LONG & CO.,
1013 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
"Every one should read this little book."—*Athenæum.*

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

As announced last week tomorrow's issue will be a notable one, from the first publication of a new poem by

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD,



Whose "Light of Asia,"
"Light of The World,"
And Other Works

HAVE WON FOR HIM THE TITLE OF

The Coming Poet Laureate.

The poem to be printed tomorrow deals with a romantic phase of Japanese life, and is in the distinguished author's best style. It is light and fanciful, having for its title "The No Dance," or "The Feather Dress," and opens up a new field of imaginative literature.

ILLUSTRATED EXPRESSLY FOR "THE TRIBUNE,"

The publication of this great poem marks a distinct epoch in the history of newspaper making.

This is a Remarkable Feature,

But there are many other charming specialties which will go far toward making this a NOTABLE NUMBER.

To wit:

A REAL INSPIRATION. AN ILLUSTRATED ARTICLE SHOWING THAT COLUMBUS DISCOVERED AMERICA WITHOUT AID.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC. MR. ERSKINE M. PHELPS WRITES AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM JAPAN.

TIM'S LITTLE TRICK. WAR STORIES AND OTHER NONSENSE TALKS FROM WILDER THE WIT.

THEY ENVY CHICAGO. NEW-YORKERS WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A LAKE OF THEIR OWN JUST NOW.

A BIG CHURCH BELL. SKETCHES AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE "SAVOYARD," JUST FINISHED IN FRANCE.

PLAYING AT ANARCHY AN ENGLISH ARTIST WHO IS MAKING HIMSELF RIDICULOUS IN BOSTON.

TRIBUNE ETCHINGS. STORIES OF WIT AND HUMOR ILLUSTRATED ESPECIALLY FOR THIS ISSUE.

THE SUICIDE BY LOT. A REMARKABLE STORY OF THE DEATH OF THE CROWN PRINCE RUDOLPH.

HOW TO TRAIN DOGS. WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF SOME OF THE WINNERS OF BENCH SHOW PRIZES.

TO SOLOMON'S MINES. LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL WOULD HAVE GONE HAD HIS GUIDE KNOWN THE WAY.

MAY GIRLS PROPOSE? A NEW BOOK WHICH IS VERY APROPOS OF THE COMING LEAP YEAR.

AT THE BUCKWHEATS. PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTIONS BATTERED OUT AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

M. QUAD'S CORNER. CHARACTERISTIC SKETCHES FROM THE WELL-KNOWN HUMORIST.

HIGHWAY AND BYWAY TALES TOLD TO A BUSY REPORTER BY CLEVER MEN ABOUT TOWN.

Short Stories, Art Notes, Gossip About Authors, Musical and Dramatic Criticisms, Editorial Comment, and

The Happenings of the World.

Advance orders are already pouring in, And you would do well to order now from your newsdealer

As Many Copies as You May Need of

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

BIRTH OF THE PARTY.

JACKSON, MICH., CLAIMS THE FIRST REGULAR CONVENTION.

Other Men and Places May Have Originated the Idea, but Michigan Was the First State to Take Definite Action—Greeley's Hand, Visible at All Stages—Organization of the First Public Gathering of Avowed Republicans.

JACKSON, Mich., Nov. 23.—[Special Correspondence.]—Austin Blair, Michigan's war Governor, very forcibly resents the statements of certain Republicans of Chicago as to when and where the "grand old party" was formed. So also does J. C. Richardson, a member of the Board of Public Works of the City of Jackson, as it is thought the Republican party had its beginning in his back yard. The legendary oaks under which the party was formed were cleared away twenty-five years ago. The "Morgan Forty" as it was then called, is now the heart of the residence portion of the city. A quarter of a century ago the land was purchased from Mrs. Morgan, who then lived at Ann Arbor, by Wood, Livermore, & Eaton, real estate agents, the historic oaks cleared away and the grove platted out in lots. The grove was situated at the present intersection of Franklin and Second streets.

The doughty Governor has never been known to give up, and he now quotes from the newspaper life of Zachariah Chandler, to prove that the Republican party, of which he has ever been so proud, was born right here in the City of Jackson, and while he quotes he rejoices that he was present at its birth.

The call for all of the opponents of slavery extension to meet in a mass-meeting at Jackson July 6, 1854, was issued during the last days of June and was signed by several thousand leading citizens in all parts of the State, including Zachariah Chandler, Jacob M. Howard, H. P. Baldwin, Austin Blair, Isaac P. Christiancy, and others. The signatures filled two newspaper columns in close type. The gathering is described as follows: The response to this appeal was the gathering at Jackson of influential men from all parts of Michigan, representing every shade of anti-slavery feeling and thoroughly alive to the importance of the occasion and the difficulty of the task projected. The convention far outstripped in numbers the preparations for its accommodation, and, after filling to excess the largest hall in the town, it adjourned to meet in a beautiful oak grove, situated between the village and the county race course, on a tract of land known as "Morgan's Forty." The growth of Jackson has since covered this historic ground with buildings.

A rude platform erected for speakers was appropriated by the officers of the convention and about thronged a mass of earnest men, the vanguard of the Republican host. The Hon. Levi Baxter of Janesville, was Temporary Chairman. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer was chosen Temporary Secretary. The Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed. While they were deliberating the convention adjourned to the oak grove and there listened to brief speeches until a permanent organization of the first Republican State convention ever held was effected. David S. Walbridge of Kalamazoo was selected to preside, while J. Van Rensselaer, J. F. Conover, and A. B. Turner acted as Secretaries. Jacob M. Howard, Austin Blair, and fourteen others served on the Committee on Resolutions.

The chairmanship of the important committee fell to Mr. Howard of Detroit, the first Whig Congressman from Michigan. He had prepared a draft of the platform in advance of the convention, and the committee met to consider it under a clump of trees on the outskirts of the grove. No material modifications were made in the document, which was adopted substantially as written by Mr. Howard except that two resolutions, drafted by Austin Blair and relating to State affairs purely, were added. Over the resolution formally christening the new party "Republican" there was no especial discussion. There had already been suggestions made throughout the country that for the new organization about to be born it might be expedient to revive "the name of that wise conservative party, whose aim and purpose were the welfare of the whole Union and the stainless honor of the American name."

The history of this resolution in the Howard platform has been thus given by Mr. Joseph Warren in a published letter: "The honor of having named and christened the party belongs jointly to Jacob M. Howard, Horace Greeley, and myself. Soon after the writer began to advocate through the columns of the *Tribune* the organization of all opponents of slavery into a single party, Horace Greeley voluntarily opened a correspondence with him in regard to this movement, in which he frankly communicated his views and gave him many valuable suggestions as to the wisest course to be pursued. This correspondence was necessarily very short, as it began and ended in June, it being only five weeks from the repeal of the compromise, May 30, to the Jackson convention. In his last letter, received only a day or two before the convention was to assemble, Mr. Greeley suggested to him Republican, according to his recollection, but Mr. Howard contended 'Democrat-Republican' was an appropriate name for the proposed new party. The material fact is that at this meeting the writer cordially approved Mr. Greeley's letter containing the suggestions to Mr. Howard on the day of the convention, after he had been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and strongly advised its adoption. This was done and the platform adopted."

The christening resolution read as follows:

> *Resolved*, That in view of the necessity of battling for the first principles of Republican government and against the schemes of an aristocracy, the most revolting and oppressive with which the earth was ever cursed, or man debased, we will co-operate and be known as Republicans until the contest be terminated.

The claim that Michigan was the first State to organize and name the Republican party cannot be successfully disputed. The convention "under the oaks" in this city ante-dates by a week or more all similar bodies. The first Republican convention in Wisconsin was held at Madison July 13, 1854.

The Anti-Nebraska men of Massachusetts met in convention July 19 of the same year, and organized the Republican party in that State. The Republicans in Vermont met July 13.

When Senator Mason of Virginia intimated that the party was born in New England Senator Chandler very forcibly sat down upon him by saying: "The Senator from Virginia has stated that the Republican party originated in New England from know-nothingism. It is not true, sir; it had no such origin; it originated in no such place and from no such source. The Republican party was born in Michigan on the sixth day of July, 1854. It had no origin from know-nothingism, or any other thing, except the outrageous, the infamous repeal of the time-honored Missouri compromise by the Congress of that year. It was christened the Republican party at its birth. It is perfectly evident the Senator from Virginia knows nothing at all about the Republican party, its origin, its ends, or its aims. He does not know anything about its birth or its principles. I merely wish to correct the misapprehension on his part that it was born in New England or anywhere else out of the State of Michigan. There is where it was born, sir, and we glory in the production of such a child."

To these statements may be profitably added the testimony of Henry Wilson, who, after thoroughly investigating the whole subject of the origin of the Republican party, wrote: "But whatever suggestions others may have made, or what action may have been taken elsewhere, to Michigan belongs the honor of being the first State to form and christen the Republican party."

It is true that the Michigan convention of July 6, 1854, was only one development of a vast, national agitation. The forces that gave it being were at work throughout the continent. Like movements were on foot in every Northern State. Kindred bodies met in the same month to take the same action. But to the men who gathered in that midsummer day in the oak grove in this city belongs the honor of having founded and named the Republican party of today.

Michigan's war Governor is right—he has ever been right—the Republican party was born in J. C. Richardson's back yard in this city.

SUGGESTED THE NAME "REPUBLICAN."

The Cleveland "World" Gives the Result of Its Investigation.

RIPON, Wis., Nov. 19.—Jedidiah Bowen, aged 75, died today. He was the chief helper of A. E. Bovay, who is credited in Flowers' History with being the founder of the Republican party. Bovay and Bowen held meetings and agitated the question of dissolving the Whig party as early as 1852. Mr. Bowen was a prosperous merchant.—*Current Item.*

Every few days we read of the death of some man who founded the Republican party. It would seem to the casual observer that it had more fathers than Homer had birthplaces.

The fact of the matter is that along in the 50s there were a good many intelligent people who realized that something had to be done. The Whig party, which had played the important part of foil for Democracy for some years, and had been repudiating its leaders in order to nominate unknown men from expediency; which had dodged the slavery issue as modern Democracy has dodged the tariff; which spent most of its time in denying what the Democrats asserted, and in developing schemes to catch votes—this Whig party was dying.

There were many people in both the old Whig party and in the Democratic party in the North who were restless, who dreamed that there should be something done to restrain the encroachments of the slave power, who sighed for a definite, well-defined issue on this subject.

The party could not have been so suddenly formed and have come to such great importance and success if this had not been so. Political parties do not spring full-armed and full-grown from the body of the people like Minerva did from the brain of Jove, unless there has been long gestation and a canvass of the same ideas in various parts of the country and there are leaders ready to take it up everywhere.

Those who are from time to time credited with being the paternal progenitors of the grand old party are doubtless entitled to that credit so far as their own localities are concerned.

The editor of the *World* took the trouble some years ago to look carefully into the question of the naming of the Republican party, and we feel perfectly confident that this honor belongs to the Hon. Joseph Medill, the present editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Mr. Medill was in 1852 and 1853 publishing and editing the Cleveland *Daily Forest City*. He became associated with the late Edwin Cowles in the publication of the present *Leader* in 1853-'54 by a union of his *Forest City* with the Free Soil paper called the *Free Democrat*. While editing the *Forest City* in 1853, Mr. Medill wrote a series of articles advocating the selection of the name "Republican" for the new party, which he proposed should replace the dying Whig party. He went into history and showed conclusively and ably that this was an appropriate and proper name for the new party. He showed that Democracy did not appropriately apply to our form of National representative government, but that Republicanism was the proper name for it. He argued that "Whig" did not mean anything except an unsavory memory of something across the sea, and that few people could even tell what that something was. He censured I. Watson Webb for having foisted that English name on the old National Republican party, which elected John Quincy Adams President in 1824. Mr. Medill's ideas on this subject of a name were taken up and indorsed, not only by the very strong and intelligent coterie of earnest gentlemen of this city and vicinity who were actually present when the Republican party was born, but by many others in various parts of the country.

[He corresponded with several party leaders in 1853 in regard to adopting the name Republican for the reorganization which was about to replace the Whig party. Among these were John P. Hale, Salmon P. Chase, Horace Greeley, Thurlow Weed, Henry Wilson, Joshua R. Giddings, Benjamin Wade, Schuyler Colfax, John D. Defries, and other leading men, including the then editors of the Buffalo *Express*, Pittsburg *Gazette*, Cincinnati *Gazette*, Indianapolis *Journal*, and Detroit *Tribune*, and various local editors of Ohio. Weed and Seward approved of the change of name to Republican, but said they were not yet ready in New York (1853) to discard the name of Whig. Greeley advised him to push ahead with the proposed change and he would be ready to join in later on. Several others wrote to the same effect. A few refused to indorse the proposed change and contended that the Whig party would recover from its disastrous defeat of 1852. Chase, Giddings, and Vaughn wanted to substitute "Free Democrat" party for Republican, as did some other Free-Soilers. All this occurred the year before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, which was immediately followed by a great uprising in the North to resist the introduction of slavery into the Territories north of the line of 36.30°. The outcome of this excitement was the formation of the Republican party in the spring and summer of 1854. The ice had already been broken for the name to adopt.]

It is a question which impartial historians will have a great deal of trouble to settle as to the exact birthplace of the Republican party. Our own opinion is that it was conceived in Cleveland if not born here.

Meetings of such active spirits as Joseph Medill, Hiram Griswold, Judge John Barr, Sam Tilden, ex-M. C. Edward Wade, Edwin Cowles, James A. Briggs, Samuel Williamson, R. P. Spalding, R. C. Parsons, A. G. Riddle, J. C. Vaughn, and others were held here and the situation carefully canvassed, and something looking toward the establishment of a new party, with human liberty as its corner stone, was earnestly discussed.

Most of these men were members of the subsequent State and national conventions which put formal candidates in the field and enunciated the immortal principles which launched the party and have guided it along all its glorious course of success in freeing the colored slave and uplifting the cause of labor everywhere.—*Cleveland World, Nov. 20.*

AN ENGLISH JUVENILE CRIMINAL.

How the Cunning of Depravity Is Developed at an Early Date.

London *Globe:* Master Arthur Ernest Hastings, who has attained the mature age of 9 years, bids fair to rival the most terrific heroes of the "penny dreadfuls" when he reaches man's estate. As it is, he is far too much for the authorities of the work-house, to which he has been sent for stealing and maiming pigeons. Locking him in is no use whatever. Four times he has escaped from rooms which were deemed safe, and when interred in one regarded as burglar proof he made a ladder of his iron bedstead, and a rope of his sheet, squeezed himself through iron rails six inches apart, and dropped forty feet to the ground. That is a performance equal to anything of the late lamented Mr. Sheppard's in his best days.

But his last escape surpasses for coolness anything of which that pitiful scoundrel could ever have been capable. He overturned a pail of water in his cell, and called the attention of the attendants to the fact. They brought a "swab," and ordering him to "clean up the mess," stood by to see him do it. While they were watching him he made a sudden dash for freedom, and shut and locked the door, leaving them to the ridicule of their fellows. There were two grown women, workhouse attendants, and well accustomed to deal with obstreperous cases, locked in his cell by a small boy of 9, who was deriding them from the right side of the door.

It is painful to learn that Master Hastings, Capt. Kidd, as he might as well be called, did not on that occasion succeed in making good his escape. He missed his way through the passage, and was for that reason most unhappily caught again. After this he was kept in a cell with a man to look after him, like a condemned criminal, who is never allowed to be even for a moment alone.

One does not envy the lot of that man. Shut up in the same room with a boy so devoid of fear and so full of resource as Hastings, he must have passed his time in continual dread of some new and ingenious device to destroy him or make him the laughing stock of the place. The workhouse authorities have at last appealed to Mr. Corser for more effectual restrictions, but in vain, and they are still trying to keep this prodigious infant under lock and key.

November.

Now an opalescent veiling
Crowns the hills; the dead leaves sailing
On the streams do tell the sailing
Autumn tide.

Frosts have wrought their old destruction;
Gnats are powerless for suction;
And the pumpkin-vine's production
Now is pied.

Later truck the wains are freighting;
"Spoons" at fireside tête-à-tête-ing;
Harvest parties congregating
In the barns.

Baring now are bush and briar;
Egg quotations getting higher;
While at barroom stoves the liar
Spins his yarns.

Golden tears the willow's weeping;
Russet leaves thro' laneways sweeping;
"Tabby" near the hearthstone sleeping
On the rug.

Snows their flurry feats are trying;
And the farmer, rest espying,
Seeks his ever-satisfying
Cider-jug.

—*Boston Courier.*

DENY A CONSPIRACY.

ANSWER TO CHARGES AGAINST S. A. KEAN AND OTHERS.

Advantages and Disadvantages of the Thirty-five Per Cent Settlement Argued—An Effort to Reopen Litigation Involving Valuable Real Estate—The Elgin Butter Company Sues a Rival Concern for Infringing on Its Name—Other Proceedings in the Various Courts.

In an argument against the appointment of a receiver for S. A. Kean & Co. before Judge Shepard yesterday, Attorney Levi Mayer denied the alleged conspiracy between Kean, Assignee Jacobs, and Mr. Warren to defraud the creditors who declined to settle for 35 cents. He said the assignee's inventory showed assets worth $200,000; that $20,000 was consumed in court costs and attorneys' fees, and had not the proceedings been discontinued creditors would not have received more than 30 cents. Sixteen thousand dollars was held by the County Court pending claims of priority, which left $150,000 to pay claims amounting to $525,000.

For the complainants ex-Gov. Hamilton claimed in his opening statements that the County Court had no jurisdiction to authorize a sale of the assets, and that Warren consequently held the property in trust for the benefit of all creditors. In answering this proposition Mr. Mayer argued that in insolvency proceedings the County Court sits as a court of chancery, and having such powers and jurisdiction over the subject matter and the parties, no other court than that of Appeals can review the decree. The order of the County Court finds in express terms that the persons who are attacking the decree were before that tribunal, and they could not now attack the finding in collateral proceedings. The answer of defendants positively denied that Warren had any property sought to be reached by this bill at the time it was filed or since. A court of equity could not appoint a receiver when there was nothing for him to take. There would be no end of litigation if one court could reverse the adjudication of another. Ex-Gov. Hamilton will reply Tuesday.

Wants the Suit Reinstated.

Property valued at $150,000 at Washington and Franklin streets is involved in a bill brought yesterday by Lucretia King. The present bill asks that a suit dismissed before Judge Hawes be reinstated because the defendants are said to have violated a stipulation. In 1872 Lucretia and John King, her husband, mortgaged the property in question to the United States Mortgages company for $58,700. The concern foreclosed, and now Mrs. King declares that the sale was not made to extinguish her equity but to protect her interest. But she claims the company has collected rents, and her original bill asked for an accounting with the defendant company, Samuel Babcock, its President, and Alfred W. Sansome, the Chicago agent. The present bill asks that the suit be restored to the docket.

Infringement Alleged.

The Elgin Butter company says a rival concern has infringed on its name and is doing business at No. 511 Jackson boulevard, Chicago, as the Elgin Creamery company. One of the officers is said to be a former employé of the complaining company. These matters were set up yesterday in a bill filed by the Butter company against the new concern. The court is asked to restrain the defendants from using the name.

Notes.

In Judge Horton's court today motions for new trials will be heard. Judge Brentano and several other judges will also be present to hear motions in cases tried by them.

An explosion happened in the dry feed room of H. H. Schufeldt's distillery last June. Charles W. Searing, an employe, was injured and yesterday he sued the company for $10,000 damages.

On a bill filed by Franz Dreja yesterday Judge Tuley issued an injunction restraining the Chicago and Northwestern Railway company from removing his fence which shelters his premises from the tracks.

Charles S. Brown, whom Judge Shepard sent to jail for non-payment of alimony, was before Judge McConnell yesterday on habeas corpus proceedings. On his promise to pay a certain amount weekly for support of his wife and children, the case was continued until Jan. 8.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

136,628—Columbus Construction Co. vs. Consumers Gas Co. Asst., $100,000. Kraus, Meyer & Stein, attys.

136,629—Kittie W. Benham vs. Thomas S. Benham. Bill for divorce. L. H. Craig, solr.

136,630—John C. Barker vs. Margaret Krouse. Asst., $500. Pltf. pro. se.

136,631—Anna M. Thompson vs. Wm. C. Thompson. Bill for divorce. Douglas, Crawford & Blair, solrs.

136,632—Garn. Withheld for service.

136,633—Harrison I. Weeks vs. Fabric Fire Hose Co. Asst., $1,000. Richolson, Matson & Pease, attys.

136,634—Charles W. Seering vs. H. H. Shufeldt and Thomas Lynch. Case, $50,000. J. C. Wallis, atty.

136,635—Stanne Martin, by next friend, vs. W. C. S. R. R. Co. Case, $20,000. W. D. Carlile, atty.

136,636—Maria Yates vs. Wm. J. Duggan. Conf. judgt., $229. F. A. Woodbury, atty.

136,637—John O'Hayer et al. vs. John A. McVay. Asst., $5,000. J. Maher, atty.

136,638—Kelley, Maus & Co. vs. Wm. Petermans. Conf. judgt., $116.28. Shuman & Defrees, attys.

136,639—Same vs. Same. Same, $111.19. Same attys.

136,640—First Nat. Bk. vs. David Graumann. Same, $101. J. D. Woley, atty.

136,641—Marshall Horn vs. George W. Binford. Asst., $300. Dahms & Langworthy, attys.

136,642—Bernard Demming vs. C. C. R. Co. Case, $25,000. Monroe & McShane, attys.

136,643—Bill. Withheld for service.

136,644—Delilah L. Richmond vs. City, P. W. McClaughrey, and L. O'Neill. Bill for inj. E. P. Langworthy, solr.

136,645—Hodge & Horner Co. vs. Edward Kruger. Asst., $500. W. Allen Jr., atty.

136,646—People, use of A. Stein et al., vs. J. H. Gilbert, E. G. Keith, W. V. Purington, H. N. Higinbotham, and C. L. Hutchinson. Debt, $100,000, das., $3,000. A. B. Stratton, atty.

136,647—George L. Parmlee vs. Ellen M. Parmlee. Bill for div. Freeman & Walker, solrs.

136,648—Mercantile Pub. and Advertising Co. vs. Henry R. Henderson and Ralph G. Balaux. Asst., $650. C. McNett, atty.

136,649—Henry Tifft, recvr., vs. Edwin J. Brand. Asst., $500. Moses & Pam, attys.

136,650—Abraham Hart et al. vs. J. J. Martin. Attch., $758.39. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

136,651—John Schwerger et al. vs. Joseph Schmitt. Conf. judgt., $1,457.52. Kerr & Barr, attys.

136,652—1st Nat. Bk. of Englewood vs. Peter O'Hare and Daniel Maher. Same, $350. Smith & Thompson, attys.

136,653—St. Jacob's Medical Institute vs. George Gregory. Asst., $1,500. A. M. Johnson, atty.

136,654—Henry Mars vs. Joseph W. Moore et al. Bill to reinstate cause. Barnett & Williams, solrs.

136,655—Elgin Butter Co. vs. Elgin Creamery Co. et al. Bill for inj. F. Crosby, solr.

136,656—Maggie Higgins, admx., vs. C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. Case, Hogan & Case, attys.

136,657—Mary A. Lakeman vs. C. C. Ry. Co. Case, $10,000. Same attys.

136,658—James Goggin vs. Simon Higgins. Asst., $3,000. C. S. Winslow, atty.

136,659—James Goggin vs. Giovani Cantori. Asst., $500. Same atty.

136,660—William H. Folwell et al. vs. J. Berman and Julius Baker. Asst. (attch.), $1,328.31. Paden & Gridley, attys.

136,661—Bill. Withheld for service.

136,662—Same.

136,663—August Fisher vs. H. Miller. Appl.

Withheld Cases—136,596—John McDonald vs. Mary F. McDonald. Bill for divorce. J. C. Walter, solr. (Nov. 25.)

136,609—Lucretia W. King vs. U. S. Mortgage Co. et al. Bill. A. W. Windett, solr. (Nov. 25.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

97,682—Franz Dreyer vs. C. & N. W. Ry. Co. Bill for inj. O'Donald & Coghlan, solrs.

97,682—Jennie Van Horn vs. Sterling Van Horn. Bill for divorce. Bradley, Denmark & Thompson, solrs.

97,683—Louisa Manso vs. Frank Manso. Same. M. A. Drezmal, solr.

97,684—Sarah A. Copeland et al. vs. Am. Mining & Smelting Co., Daniel P. Ellis, C. A. Otis, and Am. Smelting Co. Bill for recvr, etc. Mason, Ennis & Bates, solrs.

97,685—Charles G. Featherly vs. Jennie F. Featherly. Bill for div. F. W. S. Brawley, solr.

97,686—Wolff Bros. Mfg. Co. vs. John Schrens. Conf. judgt., $257.01. F. J. Ellert, atty.

97,687—Catherine Allen vs. John Nooner et al. Trover, $100. R. W. Cooling, atty.

97,688—Attch. Withheld for service.

97,689—Bertha Sulanke vs. Richard Sulanke. Bill for div. O'Donnell & Coghlan, solrs.

97,690—Rockford Ins. Co. vs. W. S. Johnson. Appl.

97,691—Maria Riding vs. John Riding. Bill for separate maintenance. N. W. Plotke, solr.

97,692—Christian Ramsauer vs. Charles Archer. Appl.

97,693—Albert Zacharias vs. Fanny J. Weber. Bill. D. J. & H. D. Crocker, attys.

97,694—John L. Maloney vs. Henry Kaufman. Appl.

97,695—Debt. Withheld for service.

97,696—Frank L. Fry vs. Wm. H. and Caroline Thomas. Asst., $1,000. C. E. Fry, atty.

97,697—Chicago & Ind. Coal Co. vs. John F. Lyon. Appl.

97,698—Joseph Martineck vs. J. E. Duffy. Appl.

97,699—Max Salinger vs. National Brewing Co. Appl.

97,700—Willard S. Hyde Jr. vs. H. H. Hanson. Appl.

97,701—Clinton J. Warren vs. Nathaniel K. Fairbank. Asst., $10,000. H. S. Mecartney, atty.

97,702—Herman Hoeermann et al. vs. Henry H. Gage, admr. Bill for accounting. G. B. Power, solr.

97,703—J. H. Templemann vs. Andrew J. Krimball and Edward C. Page. Appl.

97,704—Rickson Robbins vs. H. K. Whitner. Asst., $1,200. B. F. Chase, atty.

97,705—R. W. Bell Mfg. Co. vs. Lachlan MacLachlan, William S. and John C. Everett, and William MacLachlan. Creds. bill on judgt. 1st deft. for $191.13. Allen & Van Sands, solrs.

97,706—Henry Brinkman vs. Iver Anderson. Bill. W. A. Schonfeld, solr.

97,707—Jacob L. Schureman vs. Jennie A. Grant. Asst., $1,200. J. N. Barker, atty.

97,708—Portland Cement Paving Co. vs. Emma Voegtman et al. Mech.'s lien. F. S. Baker, solr.

Withheld cases—97,639—John Stirlen et al. vs. Charles Berg et al. Bill. Stirlen & Key, solrs. (Nov. 25.)

97,641—Chicago Curb Paving Co. vs. Wm. A. Merigold & Co. Garn. Winter & Jackson, attys. (Nov. 25.)

97,654—Charles J. Shields vs. George Parry. Case, $1,000. C. T. Cahill, atty. (Nov. 25.)

97,663—Frederick G. Mud vs. Wharton Plummar. Bill. W. W. Wheeler, solr. (Nov. 25.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

2,645—Fayette L. Force et al. vs. Floyd B. Moore. Asst., [illegible]. Boisot & Veeder, attys.

9,040—Peop. of Village of S. Evanston to condemn for widening Custer-av. F. K. Biggs, atty.

9,041—John Geldner vs. John E. Grote. Appl.

9,043—People vs. Michael J. Bennett. Proceed to compel support. C. A. Williams, atty.

United States District Court—New Suit.

8,578—Titley Sand Co. vs. Prop. Arcadia. Libel for collision $700. Schuyler & Kremer, procs.

Judgments.

JUDGE BAKER—$2,800—Henry A. Foster, admr., vs. James Cosgrove and John Cosgrove. On findg., $250. Satisfied.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—$2,357—Charles Traus vs. Samuel Swartschild. On findg., $479.42.

Today's Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE HAWES—No court.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions.
JUDGE BRENTANO—No announcement.
JUDGE KETTELLE—At Criminal Court.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Motions.
JUDGE TULEY—No court.
JUDGE COLLINS—No court until further announcement. Cases under advisement.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions for new trial: Nos. 1,087, 2,435, 14,178. Contested motions in Nos. 12,283, 81,902, 94,826, 6,778, 12,051, 12,860, 12,818, 14,762, 9,673, 13,257.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions for new trial Nos. 13,361, 3,770, 2,802, 14,729, 2,525, 3,260. Contested motion in No. 613.
JUDGE BAKER—Motions for new trial Nos. 2,843, 79,905, 85,224, 82,530, 88,848, 92,010, 87,994, 91,576, 94,823, 95,669, 95,649, 91,816. Contested motions in Nos. 528, 13,736, 3,775, 1,047. Set case, No. 79,904.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Motions for new trial, Nos. 1,248, 15,003, 6,841, [illegible].
JUDGE DRIGGS—No court.
JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.
JUDGE ALLEN—Calr. Nos. 20 to 23 inc.
JUDGE SCALES—No court.
JUDGE HORTON—No call until Tuesday.
JUDGE ADAMS—No call.

The Call for Monday.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.
JUDGE HAWES—Contested motions.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Short cause calendar: Nos. 4,198, 4,548, 4,297, 2,398, 4,651. Trial call: Term Nos. 2,395, 2,397, 2,398, 2,399, 2,400, 2,402, 2,403, 2,404, 2,405, 2,407, 2,408, 2,409, 2,410, 2,412, 2,444, 2,445, 2,446, 2,447. No case on trial.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Short cause calendar. Nos. 4,569, 4,771, 4,156, 4,849, 3,894, 2,562, 4,773, 4,932, 3,408, 3,591, 3,592, 4,751, 619, 1,908, 4,824, 3,352. No case on trial.
JUDGE KETTELLE—Short cause calendar. Nos. 2,760, 2,761, 2,762, 2,764, 3,500, 1,126. Trial call, term Nos. 1,605, 1,610, 1,612, 1,613, 1,614. No case on trial.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Short cause calendar. Nos. 3,545, 4,647, 3,393.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE COLLINS—No court until further announcement. Cases under advisement.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Short cause calendar. Nos. 13,881, 13,746, 15,014, 15,231, 13,875, 14,781, 12,755, 12,751, 12,620, 12,531, 5,753, 11,053, 12,631, 13,838, 13,864, 14,261, 14,550, 14,758, 15,069. No case on trial.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause calendar con. to Tuesday. No call. No. 3,067 on trial.
JUDGE BAKER—No. 104 on trial. Short cause calendar Nos. 92,862, 93,209, 93,700, 91,551, 94,098, 95,980, 97,447, 94,871, 96,098, 95,801, 94,618, 95,352, 91,008, 95,109.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Short cause calendar Nos. [illegible], 14,639, 12,270, 12,030, 13,583, 12,210, 13,836, 14,555, 13,658, 15,575, 14,604. No case on trial.
JUDGE DRIGGS—Set case. No. 708. No short cause calendar.
JUDGE GRESHAM—Contested motions.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal trials.
JUDGE SCALES—No. 9,375.
JUDGE SHERWOOD—City Specl. Asst. Calr. No. 3. Nos. 1 to 50 inc.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

R. R. GILKEY, Duluth, Minn.: David B. Hill is not married.

H. W. TAYLOR, Chicago: The bit was formerly a current coin in the Southern and Southwestern States.

NELLIE L. BURCH, Dubuque, Ia.: The observatory at Greenwich is called the Royal Observatory. It has no other name.

ROOKERY, Chicago: You will find the sketch of the artists of the Abbey-Grau opera company in THE TRIBUNE issued Nov. 7.

S. D., Chicago: A letter addressed to John G. Whittier either at Haverhill, Mass., or at Oak Knoll, Danvers, Mass., will reach him.

H. E. B., Chicago: A two years' special course at some good college ought to give the young man in question the desired training.

A CONSTANT READER, Chicago: "Darling, I am Growing Old," is the title of the song of which "Silver threads among the gold" is a line.

WOODLAWN, Chicago: The best way to acquire a practical knowledge of human nature is to study the people with whom one comes in contact.

C. BAUERLE, Chicago: The Hull House has free evening classes in drawing, and special rates are made for evening instruction at the Art Institute.

C. GOLDSTEIN, Chicago: The office of Central Committeeman is not a public one. The day following the election McKinley's majority was estimated at 15,000.

KENNEDY, Chicago: Rutherford B. Hayes served as Governor of Ohio two terms only. He refused the nomination for that office when it was offered to him a third time.

SOCIETY, Chicago: It is not considered good form for a young woman to go to a restaurant with her escort for supper after the theater unless accompanied by a chaperon.

DEWEY & STUART, Chicago: The British Islands are a part of Europe, but in noting the exports of breadstuffs it is customary to make a distinction between them and the countries on the continent proper.

A. H. ROLER, Chicago: (1) The Mount Carmel airship was only a toy. (2) The Masonic Temple, a building of twenty stories, is now in process of erection at the northeast corner of State and Randolph streets.

A. S., Chicago: You are liable to arrest as a deserter. You are probably entitled to a pension on account of the surgeon's certificate of disability on which you were discharged previous to the episode of your desertion.

LOUISA SANFORD, Chicago: (1) The fact that pressure of water on a retaining wall is greater than that of sand or grain of the same depth is due to the superior elasticity of the liquid. (2) Jupiter is the largest, Mercury the smallest planet.

NO NAME, Chicago: Sweden and Norway have distinct constitutions, but are united in the person of a common sovereign according to the provisions of a treaty made in 1814. They have a common diplomacy directed by a Council of State composed of Swedes and Norwegians. The reigning King is Oscar II., who was born Jan. 21, 1829.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Appreciated by Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The friendly sentiments expressed in THE TRIBUNE regarding the choice of Minneapolis for the Republican National convention more than gratifies us. We all thank you. Our visitors will be well cared for June 7, 1892.

NELSON WILLIAMS.

What Can Be Done?

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is there anything plain citizens can do to compel the South Side cable company to give its patrons fair treatment in the way of seats? If there is, please say so in your Sunday edition, and I will start in and carry proceedings until I have expended $500 in costs and by that time others will chip in and go on with the work. Matters grow worse every day, and it is simply barbarous the way we are treated.

C. M. CLARK.

[When everybody wants to go home within an hour they number more than fills all the seats of all the cable-cars which can turn round the loop. The company says to the Council: Give us another loop—one on Michigan, from Madison to Washington—and we will seat and handle all the crowds who pour into our cars. But unless the company greases the paws of the boodle Aldermen it will get no loop.]

Reckless Alliance Assertions.

CHENEY, Kan., Nov. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I noticed in the press report of the Alliance meeting at Indianapolis a few days ago that one of their "all-wise statesmen" made this statement: "That the farmers owned 22 per cent of our nation's wealth and they (the farmers) paid 80 per cent of all the taxes."

(1) Will you please give a detailed answer of the above assertion? (2) What proportion of our population are actual farmers? (3) What proportion of our population are voters and what portion of the voters are actual farmers.

F. B. WALKER.

[(1) The farmers own about 40 per cent of the total taxable wealth of the United States. (2) They number about 40 per cent of the population. (3) They pay less than 30 per cent of the State and local taxes. (4) Not living in cities they escape all municipal taxes, which are very heavy. (5) As to the amount of tariff excise taxes they pay, it depends on the quantity of dutiable goods they buy and taxed whisky, beer, and tobacco they consume. (6) The assertions made by the cranks at the Indianapolis Alliance meeting were bosh.]

Jedge Waxem's Political Proverbs.

Mebbe silver money ain't good fer politickle purposes, but for personal use, ef I had a milyun silver dollars I'de be willin' to giv' up pollyticks.

The more offis a pattriot gets the more he wants.

Some statesmen's mouths air the ruination of them.

Thar's only one genuine American eagle; all others is bogus.

Uncle Sam may ware homade close, but thar ain't enny patches in the seet of his pants.

A kaig of licker sometimes changes the vote of an intire presink.

Legislation is a pore reformer.

A man runnin' fer offis hain't got much time to stop and think.

Most men air in pollyticks perfeshinally because thar ain't room for them enywheres else.

When a party gits perfect it dies and jines the aingels.

Age don't show on the old flag.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ALL ARE FOR BLAINE.

DELEGATES FAVOR THE NOMINATION OF THE MAINE MAN.

Blaine's Popularity Is Greater than Ever—Much Talk of His Nomination by Acclamation—Senator Morrill Predicts Blaine Will Be a Candidate Before the Minneapolis Convention—Judge Scott of Omaha Says the Blaine Feeling Is Growing All the Time.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—[N. Y. Recorder.]—The most significant result of the meeting of the National committee, more significant even than the selection of a site for the convention of 1892, has been the evidence afforded by the great gathering of stalwart, booming Republicans of the overwhelming popularity of James G. Blaine.

It is written in the stars that he will be the party's candidate next year if a unanimous nomination can bring it about. More than this the developments of the last three days give every reason to believe that the "Man from Maine" will accept a nomination and make the fight if he is called upon to do it.

Joe Manley declares that he is in better physicial trim than he has been for years. The members of the National committee, who called at the State Department this morning in a body, found him as magnetic and full of fire as of old.

He received each one with all the old-time cordiality and graciousness, congratulated them upon the success of their work and on the happy outcome of their meeting, and expressed his confidence that the campaign a year hence could be placed in no safer hands than theirs.

Every member of the committee came away with praise of Blaine on his lips. Before visiting the State Department the committee called at the White House, and were given a formal reception by the President.

It is no disparagement to any other member of the party to say that Blaine's name is almost the only name that has been heard in the lobbies and parlors of the Arlington since the delegations and members of the committee first began to gather.

"They say," said one objector to Committeeman De Young, "that if the convention goes to San Francisco it will be a continual Blaine hurrah from the beginning to the end."

"Will you point me out a city in the country where that would not be the case?" retorted the California boomer, and his questioner was silent.

Minneapolis will certainly not be unfriendly to him. "Our city will give every candidate the fairest kind of a show," said Timothy Byrnes this morning. "Are the Republicans out there enthusiastic for Blaine?" was asked. The answer was another question. "Do you know of any part of the country where that is not true?"

At the jubilation meeting in the Flour City headquarters immediately after the result of the balloting had been announced last night the name of Blaine was brought into nearly every speech, and every time it was greeted with wild and uncontrollable cheers.

The Minnesotans visited the State Department this morning under the guidance of Assistant Secretary Nettleton and William H. Eustis of Minneapolis. They were given an extremely cordial reception.

Mr. Blaine laughingly expressed the hope that Minneapolis would be thawed out by the time of the meeting of the convention. Mr. Eustis said he hoped the Secretary did not imagine for a moment that there would be the least coldness toward him, and the Secretary replied promptly: "Not for a moment."

A typical Blaine enthusiast is Judge C. R. Scott of Omaha, who made a sensation yesterday with his caustic arraignment of the cities of the East. "The West is substantially solid for Blaine," he said this afternoon. "The Blaine feeling is growing all the time."

"Mr. Harrison," he added, "is also a man of extraordinary ability. The people of the West admire him and they are proud of his administration. The series of speeches which he made in his trip across the continent and again during the campaign of 1888 have never been equaled in their way.

"The Westerners are a responsive, magnetic people. Blaine's name rung through them like an electric shock. He is charged with electricity himself and he charges every man with whom he comes in contact.

"He touches the great middle classes, and the middle classes have always been the strength of the Republican party. The only other man who ever came so close to the hearts and feelings of the common people of the West was Abraham Lincoln. He was a man of infinite sympathy and understanding of human nature.

"The feeling toward Blaine in our county is similar to that of Lincoln. The man who listens to Blaine wants to keep shouting till the end of time. So it might be continued throughout the list of delegates and committeemen. It has been the same story everywhere. The hold of Blaine is greater today than it ever was before.

"The only question has been whether he would be willing to take the nomination if it were laid at his feet. Men who have talked with him within three days declare that that question is no longer to be considered."

BLAINE AS A CANDIDATE.

The Nomination Wave Continues to Roll Without Sign of Check.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—[New York Sun.]—The first skirmish for the District of Columbia delegates to the National Republican convention was fought here yesterday and today, and resulted in a victory for the Blaine partisans. The District of Columbia sends two delegates to the National convention, and as their selection offers the only recreation in a political way which the residents here have they always make the most of it. The choice of the delegates two years ago brought on a row between factions and resulted in two sets of delegates going to Chicago. The same kind of trouble and the same kind of a fight have been brewing here almost ever since the last convention, and the National committee was asked to arbitrate in the dispute as to the way the delegates should be elected for the convention of '92. A subcommittee appointed by the National committee yesterday decided in favor of a mass-meeting and against primary elections. This means that Col. Perry H. Carson and Andrew Gleason, pronounced Blaine men, will go to the convention. Carson is a colored man and a member of the National committee, and both were delegates to the last National Republican convention.

The *Post* this morning, speaking of the Blaine sentiment put forward so prominently by some members of the National Republican committee on Monday, says there is no doubt that the friends of Mr. Blaine, who have called upon him while in the city, have left him with the impression that he is still in the field. They say that if this is not the case, Mr. Blaine owes it to his friends to let them know their mistake in assuming this position. There seemed to be a belief yesterday that it would not be many weeks before such an announcement appeared, and a prominent politician undertook to predict that Mr. Blaine, while urging the party to recognize the excellent administration of the President by a renomination, would add that if this was not the wish of the party he would accept the nomination if it came to him as the unanimous expression of all the delegates. A rumor has been current for some time that Mr. Blaine would resign from the Cabinet in January and seek to completely regain his health by a winter spent in the West Indies, leaving his cause in the hands of his friends. This rumor has been denied and reasserted with about equal force. There seems to be no doubt that those who have called upon the Secretary feel impressed with the belief that he is a healthy man and fully equal to the task of enduring a campaign.

Senator Morrill of Vermont is one of those Republicans in position to form an accurate judgment, who believes that Mr. Blaine may be a candidate before the Minneapolis convention next June. Senator Morrill believes that Mr. Blaine has not made up his mind yet what he will do.

"I have not seen Mr. Blaine since my return to Washington," said Mr. Morrill yesterday, "but I think from what we hear that he is quite restored to health. If his health is not threatened, I should think he would accept the nomination of the Republican convention. I believe he can have the nomination if he wants it. But if he should be threatened before the convention with a return of the sickness from which he has suffered, I believe he would not allow his name to be used. His family are very careful of his health, and I think they would not be willing to have him risk it in another canvass unless he seemed to be perfectly well and strong."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov. 27.—Licenses incorporating the following new companies were issued today by the Secretary of State:

The Spooner Refractory Ore Smelter company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $10,000,000; to establish smelting plants; incorporators, Robert F. Looney, G. N. Scott, and Harry M. Hill.

Taylor Brothers' Milling company, at Quincy; capital stock, $250,000; for the manufacture of flour; incorporators, John J. Taylor, Proctor Taylor, and William H. Taylor.

Our Store company, at Princeton; capital stock, $10,000; to carry on a general store; incorporators, I. M. Stemm, E. A. Stemm, and Andrew Challgren.

The Hinsdale Electric Light company, at Hinsdale; capital stock $12,000; to furnish electric light; incorporators, Horace Jackson, George B. Robbins, and George M. Bogue.

Armstrong company, at Canton; capital stock $25,000, for the manufacture of cigars; incorporators, J. J. Grim, C. G. Grim, A. M. Tanquary, and S. W. Armstrong.

The Corning Steel company, at Chicago; capital stock $250,000, for the manufacture of iron and steel; incorporators, Charles S. Corning, Frank B. Felt, and William O. Johnson.

Superior Specialty company, in the County of Cook; capital stock, $10,000; for a general merchandise business; incorporators, W. H. Blanchard, C. J. Quinn, and J. C. Smith.

Chicago Press Brick Mill company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,500,000; for making, operating, and dealing in brick mills; incorporators, A. W. Martin, H. A. Sullivan, and Wallace E. Gilbert.

The New Chicago Gas Governor and Regulator company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; for the manufacture of pressure appliances and gas fixtures; incorporators, Van H. Higgins, E. C. Long, W. D. Smith, and M. C. Higgins.

The Chicago Boulevard Electric Bus company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; to build and operate electric carriages and other vehicles to be propelled by electric batteries or other electric appliances upon the boulevards in the City of Chicago; incorporators, Harrison B. Meech, Frank B. Meech, and Frank Meech.

The Travelers' Pocket Fire Escape company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for the manufacture of fire escape apparatus; incorporators, William A. Beatty, Isaac H. Athey, and George M. Brown.

The Gilsey club, at Chicago; without capital stock; for social purposes; incorporators, George Gagnon, W. B. Metcalf, and Gus Loewenstein.

Peoria Retail Grocers' Association, at Peoria; without capital stock; for mutual protection and social intercourse; incorporators, Thomas K. J. Duane, Udell N. Clark, and J. E. Langton.

Winchester club, at Winchester; without capital stock; for social purposes; incorporators, C. C. Breen, L. L. McLaughlin, and W. E. Clarkson.

Maple Leaf Athletic club, at Chicago; without capital stock; for social purposes; incorporators, Paul Krieger, Charles Schneider, and George Hensler.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Friday, Nov. 27, 1891:

N. 57th-st., s w cor of California-av., und ½ 20 acres, May 5 (W. D. Allen to Grace I. Allen)	$10,000
Lincoln-av., 150 ft n w of Halsted-st., s w f. 25 ft n e and e to Halsted-st., May 13 (same to same)	3,000
Irvin-av., 146 ft s of Armitage, w f. 25 ft to alley, Nov. 26 (A. Gent to A. and A. E. Eckerly)	2,300
Bishop-st., 166 ft n of 67th, w f. 25x124 ft, also Laflin-st., 141 ft n of 67th, e f. 25x124 ft, Nov. 15 (E. H. Phalon to W. Schweiker)	4,800
111th-st., 425 ft w of Portland-av., n f. 25x124½ ft, Nov. 10 (L. H. Yaggy to C. R. Grout)	1,000
W. Madison-st., n e cor Ashland-av., s f. 33x155 ft, Nov. 25, imp (John Berry to Helen Culver)	50,000
Halsted-st., 298½ ft s of 72d-st., w f. 25x125½ ft, Oct. 22 (H. L. Savery to C. H. Eulette)	1,375
Norton-av., 300 ft w of C. and N. W. R. R., n f. 75x124½ ft, May 27 (L. E. Crandall to J. Smith)	1,200
Bremen-st., 212 ft e of Western-av., s f. 24x100 ft, Nov. 24 (S. F. Graves to D. N. Grogan)	1,000
Roslyn-pl., 92 ft e of Clark-st., n f. 42x86 ft, Nov. 25 (Arthur G. Morey to John S. Woollacott)	20,000
St. Philipps-av., s e cor 15th-st., w f. 50x125½ ft, Nov. 25 (J. Zitnik to J. Trail)	1,075
California-av., 250 ft s of Thompson-st., n f, 50x128¼ ft, Nov. 2 (L. Kaufman to J. C. Grist)	1,000
Station-st., 163 ft s e of Western-av., s w f. 96x80 ft, Nov. 14 (H. Lowe to P. D. Fenn)	1,000
W. Ohio-st., 48 ft e of Paulina, s f. 24x78 ft, Nov. 24 (H. Culver to J. Sarum)	1,300
Belmont-av., 164½ ft e of Perry-st., s f, 37½x125 ft, Nov. 25 (M. Schultz to W. Powers)	4,275
N. Oakley-av., 120 ft n of Armitage, e f. 24x100 ft, Nov. 20 (H. Schmeckel to P. and B. Kearns)	2,500
Ashland-av., 125½ ft n of 69th-st., e f. 25x129¼ ft, Nov. 27 (H. Dethlef to C. H. Beling)	1,100
W. Van Buren-st., 225 ft w of Sacramento-av., n f. 25x100 ft, Nov. 24 (M. S. Bean to T. Jubb)	2,600
Green-st., between 56th and 57th, w f. 33x122½ ft, Nov. 6 (J. Aicken to Neill & Mahnke)	2,200
Yale-st., 189 ft s of 65th, n f. 49½x180 ft, Nov. 2 (N. A. Johns to C. Salmon)	7,500
Lexington-st., 75 ft e of Francisco-av., s f. 25x124½ ft, Nov. 27 (E. P. McAuliff to H. E. McDonald)	1,000
W. Monroe-st., 27 ft e of Laflin, s f. 23x125 ft, Nov. 14 (E. G. Russell to J. Michall)	4,000
Tracy-av., bet 54th and 55th-sts., w f. 31¼x183 ft, July 18 (Est. of H. E. Seymour to Mary Rolle)	1,000
Jefferson-st., 99 ft s of Maxwell, w f. 25x160 ft, imp, Oct. 1 (Frank Kreml to Benj. Weller)	4,650
Ayers-av., s e cor Prince-st., w f. 48x124 ft, Nov. 24 (R. Sampson to H. Hansen)	1,000
Same lot as above, June 4 (R. Fuller to R. Sampson)	1,000
Roscoe-st., 76 ft e of N. Wood-st., s f. 25x125 ft, Nov. 24 (H. Hansen to R. Sampson)	2,000
79th-st., s e cor Robey, n f. 32½x125¼ ft, Oct. 31 (C. D. Ringgold to H. C. Richardson)	1,200
51st-st., 150 ft w of Monroe-av., s f. 25x98 ft, Nov. 16 (A. R. Bremer to G. A. Stephenson)	3,750
Dewey-ct., 375 ft e of N. Halsted-st., s f. 37½x161½ ft, Nov. 4 (S. and J. Cronin to William Schoeninger)	2,500
Ashland-av., 91 ft s of 56th-st., w f. 25x124 ft imp., Nov. 11 (F. J. Peterson to W. Waske)	5,500
Marshfield-av., n e cor of 92d-st., n f. 47x125, also Lot 362 same sub, Nov. 25 (H. E. Ames to J. H. Norton)	2,400
Same property as above, Nov. 24 (B. Dahlgren to H. E. Ames)	2,400
Carpenter-st., 100 ft n of 63d, e f. 25x124.7 ft, Nov. 24 (E. S. Pierce to C. McEntee)	2,000
California-av., bet 39th and Joseph-sts., e f. 48x122 ft and Lot 31 same sub, Sept. 1 (J. L. Casey to J. Gordon)	1,345
S. Clark-st., near s e cor 58th-st., w f. 188x198 ft, with lots 7 and 8 in McCarthy's sub near above, Nov. 22 (Alfred D. Eddy to Standard Oil Co.)	13,000
Part of lots 9 and 11 in division 1 of Westfalls' sub of sec 30, 38, 15, Nov. 27 (D. J. Graham to A. G. Roy)	1,250
W. 13th-st., 192 ft w of Ashland-av., n f. 24x124 ft, Nov. 25 (A. Crawshaw to W. A. Cunnea)	2,000
Carroll-av., n w cor Robey-st., s f. 75x124 ft, Oct. 10 (J. W. Doane to L. R. Harska)	10,500
Englewood-ct., w of and near Wentworth-av., part of Lot 45 in Blk 2, Nov. 12 (E. Johnson to P., Ft. W. and Chi. Ry. Co.)	2,450
Shober-st., 156 ft s of Bryson, w f. 36x124½ ft, Nov. 25 (A. L. Tetaz to L. Tetaz)	2,800
Throop-st., 360 ft n of 18th, e f. 24 ft to alley, imp, Nov. 16 (Chas. Petit to Michael Moore)	10,000
Fletcher-av., 145½ ft e of N. Paulina-st., n f. 25x125 ft, Nov. 24 (C. Heubschman to G. Woerz)	2,400
Chapple-pl., bet 43d and 44th-sts., w f. 16½x126 ft, Nov. 26 (E. M. Dunlop to J. H. Teller)	8,000
Moffat-st., n w cor of Seymour-av., s f. 125x124¼ ft, Nov. 19 (L. Marks to S. T. Kimbark)	8,000
W. Kinzie-st., 540 ft w of Kedzie-av., n f. 24x150 ft to Carroll-av., Nov. 14 (G. W. Burchard Jr. to P. McGrath)	1,250
Milwaukee-av., 40½ ft n w of Green-st., n e f. 20 ft to alley, Nov. 27 (C. Libke to L. O. and M. Eugh)	9,000
Rush-st., 28 ft s e of Chestnut-st., n f. 47x120 ft, Nov. 9 (J. C. Biegler et al. to P. J. Biegler)	5,200
Juniata-av., n w cor 89th-st., 5 acres, May 4 (J. P. Madson to R. Hogenson)	11,000
Loomis-st., n e cor 49th-st., w f. 48x123⅔ ft, Nov. 25, imp (D. Heitman to F. Shermach)	2,600
Lake-av., 38 ft n of Pier-st., w f. 17 10-12x125 ft, imp, Nov. 22 (M. E. Delamater to H. R. Delamater)	7,500
Loomis-st., s w cor 89th, e f. 98¾x124 ft, Nov. 25 (C. H. Caldwell to R. Craig)	2,000
Grand-av., 48 ft w of Fisher, w f. 40x122 ft, April 6 (J. N. Young to J. L. Taylor et al.)	2,000
Greenwood-av., bet 49th and 50th-sts., w f. 10x297 ft, Nov. 23 (L. G. Fisher to L. H. Turner)	3,000
Evans-av., 72 ft s of 56th-st., w f. 48x121 8-10 ft, Nov. 23 (J. W. Woodard to C. H. Hanchett)	3,000
33d-ct., 142 ft e of Wood-st., s f. 48x125½ ft, Sept. 12 (P. Henegan to T. C. Cunningham)	1,000
Grand-blvd., 150 ft n of 41st-st., e f. 50x150 ft, Nov. 16 (Wm. P. Porter to Chas. Kern)	15,000
Houston-av., 280 ft s of 88th-st., w f. 25x140 ft, Nov. 27 (A. Doering to M. Meagher)	2,150
62d-st., bet Wentworth-av. and School-st., n f. part of Lots 15 to 18, 1,600 sq ft, Nov. 12 (Kimball & Cobb Stone Company to Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway company)	2,165
State-st., 50 ft n of 24th, w f. 25 ft to alley, Nov. 24 (G. W. Packard to T. J. Lefens)	7,500
OUTSIDE SALES.	
Blks 3, 6, and 11, Normal Park add to Park Ridge, March 14 (James F. Smith to Andrew Shulson)	$30,000
Blks 3, 6, and 11, in Normal Park add to Park Ridge, Nov 25 (Andrew Shulson to John Becker)	30,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS FOR buildings to cost $1,000 and over were issued yesterday:

George Clarke, 2-story dwelling, 639 66th-st.	$1,000
Anthony Caden, 1-story addition, 4856 Justine-st.	1,100
John Fanning, 2-story flats, 5015 Atlantic-st.	2,000
W. Schnitz, 2-story dwelling, 862 Graceland-av.	1,500
Black Bros., 2-story factory, 621 Sheffield-av.	3,000
Fred H. Bishoff, three 2-story dwellings, 1128 Wrightwood-av.	7,000
E. Bates, 2-story flats, 217 Sunnyside-av.	3,500
George Brown, 2-story flats, 6513 Cottage Grove-av.	1,000
James Bait, 2-story dwelling, Calumet-av. and 68th	1,500
George Minard, 3-story flats, 347 Fullerton-av.	7,000
G. B. Branen, 2-story addition, 174 Eugenie-st.	1,500
John Cournhy, two 3-story flats, 1218 and 1220 W. Adams-st.	12,000

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—68 MACHINES FOR STEAM POWER, lathes, shafting, 4 horse power engine. LOUIS WEBER & SON, cor. Madison and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—A NO. 3 LIVELY ENGINE; NEARLY new; cost $175; can be seen at Casino Building, 3129 State-st.; want offer. COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND AMES LATHE, 14 IN. swing, 6 foot bed; must be in good condition. Address V 174, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHAS. R. BURNS—EXPERT ACCOUNTANT. 3209 Dearborn-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—DIAMONDS (UNMOUNTED) AT cost. ESSIG, Lapidist, 115 State-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

J. B. WILSON'S PHOTO STUDIO, 389 STATE; your choice of 12 best finished cabinets and one perfect ¼ life-size portrait $2, or 18 cabinets 12 cabinets and one finely-worked crayon portrait, $5; also an elegant line of portrait frames; open Sundays; cloudy days as good as sunshine.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—DROP ALL TRASH; $7 UP DAILY; circulars free. T. JONES & CO., 7 Murray-st., N. Y.

TO SELL NEW ADVERTISING MACHINE TO merchants, mfrs., and at offices; splendid work; inclose stamp. Arc T. Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME BILLERS, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYant and magnetic healer. 190 W. Madison, 2d flight.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 562 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago—Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 3/4 DEARBORN-ST.—CONtake cases a specialty; advice free.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM 510 W. Congress-st.—A small Yorkshire terrier; long hair, blue body; answering to the name of Dick.

FOUND—ON SOUTH WATER-ST., NOV. 7, PURSE containing money. By proving property and paying advertising charges owner can get the same at F. TEMPEL & CO.'S, 195 South Water-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS, LOOSE AND IN EVERY variety of mounting. $5 to $5,000. A complete new stock. Easy terms to responsible parties. Actual value guaranteed to the cash buyer. Glad to show you these goods. Catalogue free. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer of diamonds, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—R. R. TICKETS—WE ARE MAKING special rates to Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Salt Lake, Ogden, New Orleans, Atlanta; discounts to all points. McKENZIE & FREY, ticket brokers, 77 Clark-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE, moles, warts, red nose, and facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain, scar, shock, or trace, by the electric needle process at the Chicago Skin and Facial Blemish Institute, 103 State-st., Suite 11.

PERSONAL—ALL LADIES DESIRING TO BEcome as beautiful as Dresden china free of charge call or send address for sealed circulars to MRS. DR. MILLER, 241 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR manager of receiving and shipping department; long experience. Address V 101, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH good education wants a position as assistant bookkeeper; good references. V 106, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier; experienced; best of references; willing to work; wages moderate. Address Z 4, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENING WORK BY EXperienced bookkeeper; rapid figurer; city references. Address V 143, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE, MIDdle-aged man in office, or other light work; good office man; first-class references. Z 24, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGrapher, employed part of time, wants from 1 to 3 hours' regular work daily. V 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT AND experienced stenographer; references furnished. Address V 141, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 22, WISHES a position on the road for a wholesale house. Address V 107, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer and steamfitter; gilt-edge references; only those willing to pay good wages for good man need answer. Address V 132, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED young man would like to represent a Chicago house on commission in Baltimore and the South. Address V 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PLEASANT TALKER, with a business education, will go anywhere for a position; good references. Address V 105, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY QUICK and accurate at figures to do office work. Address V 109, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously and promptly supplied with very expert or inexpert, yet accurate, stenographers from our advanced dictation class, composed of our graduates and those from all other Chicago schools; some possessing machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — LADIES' AND CHILdren's dressmaking; cloaks made over. 469 N. Clark.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMstress with lady going South or to California; capable and first-class; city references. Address V 169, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAINED AND PRACtical sick nurse at 708 Washington-blvd.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGING HOUSEkeeper by a New England lady of good capabilities, experienced with servants, marketing, accounts, etc.; references given and required. Z 8, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper. Apply, with references, H. WOLF & CO., 250 E. Madison-st.

WANTED — BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, OR other mercantile help out of work or wishing to better their position should call 185 Dearborn-st., R 11.

WANTED—OFFICE CLERKS AND SALESMEN. Clerical Exchange, 416 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER FOR ledger work; wholesale house. Address, stating age and experience, T 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, REGISTERED; MUST furnish references; state terms. Z 2, Tribune.

WANTED—A SHIPPING OR MAILING CLERK; good penman; fair bookkeeper; for dealers' accounts with publisher; give age, references, experience, and salary wanted. Address V 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—CLERKS AND SALESmen. Write for addresses of vacancies, inclosing 50c. Room 10, 13 South Water-st.

WANTED—GERMAN DRUG CLERK. N. E. CORner 31st and Indiana-av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—GOOD STENOGRAPHER; REMINGton operator. 1028 Chicago Opera-House.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want 1 general agent for each State and Territory; for terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—THREE TRAVELING SALESMEN TO handle the finest and best selling specialty in school supplies ever manufactured; no book canvassing; this is straight business; write for our $150 proposition for trial month. O. W. CLOSE, 315 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—SALESMAN; A RESPONSIBLE MAN by a reliable firm to sell a staple line of goods to the manufacturing and store trade in Northern Illinois; a good position for the right party. Address ELLSWORTH & CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—CROCKERY SALESMAN FOR MINnesota and the Far West; only those who have an established trade need apply. Address Box 154, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—RELIABLE MAN WHO IS A FIRSTclass salesman residing in Northern Illinois to sell goods to store trade by sample; references with application. Address CLEVELAND, Tremont House, Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHOE SALESman. Call with references at 8 a. m. at 84 State-st.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR A RELIGIOUS journal. Address Z 23, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY, 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD. APPLY 8 a. m. Saturday, Chicago Trust and Savings Bank.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO WOOD PATTERN MAKERS; good men only. Address T 176, Tribune office.

WANTED—BARBER WITH OUTFIT TO GO TO city of 8,000; 50 miles from Chicago; first-class in every respect; two bath tubs. Address Z 180, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENGRAVERS ON METAL. APPLY to The R. S. Dickie Mfg. Co., Elgin, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc

WANTED—YOUNG COACHMAN; ENGLISHman preferred; state references. V 130, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN WITH ABILITY TO HANDLE agents in outside territory; salary $75 to $100 monthly; $300 to $500 required. Z 35, Tribune.

WANTED—ENERGETIC ADVERTISING MEN; cash commissions. 1010 Chicago Opera House.

WANTED—MAN AS MANAGER FOR GENERAL store; Michigan; stock $8,000; must have $1,000 or $2,000 cash to put in on liberal terms. Address Z 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WITH HORSE AND WAGON TO deliver milk. Address Z 37, Tribune office.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED BAR-TENDER; state wages expected. Address Z 41, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—OFFICE ASSISTANT; YOUNG; NICE appearing; light work. 65, 125 La Salle-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY IN OFFICE—STENOGrapher and typewriter, with a knowledge of bookkeeping; references. V 125, Tribune office.

General Housework.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; references. Call 140 E. 42d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN SECond work at 2453 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 353 ASHLAND-BLVD., AN INtelligent girl for general housework; references required; call from 10 to 12.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES WHO HAVE GOOD HOMES we guarantee constant home employment, interesting and profitable. We honestly inform those in indigent circumstances that they cannot earn an independent livelihood, only good pin money. Work can be done at home. Every lady meaning business address, with stamp, for particulars, Etruscan Art Co., 28 Temple-place, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—WE WANT EXPERIENCED HELP IN groceries; 1 in dry-goods, 1 in meat markets; also young man with some knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting. MANAGER, Suite 66, 125 La Salle.

WANTED—CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO. SECURE positions for competent men. R. 11, 105 Clark.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A WELL recommended young man for general work and take care of steam furnace. Address R 26, Tribune.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

TO INVESTORS.

$65,000 business block worth $80,000 to $90,000; rental at low rates, $4,000; will bring much more next spring.

$90,000—A fine apartment building; pays 9 per cent; steam heat, fine barn, etc.; an elegant structure. The non-resident owner will sacrifice it.

HOUSES.

$30,000—MONROE-ST., a choice modern residence, variegated stone front, desirable location, south front, wide and very deep lot, large barn, 6 rooms on parlor floor, especially suited for a physician. Will exchange.

$6,500—JACKSON-BLVD., near Ashland-av.; a cozy modern brick house, south front.

$7,000—JACKSON-BLVD., near Ashland-blvd.; a very tasty home at a great bargain.

ASHLAND-BLVD.—A great bargain in a desirable house, built for a home.

ADAMS-ST.—$7,000—A great bargain, near Lincoln-st.; south-front residence, in superb order; easy terms.

FLATS.

$5,500—Cheap at $7,000; 2-story and cellar flat, rock-faced stone-front; well rented; good location.

$8,000—ADAMS-ST., a choice, rock-faced, stone-front flat, well rented; furnace, gas fixtures, etc.; south front; convenient to cable.

$10,000—WARREN-AV.—A fine, stone-front flat building; rental, $1,200; best of tenants; furnace, etc.; near Union Park.

$9,000—Near ASHLAND-AV. and Harrison-st., a 2-story flat. Will exchange.

J. C. MAGILL & CO.,
Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP SOUTH SIDE HOMES.

3341 Wabash-av., brick and frame flats; 25x192; great bargain.

37 37th-st., near Ellis-av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms; lot 25x130, cor. alley; $5,300.

3639 Vincennes-av., 3-story and bast. stone front, 12 rooms; easy terms; $8,000.

3334 Prairie-av., 2-story frame, brick basement, 10 rooms; lot 25x136; $5,000.

Obtain permit from us to see above.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.,
Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—

3963 ELLIS-AV.,

New, modern, rock stone front house, 3 stories; hardwood finish, two tiled bath rooms; electric bells and lighting; special designed wood mantels and sideboards; building line established 35 feet from street; no money has been spared to make this a choice residence; two blocks from Oakland Station on I. C. R. R., and one block from cable-car, and two blocks from boulevard train. Lot 25x183 feet.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE

DREXEL-BLVD., NEAR 39TH-ST.

We have a rock stone front house of 10 rooms; hard wood finish; electric bells and lighting, etc. delightful location; this is a bargain.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—4417 ELLIS-AV.—New, elegant 3-story and subcellar stone-front house having all the modern improvements. Small cash payment down, balance easy terms. House warm and lighted by electric light. Open for inspection every day and evening until 9 p. m.

C. E. FOLLANSBEE, owner,
American Paper Co. 25 Plymouth-pl.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR HARRISON, 50 ft. with improvements. WORTH $15,000, AND WELL RENTED; $100,000. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 56, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-st.—2 nice houses on Michigan-av., south of 29th-st., $16,000 and $18,000. Also one at $25,000 and one for $30,000. Above are all Special Bargains.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST—100 ft. on Dearborn-st., north of Harrison, with buildings.......... $275,000
Or will lease for 99 years, 6 per cent.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN. 50-ft. fee and 25-ft. leasehold, with improvements worth $100,000; price $200,000. G. B. REYNOLDS, Room 33, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR 35TH-ST., BRICK and stone stores; rentals over $2,000; price $24,000. C. F. COLLOT & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY McGOWAN, CHAMBERS & CO., R. 31, 191 La Salle-st.—A fine residence, e. f. on Prairie-av., bet. 25th and 26th-sts.; price $15,500. This is a decided bargain.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK BUILDING, JUST completed, 4-story and cellar, 61x100 ft., with boiler-house, 25x61 ft., of mill construction, with lot, 90x128 ft., on Chicago and Alton R. R., near 26th-st., with side-track 225 ft. long, suitable for manufacturing or storage for provisions, grain, or any kind of merchandise; $30,000. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—

767 Warren-av., near Francisco-st., modern residence—10 rooms, lot 24½x123 ft. Rental $65 per month. Possession can be had at once.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building, Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—Crawford-av., bet. C., B. & Q. R. R. and 26th-st., 7 corners 181x125 ft. at $25 per ft.; sidewalks and 11 ft. sewer now in; this property is only 5 miles from court-house and two blocks from Crawford station; 42 trains daily. C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—EAST OF UNION PARK, 100X200 FT. on Washington-blvd., with improvements that cost all we ask for lot and improvements; will take good acre property or business block in exchange to the value of $50,000 to $75,000; our property is all clear.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THIS! 305 Warren-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, modern, hardwood finish; fine location; mortgaged for $4,800; must sell; what will you give for equity or what have you to trade for same?
W. R. TRASHER, Owner, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN, MUST BE sold at once; easy terms; twelve-room house and barn (modern improvements), at No. 770 W. Monroe-st. Call on premises.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS FOR CASH, NEW 9-ROOM stone front house, No. 1530 Oakdale-av., near Clark; furnace, laundry, hardwood finish, and all modern conveniences; lot 50x125.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES 69 AND 71 PINE-st.
J. V. CLARKE,
Hibernian Bank.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON WELlington and Oakdale-avs., just west of Clark-st.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OUR NEW HYDE PARK STONE-fronts, 12 rooms; hardwoods; elegant, modern, and complete in every detail; three stories; attractive fronts, no two alike; semi-detached; two brownstone and two graystone; exposed plumbing; porcelain lined bathtubs; sideboards; artistic mantels; fine finish; plate glass; parlor pier-glass and console; concrete basement; billiard-room, laundry, etc., etc., etc. Worth seeing. Only $12,500; easy terms. Open today and every day. First buyer has first choice. Kimbark-av., near 52d-st.; fine locality. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—

ELLIS-AV., BET. 44TH AND 45TH-STS.

East Front, 25x140 feet.

And will be sold considerably below the market.
MEAD & COE,
Exclusive Agents,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $8,800—THE BEST AND HANDsomest house in Hyde Park for the money; ten rooms, perfect throughout; lot 30 feet; Monroe-av., south of 55th-st.; most beautiful block at South Park Station. Call or write.
I. S. MAHAN, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN KENWOOD—Several new modern houses, $9,000 and upwards. Call and see what I have before buying.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av.
City Office, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COTTAGE GROVE-AV. lots, near 83d-st.; $35 per foot; easy terms.
CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—150X176 FT. ON VINCENNES ROAD, south of 71st-st., only $70 per ft. 82x125 ft., southwest corner 69th and Laflin-sts., for $5,500.
M. F. RAFTREE,
146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ADJACENT WORLD'S Fair site; suitable for hotels, saloons, or residences. For list and prices apply to
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR HANDSOME HOUSES, BRICK and stone fronts, lots 18.2x129; 8 rooms; oak finish, open plumbing, electric lights, and all modern improvements; 47th-place, just east of Cottage Grove-av.; price $6,250; liberal terms. Open all day
W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW APARTMENT BUILDING near Midway-plaisance; pays over 10 per cent; price $40,000; might take vacant lot. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN ON 75TH-ST., 2 blocks from R. R. depots; choicest corner in Grand Crossing; 128x125; $3,000 profit within 90 days; owner must sell. Call Saturday, Sunday, or Monday.
FORD BROS.,
Cor. 75th-st. and Brooks-av.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND LOTS. Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—NEW, MODern handsome houses, with every convenience, on paved streets; price $3,500 to $5,000 and upwards; very easy monthly or yearly payments. Apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Room 14 American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st. Apply at Englewood to the owners, P. W. GEORGE, 258 Chestnut-st.; J. M. YOUNG, 6642 Harvard-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., 100X133 ft., 100 ft. n. of 70th-st., e. f. Lots on Dickey-st., 50x125 ft., 100 ft. s. of 75th-st., w. f. Houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms, from $1,500 to $12,000, with all modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision at 89th and Commercial-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R. dummy branch; will make liberal terms. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—BRAND NEW 2-STOry and cellar stone and brick flat, finished in hardwood; will take a good building lot and $1,000 as first payment.
AUG. TIDHOLM,
189 La Salle-st.
Or cor. 63d and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON SEELEY-AV., NEAR 71ST-st., at a bargain.
B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF [illegible]; send for our hand book, with pictures of [illegible] Englewood and Beverly Hills. [illegible] & BOURKE, Owners, R. 345, 107 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY I. S. MAHAN,
204 Dearborn-st., Suite 65.

A home for $100 to $600 cash; balance monthly.

Handsome well-built cottages at $1,800 and 2-story flats at $3,200 to $3,500; all modern; on 25-foot lots; Ill. Central and cable cars.

Choice Parkside and Grand Crossing lots, $600 and up; Englewood, $800; South Englewood, near Rock Island road, $450. Choice lots near Ashland and 50th-st., $600. A home at either place on monthly payments or small cash payment, and furnish money to build.

Choice lake shore lots at Cheltenham.

FOR SALE—The Dow place, on Button's Bay, an ideal summer home; fine house and barn, with all the modern improvements; furnished; one and a half miles from the City of Lake Geneva; eight acres; nine hundred and twenty-eight front feet on lake; only thirty-two and one-third dollars front foot; price $30,000; cheapest place on Lake Geneva. Inquire of ARTHUR KAYE, Kaye's Park, Lake Geneva, Wis.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN SOUTH EVANSTON lots; 250x165 on Wesley-av., near Lee-st., at $10 per foot; will sell part. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE SUBURBAN HOME, near depot, all modern improvements; monthly payments. CHAS. C. OLIVER, 550 Rookery Bldg.

FOR SALE—LOT AT WILMETTE, 50X173. PRICE $750. Inquire
J. W. SMITH, 464 Racine-av.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—SYNDICATES ON CONSERVATIVE bases—Place a man who can invest a few hundred dollars upon the same plane with the investor of thousands. One of the most conservative and responsible firms in the city is now organizing a syndicate upon a tract within the city limits. It has been secured at a price so low, and it is so advantageously located as to warrant the belief that every shareholder will receive at least 100 per cent profit on his cash investment. Don't fail to write for particulars. Address Z 178, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FACTORY SITE OF 20 ACRES IN s. w. ¼ Sec. 36, T. 39, N. R. 13, near the canal and the C. and A. R. R. Co.'s tracks; this is a rare opportunity for a purchase or exchange for inside business property. Apply to N. B. RAPPLEYE, 16 Custom-House-pl.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FLORIDA HOME, with orange grove, 10 acres, 250 acres; $5,000. E. A. BURGE, 107 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE INQUIRIES FOR THE following:
$7,000 to $10,000 modern residence, West Division.
$20,000 modern residence, desirable location West Division.
$25,000 to $50,000 vacant or improved business corner; must be well located.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMER, A 2 OR 3 STORY flat building with barn in vicinity of Lincoln and Belden-avs.; must be cheap.
JAS. R. LANE, 121 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—2 OR 3-STORY BRICK, 6-ROOM flats, modern, between Halsted, Sheffield, Center, and Webster-av. Address V 123, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY IN VICINITY OF ENGLEwood, on Rock Island or Monon R. R., about one acre of ground, suitable for warehouse, and where a sidetrack can be had; give size, location, and lowest price. Address Z 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—9 OR 10 LOTS OR AN ACRE OF ground to buy or lease near Jackson Park; improved, with water and sewer.
B. F. JACOBS & CO.,
99 Washington-st.

WANTED—6 PER CENT FEE, 99 YEARS, $50,000; no agent; must be good. Address Z 29, Tribune.

WANTED—ON THE NORTH SIDE, FOR CUStomers, a 2-story brick flat building, to cost about $5,500; and a $3,000 cottage for $500 down, $35 a month. JAS. R. LANE, 121 Chamber of Commerce.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—
50x145 opposite the Auditorium.
80x170, Michigan-av., corner, north of Harmon-ct.
100x200, Drexel-blvd., corner 43d-st.
100 ft., Dearborn-st. to 3d-av., north of Harrison.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

WILL BUILD TO SUIT TENANT, HEAVY building, 70 to 120,000 sq. ft.; possession May 1; 3 minutes' walk to W. M. HOYT & CO., grocers. Address or call EDW. HAMMETT, 108 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

BUSINESS IN ILLINOIS—CLEAR OVER $1,000 A month; $30,000; for Chicago property; equity in West Side flats of $9,000 for clear lots; good second mortgages on Toronto property for Chicago property, about $5,000; lots in Morgan, Irving, and Oak Park, and Lake Forest for improved.
RICHES & CO., Chamber of Commerce.

EXCHANGE—CLEAN STOCK OF CLOAKS AND clothing, either or both, entire or part, to exchange for real estate. Address V 176, Tribune.

FOR EXCHANGE—WASHINGTON-BLVD. PROPerty; improved; clear; a nice home, $12,000; want a good lot on Drexel-blvd., Michigan-av., or 47th-st. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE 630-ACRE FARM IN WISconsin with a fine dwelling and out buildings; want a flat building in Chicago about same value. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WESTERN LAND AND 12 CHOICE SUBURBAN lots for stock of mdse. Address V 120, Tribune.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE BALL-BEARING safety for good horse. 5958 S. Wright-st.

WESTERN LAND FOR ONE OR MORE PERcheron or Clyde stallions. V 119, Tribune.

WANTED—NEAR-BY FARM OR EQUITY—value $4,000, for 6 city lots eligible for income-paying improvement. BEDDOE, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$7,500—SUPERIOR GRADE, BAL. purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail B. PEARCE, 55 53d-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND ENGLEwood improved property in sums of $1,000 and upwards.
AUG. TIDHOLM,
189 La Salle-st.,
Or n. w. cor. 63d and Wentworth-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Est'd. 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 69 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE CITY REAL ESTATE at current rates.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest current rates.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. SNYDACKER & CO., 153 Washington-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

$500, $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

$2,000—LOANS ON COOK COUNTY IMproved real estate, sums of $2,000 and over, at low rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Mang'r. Loan Dept., Madison and La Salle-sts.

$5,000 WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS AT 5 PER cent; will pay interest quarterly, semi-annually, or annually; security, improved farm in Clinton Co., Iowa, of 215 acres, worth $11,000; title perfect; choice farm; to party making loan I will pay railroad fare to and return any distance not to exceed 500 miles to see property, and expenses of papers, etc., paid. For full information address Box 1252, Clinton, Iowa.

$5,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT, ON IMproved Chicago real estate, or will buy mortgage of that amount. F. C. GIBBS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 106.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

A CHANCE TO GET BIG INTEREST—WILL sell some good first mortgage notes at reasonable discount. Address P 171, Tribune office.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT. MONEY TO loan on second mortgages, and any other good collaterals at market rates. W. R. TRASHER,
103 Washington-st.,
Main floor.

FOR SALE—$5,000 MORTGAGE BEARING 6 PER cent; gilt edge; good commission for quick sale; other mortgages $300 to $1,200, aggregating up to $40,000, with heavy indorser; can make net 8 per cent. Address Z 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED Chicago property netting investor 7 per cent.
L. R. GIDDINGS,
220 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WAREHOUSE RECEIPT FOR 1,500 tons ice; make offer. C. L. BROWN, 103 Washington-st., main floor.

LOANS—ONE YEAR OR LESS ON LIFE POLicies, endowments, or tontines; same bought; legal rate of interest. Room 12, 95 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

I WANT TO BORROW $6,000 FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS at 7 per cent; my own note, secured on 5,000 feet frontage (five blocks) near depot in a growing suburb 7 miles from city limits; the property is worth $25,000 to $30,000. Principals answer, with full address. Address T 54, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

NOTICE—A GENTLEMAN UNDER THIRTY, with active and practical experience in line of credits, is in position to negotiate now with those desiring such service and will be free to make a change Jan. 1, 1892; all communications will be treated strictly confidentially. Address G. H., care of Francis W. Holbrook, 175 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$2,000 (TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS); 90 days; gilt-edge security; call immediately. GEO. S. ENGLE, Room 615 Sherman House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.'S

FALL COMBINATION SALE
of
TROTTING STOCK.

Consigned from prominent Breeding Farms.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1 and 2, 1891, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, at
KELLOGG'S AUCTION SALE DEPARTMENT
(West Side Car Stables), W. Washington-boulevard and Campbell-av., Chicago, Ill.
(Office 407 Rialto Building).

About 120 head of Standard Trotting Stock, including Trotters of speed, others suited to the carriage and saddle, Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, and Fillies of high breeding. These horses were bred and are owned by such prominent breeders as Messrs. S. A. Browne & Co., W. J. G. Dean, Sisson & Lilley, D. A. Stuart, and A. H. Willard of Michigan, H. D. McKinney and A. W. Longley of Wisconsin, R. S. Strader of Kentucky, G. M. Fogg & Sons of Tennessee, W. P. Ijams and W. R. McKean of Indiana, Frank S. Waters of Illinois, A. P. Fleming of Iowa, J. H. Faubel of W. Va., H. S. Henry of Pennsylvania, and others.

Among celebrated sires whose progeny are in the catalogue are Ambassador 2:21, Eagle Bird 2:21, Electioneer, and his sons Whips 2:27¼ and Egotist 2:22¾, Pancoast 2:21¾, Phallamont, Nutwood 2:18¾, California (son of Minne-ha-ha), Swigert, Pilot Medium, Young Wilkes 2:28¾, Red Wilkes, Masterlode, Magna Charta, Louis Napoleon, Mambrino Patchen, Kentucky Prince, Alcazar 2:20¾, Mambrino Russell, Jersey Wilkes, Jerome Eddy 2:16½, Sultan 2:24, etc.

These horses are now at place of sale where visitors can see them, in harness if desired, regardless of weather, as there is a track of ¼-mile within the building, which being warmed by steam is comfortable at all times. Take Madison car on West Chicago cable road, alighting at Western-av. or Campbell-av., 22 minutes from City-Hall.

For catalogues address
PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.,
407 Rialto Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses or outfits complete, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots, as to the value and title of which I invite the closest investigation. I have a market for this class of property, and you can in this way get a good full price for it, instead of sacrificing it as must be done for cash at this season of the year.
O. J. BARRETT, 94 Washington-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUPE, CART, OR brougham horse; a dark chestnut; 16 hands high, weight about 1,250 pounds; sound, kind, and fearless and sold because the owner has more horses than he cares to winter. Please inquire of coachman, rear 3327 Michigan-av.

ITASKA FARM WILL WINTER HORSES AS usual this year; best accommodations; rates reasonable. Refer to our customers.
FRANK A. SMITH, R. 21, 55 Dearborn-st.

HORSES WINTERED FOR $8 PER MONTH; called for and returned.
GEO. A. CHASE, Deerfield, Ill.

CARRIAGES STORED AT HALF RATES. Armory Warehouse Co., 236 to 242 39th-st.

BARGAINS—CUTTER, $12; GROCER'S SLEIGH, $8; horse, $40; buggy, $35. 75 N. May-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SPAULDING SLEIGH. Willets style. A. C. MUSSELWHITE, 50 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD JUMP-SEAT CUTTER; PRICE $30. Apply 1855 Barry-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

279 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOM WITH board; walking distance.

323 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—WITH OR WITHout board, a large parlor floor, elegantly furnished; also large rooms, front and back, and single rooms reasonable; call evenings.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO SINGLE, ONE double room; choice table.

1925 MICHIGAN-AV.—SEVERAL HANDSOMEly furnished rooms with first-class board; also a few table boarders taken; references.

2226 WABASH-AV.—BOARDING AND SPLENdid room on parlor floor; warm and convenient; good board; moderate terms to gentlemen.

2825 MICHIGAN-AV.—CONNECTING ALCOVE, single and suite of rooms, with board.

2932 PRAIRIE-AV.—JUST OPENED AND NEWly furnished; come now and take choice of rooms; single and en suite, with board; thoroughly first-class; steam heat; terms reasonable.

2953 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE, PLEASANT FURnished room with board; table board.

2979 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHed rooms, single or en suite, with board.

North Side.

175 RUSH-ST.—LARGE PLEASANT FRONT room with board; very reasonable; day board.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—LOVELY ALCOVE, ALSO cozy single room, with board; reference.

264 ONTARIO-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE AND front rooms; first-class table.

284 E. OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board in private family; references asked and given; German preferred.

491 LA SALLE-AV.—THREE WELL-HEATED furnished rooms, single or en suite, with excellent board; terms $7 to $8 weekly.

Hotels.

GRAND PALACE, 101 N. CLARK—NEWLY FURnished steam-heated rooms 50c daily and upwards.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST.—PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

Miscellaneous.

PARTIES WISHING FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Call Room 85, 175 Dearborn-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want by calling on
WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ROOM FOR gentleman, wife, and 9-year-old girl; South Side; Jewish family. Address T 162, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN FIRST-CLASS NEIGHborhood by father and daughter; West Side preferred; state terms. Address Z 13, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. This is the only school in the city where this superior system is taught competently and which maintains a separate department for placing pupils in positions, as well as other competent applicants. Daily dictation class for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Auditorium.

NATIVE TEACHERS ONLY.
FREE TRIAL LESSON.

AMERICAN BRANCHES:
Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, St. Louis, Louisville, Brooklyn, and Atlanta.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES:
Paris, London, Berlin, Dresden, Hamburg, Leipzig.
FRENCH COMEDIES every Saturday at 12 o'clock in the Auditorium Recital Hall.

ELOCUTION, DELSARTE, DRAMATIC ART, AND parliamentary practice; school day and evening; graduating class, adult classes, children's class; begin now; send for new catalogue. H. M. SOPER, Principal, Suite 53 Athenæum, 26 Van Buren-st.

FRENCH LESSONS BY MR. DESCHAMPS, CALL or address 180 E. Randolph-st., Germania House.

PRIVATE LESSONS—PIANO, FRENCH, GERman lessons by expert lady teacher; for ladies and children only. 5958 Wright-st., South Side.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BUSINESS COLlege instructor to establish for the winter a school in a live Western town; building now ready for occupancy; favorable terms made to the right man. Address D B 62, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere.
71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 8627.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a speciality.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4,573.
South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND carriages; light, dry, and clean; well ventilated; cheap rates; money advanced; packing and shipping. Armory Warehouse Co., 236, 238, 240, 242 39th-st.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

SOLID-TIRED BICYCLES AT COST; LAdies', gentlemen's, or combination wheels; also a few gents' pneumatics.
THOS. KANE & CO., 137 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—YOUNG, ACTIVE MAN preferred; $1,000 required; ample security; handsome income guaranteed. Address T 53, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS BUSIness; must have $1,000 cash. Address Z 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIFTY SAMPLE TRUNKS. LOUIS WEBER & SON, cor. Madison and Franklin-sts.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME ENGLISH mastiff and two S. Bernard puppies out of the best blooded stock in America; will trade. PROF ROACH, 176 W. Madison-st.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS—EVERY MAKE BOUGHT, SOLD, rented, exchanged, and expertly repaired at lowest prices. Typewriter Headquarters, 266 Wabash-av. Telephone 2321.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2410-2414 PRAIRIE-AV., 4-story and cellar, 15-room modern houses; these houses are just being completed and will have all the latest improvements and conveniences; all rooms are large and light; long and favorable lease. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—$60—10-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, South Side, convenient to cable and Illinois Central trains; lease can be had until after World's Fair by responsible tenant. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Building.

West Side.

FOR RENT—445 WASHINGTON-BLVD., LARGE 15-room residence in good repair; brick barn.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—372 OHIO-ST., CORNER ST. CLAIR, large 15-room residence in good repair.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR RENT—THE HOUSE 71 PINE-ST.
J. V. CLARKE,
Hibernian Bank.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—AT ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., FOR winter season, gentleman's residence, fully furnished, attractive grounds, stable, etc. For information address P.-O. Box 3,662, New York City.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—OAKLAND—CRESCENT (41ST-ST. and Ellis-av.), two new stone-front houses, 12 and 13 rooms, all light and bright; the most cheerful and homelike in Chicago; steam heat; every modern convenience. Open. DR. C. S. SMITH,
103 State-st.

TO RENT—OR WILL SELL—MY NEW RESIdence, 4229 Indiana-av., elegantly furnished, containing 14 rooms; lot 50x161; building 25x76.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM APARTMENTS IN the Blair Building, 3004-6 Prairie-av.; hardwood finish throughout, steam heat, electric light, passenger and freight elevators, gas ranges, refrigerators, bookcases, buffets, hat trees, gas logs, mantels, porcelain bathtubs, etc.; large and very light rooms; nothing finer in the city; reduced rent to first-class parties.
L. D. WARREN,
Room 64, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THE ELEGANT NEW SHOREham, 4458 and 4460 Oakenwald-av., 7-room apartments; sideboards, refrigerators, shades, hot water by building, steam heat, gas ranges, gas logs, and electric lights; near Ill. Central depot; see janitor.

TO RENT—$50 FLAT—THE KNICKERBOCKER, 42d-st. and Ellis-av.; steam heat, hot water, refrigerators, gas ranges, and grates; 7 rooms; see janitor.

TO RENT—72 31ST-ST.—7-ROOM FLAT, WITH modern conveniences, in nice shape; very cheap. COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM 2D FLAT; HARDwood finish; gas range; furnace; very convenient. 4729 Champlain-av.; rent $35 per month to May 1st; inquire 4836 Wabash-av., 2d flat.

West Side.

TO RENT—
No. 10 South Morgan-st., 4-room flat, $14.50.

276 W. Randolph-st., 6-room flat, $22.50.

Halls lighted and cleaned; freight elevator and everything first-class. Janitor will show flats any time.
V. H. SURGHNOR,
85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—WANTED—A FAMILY TO TAKE A choice 6-room apartment in the building 1264-1280 W. Madison-st. and keep halls clean and attend to gas and keys in part payment of rent.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
—IN THE NEW APARTMENT BUILDING—
THE KINZIE.

The finest appointed 7 and 8 room living apartments in the city; all finished in hardwood, with steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, refrigerators, sideboards, shades, gas fixtures, and porcelain bath tubs; passenger and freight elevators; private entrance and elevator for servants.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
Telephone 976. 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, 8-room flat; steam heat, janitor; convenient to cable and horse cars. 346 Belden-av. Would exchange for house in Evanston to May 1.
MERRILIES & BENSON, 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; HEAT, ELEvator, janitor service, etc. Call at The Florence, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—2D FLAT AT 344 BELDEN-AV., 8 rooms, bath-room, separate furnace, and all modern conveniences. Inquire on premises, or of E. S. SMITH, 51-52 Traders' Bldg.

TO RENT—NO. 38 PEARSON-ST., NEAR STATE, 8-room flat, all large; range, refrigerator, etc., and janitor service free.

TO RENT—THE FLAT, 275 ERIE-ST.
J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

Lake View.

TO RENT—1416 DUNNING-ST., ½ BLOCK FROM Lincoln-av., 1st flat, six elegant rooms, modern; $18. Inquire at 1414 Dunning-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED, $9, and large room, suitable for two gentlemen, $16 a month; also a fine alcove; gas, heat, use of bath, etc. Call at 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—2 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, $20 per month; three furnished rooms for light housekeeping, $18 a month; 31st-st., near I. C. R. R. GEORGE W. COBB, 31st-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF FURNISHED ROOMS in Seaverns Building, corner Wabash-av. and 22d-st. Apply at 185 22d-st., or at office of building, 2210 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—107 WARREN-AV.—ONE OR TWO FURnished rooms; private family. Rent moderate.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with bath, heat, etc. 40 Sheldon, near Madison.

North Side.

TO RENT—WHY WASTE YOUR TIME LOOKING for rooms when you can get them steam-heated and with private baths at moderate prices at the Granada, Rush and Ohio. B. M. MOORE, Mgr.

TO RENT—GRAND PALACE, 101 N. CLARK, steam-heated rooms $3 weekly and upwards.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS; NEW FLAT BUILDing; new furniture; heat, gas, and bath; very reasonable. 380 N. Clark, Flat C.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; heat, gas, bath. 264 E. Ohio-st., Flat F.

TO RENT—N. W. COR. ERIE AND STATE-STS.—Light rooms, single or en suite, newly furnished; steam; good table separate; references. EMERSON.

Cicero.

TO RENT—IN OAK PARK, A FEW MINUTES' walk from Avenue Station, an elegant furnished front room with alcove; good board a few steps away; references exchanged.
Address V 126, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—SIX STORE ROOMS IN THE NEW stone front block on State-st., between 47th and 48th-sts.; one of the best locations for a drug store, jewelry store, millinery, dry goods, or any other business; rent to May 1, $35 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises, at 4738 State-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS, MANUFACTURING and warehouse property of all descriptions; we have a large list. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st

FOR RENT—STORE, 115 QUINCY-ST.; 15X50. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681

FOR RENT—STORE, NO. 139 WABASH-AV., near Madison; possession at once. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—5 YEARS' LEASE—STORE, HAVing two frontages; good display windows; $25 a month. GEORGE W. COBB, 31st-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR RENT—A FINE STORE FOR GROCERY and meat market; old stand, 1611 Wabash-av.; fixtures can be bought for a nominal amount.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

North Side.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE STORES—In the Kinzie Apartment Building, southwest corner Chicago-av. and Pine-st., an elegant corner store, splendid location for druggist, and one store, fronting on Chicago-av., suitable for millinery, dressmaking or tailoring establishment, with steam heat and elegantly finished. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
Telephone 976. 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—THE TWO STORES 734 AND 738 S. Halsted-st.
J. V. CLARKE,
Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESIRABLE OFFICE—
Two of suite of 3 rooms.
$35 PER MONTH.
Elevator, steam, large vault, third floor.
Inquire after 2 p. m. at
Suite 18, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
Cor. of Clark and Monroe-sts., large light offices and hall suitable for club-room, or otherwise; will rent very cheap.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES NEAR BOARD OF TRADE; 8 in Exchange Building, corner Pacific-av. and Van Buren-st. Apply at Room 5 Exchange Bldg. or of W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF OFFICE SUITE WITH use of vault; cheap. Apply to 619 and 620 Manhattan Bldg., 315 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 22 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681

TO RENT—OFFICE FOR MUSICAL PURPOSES to young lady. BATTLE, 167 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE; SPLENDID OFFICES at both 167 Washington and 127 La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST MANUFACTURing buildings in the city; 24,000 square feet, with engine, steam heat, and all improvements; rented in floors for $600 a month; price $4,500 per annum for the building. Address V 115, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PREMISES 175 TO 191 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines-st., 214x124, with 1-story brick and frame building, 100x120; steam power and heat; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER,
207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—SMALL HOTEL, 193 W. MADISON-ST., four upper floors, 27 rooms, all well lighted; long lease to good tenant. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT steam power, and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor, 60x160; 1 do, 50x125; 2 do, 40x30; 1 do, 50x60; 1 floor, 42x78. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW STONE-FRONT BLOCK on State-st., between 47th and 48th-sts., three apartments of 22 rooms each, arranged for small hotel or boarding-house; they will be rented separate or all together. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or at office on the premises, No. 4738 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT; all modern conveniences. Room 5, 107 Clark.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING, WAREHOUSE, and business property of all descriptions; we have a large list. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A YOUNG MARRIED couple wish to rent a well-furnished house or flat in good location for winter and spring months; best of references. Address Z 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping for man and wife on South Side; state price. Address Z 39, Tribune.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

GREAT REDUCTION!	GREAT REDUCTION!
Our entire stock of slightly-used and second-hand pianos.	Our entire stock of slightly-used and second-hand pianos.
Not an instrument reserved.	Not an instrument reserved.

We have space for only a few examples. The values to be fully appreciated must be seen. Remember every instrument in the entire stock has been placed in good condition in our own shops. Only serviceable instruments are offered.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.	LYON & HEALY'S CLEARING SALE.	SQUARE PIANOS.
$125 Lyon & Healy.		$75 Steinway.
$150 Pelton & Pomeroy.		$100 Pease.
$175 Bauer.		$125 Bauer.
$200 Gabler.	1 Knabe.	$175 Knabe.
$175 Hardman.	2 Kroeger.	$200 Knabe.
$175 Emerson.	2 Steinways.	$200 Gilbert.
$200 Stultz-Bauer.	Above practically new.	$100 Hallet & Davis.
$250 Fischer.		$60 Higgins.

As these pianos must move rapidly at the extraordinary values presented, immediate attention will repay you. Easy terms of payment will be granted.

The finest stock of new pianos ever shown in the West will be found in our seven distinct salesrooms. We will esteem it a pleasure to exhibit the rare beauties of our holiday assortment to visitors whether they contemplate a purchase or not. The four great leaders are sold only by us.

KNABE, FISCHER, NEW ENGLAND, PEASE.
Tuning and moving. Pianos to rent.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

STEINWAY, STEINWAY, STEINWAY,
"THE IDEAL PIANO,"
the standard of perfection, and the model from which the civilized world copies.
A. B. CHASE—A. B. CHASE—A. B. CHASE,
a piano that has stood the most thorough test, and is regarded by the musical public as possessing the highest grade of perfection.
KURTZMAN—KURTZMAN—KURTZMAN,
a piano that has been before the public nearly forty years, and is giving thorough satisfaction in thousands of American homes.
VOCALION—VOCALION—VOCALION,
the only successful substitute for the pipe organ.
WILCOX & WHITE—WILCOX & WHITE
SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.

No matter how difficult the music it may be played without even touching the keys, and yet it can be used as a regular organ by use of the key-board.

In addition to the above well-known pianos and organs we also carry a full line of cheaper grades, thus enabling us to make prices and terms to meet every demand.

Parties living at a distance can order of us with perfect assurance of every instrument being exactly as represented, or it may be returned at our expense.

INSPECTION INVITED.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

GENUINE BARGAINS IN HIGH GRADE PIANOS.

We have a number of odd styles of pianos including some of the well-known makes of Weber, Wheelock, and Lindman, in all kinds of woods, both medium and full size, that we will close out this week at a discount of 20 per cent from our regular prices. These instruments are entirely new, never having been out of our warerooms, but they are included in styles that are discontinued, and are fully warranted to be first-class in every particular. A chance to purchase a high grade piano at a very moderate price.

We also have a number of good slightly used and second-hand uprights in excellent condition that we are sacrificing in prices.

Second-hand square pianos in fine shape for $25 to $125, terms $5 down and $5 per month.

Our goods are the best, our prices the lowest, and our terms the easiest. We can suit you. Give us a chance.

Piano tuning a specialty.

Rents $3, $4, and $5 per month.

MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

FROM THOUSANDS OF HOMES
Made happy by
KIMBALL PIANOS
Comes the universal testimony to their excellence.
From many of the
LEADING ARTISTS
Of the New and Old World come words of praise for the
RICH FULL TONE AND
PERFECT ACTION
Of the popular Kimball Pianos.
They are fully guaranteed for FIVE YEARS.
BUY DIRECT FROM THE HOME MANUFACTURER
And save freights and expenses of
EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES.
Sold for cash or on monthly payments.
The Kimball Co. are sole agents for
HALLET & DAVIS AND EMERSON PIANOS.
All instruments sold strictly on the
ONE-PRICE SYSTEM.
Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., 243-253 Wabash-av.

PIANOS.

Prices:	Terms:
$75	$8
to	to
$500.	$25
	per month.

Call and learn further particulars
at
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
219-221 Wabash-av.

ESTEY & CAMP.
State and Jackson. State and Jackson.
A sight worth seeing!
Our immense wareroom enlarged,
and newly decorated.
The LARGEST and FINEST in the city
The public
is cordially invited to inspect
our splendid stock of
DECKER BROS.............PIANOS
ESTEY.............PIANOS
CAMP & CO.............PIANOS
ARION.............PIANOS
In all natural woods.
Estey Organs. Camp & Co.'s Organs.
To rent. ON EASY TERMS. To rent.
Second-hand instruments. Bargain prices.
Tuning, repairing, etc.
ESTEY & CAMP.
State and Jackson. State and Jackson.

TO ABOLISH A MODERN EVIL: The number of inferior (almost new) pianos that we are taking in exchange daily from people that were wrongfully treated by unscrupulous dealers induces us to open an INFORMATION BUREAU. Purchasers seeking information about a piano of any denomination will receive full particulars on sending us two cents postage.
A. H. RINTELMAN & CO., 146 STATE-ST.
General representatives of the
HARDMAN, SHAW, MALCOLM LOVE,
And other leading pianos.

WE HAVE IN STOCK SCHAAF, KROEGER, Decker, and Vose & Sons pianos, in all styles of casings; also a large number of second-hand pianos, all makes, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices. Terms cash or time, to suit purchasers.
New pianos to rent, and one year's rent allowed if purchased.
Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, moved, and stored at low rates. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MASON & HAMLIN
PIANOS.
Indorsed by highest authorities everywhere and fast becoming as famous as the
MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS.
The acknowledged standard of excellence.
For cash, easy payments, and rented.
Bargains in slightly used and second-hand pianos and organs.
Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.,
149 Wabash-av.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! GOING! GOING!! GOing!!! 50 beautiful upright pianos, including Weginan, Krell, Kranich & Bach, Bryant, Emerson, Steinway, Kimball, and others; $15 and up; easy payments; rent, $3, 4, and $5; large stock to select from in oak, walnut, and other woods. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash, first door south of J. H. Walker's.

$165, $175, $180, $200, AND $225 EACH, NEW UPright pianos; easy terms; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT WALNUT CASE piano sacrificed; wants cash; stool, cover. Address V 42, Tribune office.

FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO IN PERFECT condition; $185; easy terms.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

THE SUPERIOR AND ELEGANT SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS for cash or easy instalments at manufacturers' prices. Chicago Branch, 145 and 147 Wabash-av.

1 STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO PRACtically new having had but very little use; $400; easy terms.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

$125, $135, AND $150 EACH—THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$140—LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT PIANO; shows but little trace of use; easy terms.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$50, $75, $90, AND $100 EACH, SQUARE PIanos, all makes; easy terms. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$100—A SPLENDID SQUARE PIANO—Elaborately carved legs; in good condition; very easy terms.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

LEFT MY BEAUTIFUL NEW UPRIGHT piano on sale at 146 State-st., second floor; $190, spot cash, will take it; need money.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

FOR SALE—15-VOLUME CYCLOPÆDIA; NEVER used; cost $55; sell for $30. Address Z 40, Tribune office.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

PICTURES, STAMPS, AND COINS.

WE BUY STAMPS—COLLECTIONS OR LOTS of new or used postage stamps wanted for cash. The S. B. BRADT CO., 91 and 93 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CRAYON PORTRAITS—SEND YOUR ADDRESS and you will be called on; samples shown; satisfaction guaranteed. Address V [illegible], Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—THE largest and leading dry goods and carpet house in Vincennes, Ind.; A. Gimbel & Sons; established 1842. Sales $200,000 per annum and with satisfactory profits; three-story corner brick building, undoubtedly the finest location in the city; size of each floor, 50x100 feet; store for rent, stock, fixtures, and good will for sale; possession given upon short notice; this is an exceptional chance to secure a prosperous and well established trade; satisfactory reasons will be given for selling. Address
GIMBEL BROTHERS, Milwaukee, Wis.

BUTCHER SHOP—MAKING GOOD MONEY, South Side; fine bargain; owner called away; $500.
I. S. MAHAN,
204 Dearborn-st.

CHANCE IN A LIFETIME FOR MEN WITH small capital to buy country rights; only those who mean business need apply. The Western Short Distance Telephone Co., Room 632 Pullman Building.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Inquire 46 Portland Block.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, $1,600; LONG LEASE; located on West Side; a sacrifice; owner has other business. Inquire 349 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—STORE AND FLAT BUILDING; $65,000; rental $7,200; on business street; both value and income sure to increase.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY,
1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING CONCERN; owner has too much other business to attend; all wholesale grocers sell the goods; very good chance for man desirous to get into business; willing to exchange for real estate if desired. V 141, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CLEAN STOCK GENERAL MERchandise and residence unincumbered; cash value $15,000; best business in a country town; pays well; owners want to live in Chicago; will exchange for part cash or good property here. Address V 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PLANT, INcluding engine, boiler, shafting, steam-heating, and water-pipes, complete, all ready to start up at once, at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Chicago Tack Co., Grand Crossing, Ill.

FURNITURE OF 20 ROOMS—SOUTH SIDE, NEAR cable; lease to 1894; rent only $90 per month; $900 if sold Saturday; worth $1,800; full of roomers; best bargain in Chicago.
R. DAKIN,
With A. GRAY, 77 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—PULP MILL, WITH WATER POWER of 300-horse; all new; or will take partner and build paper mill; good location; clear spring water; cheap fuel and low freight rate. Address D C 1, Tribune office.

MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS—CORRESPONDENCE solicited with parties seeking locations for new manufacturing enterprises, or established concerns wishing to enlarge their plants in a new field. The best facilities and surroundings for successful manufacturing in the Northwest. Address
Moline Water Power Co.,
Moline, Ill.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
GREAT BARGAIN.
ROLLING MILL PLANT AT EAST CHICAGO, IND.

By virtue of an order of the Lake Circuit Court, in the State of Indiana, the undersigned, Receiver of the property of the National Forge and Iron company, will receive bids for said plant, together with all supplies and raw materials on hand, up to 12 o'clock m., December 15th, 1891, at the office of Johnson & Slick, Rooms 505 and 507, at 218 La Salle-st., Chicago, Illinois. The property will be sold as a whole for cash subject to the approval of said court. A copy of the order and full particulars furnished on application.
WILLIAM H. GOSTLIN, Receiver.

SALOON—BEST ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—WILL sell at half price if taken this month; no agents. Address V 145, Tribune office.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IN DRY GOODS—AN old-established store, doing upward of $125,000 cash business yearly, for sale. Address X. L., Chicago P.-O.

TO RENT—30-ROOM HOTEL IN COUNTRY TOWN, furnished; would prefer to sell furniture. Address V 112, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $20,000; REAL ESTATE investment; can double money in one year. Address V 111, Tribune office.

WANTED—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF FOUR to six room flat; give all information or no attention will be given. Address Z 25, Tribune office.

10-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE; SOUTH 31ST-st.; rent $47.50; '94 lease; best offer takes it this week. Owner 84 La Salle, Room 509.

12-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE; SOUTH SIDE; rent $47.50; '94 lease; full of roomers and paying big; this is a snap for two days. R. DAKIN,
With A. GRAY, 77 S. Clark-st.

$250 TAKES POSSESSION OF PAYING FINE new billiard hall. Address V 140, Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF FIVE-room corner flat; will sell cheap. 149 Eugenie-st., Flat 7.

FOR SALE—10 FURNISHED FLATS; ELEGANT location for business. 577 State-st., Flats 5 and 6.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNERT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Wabash-av., cor. Van Buren (Auditorium Block).
Eminent Specialists in Each Department.
Consultation and 160-page book free; mail 10c.
All diseases of Men Cured.
All Eye and Ear Diseases Cured.
All Deformities of Limbs and Body Cured.
All Surgical Operations Skillfully Performed.
All Chronic and Nervous Diseases a Specialty.

NERVOUS, CHRONIC, AND DISEASES OF MEN cured. DR. LURET, Dispensary, 130 Adams-st.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK—FOR PARticulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
MANLIUS, N. Y.
Civil engineering, classics, business. Under the visitation of the War Department. Military under U. S. Army officer. Address Wm. VERBECK, Supt.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—
Sail regularly from
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT
DURING THE WINTER MONTHS.
Cabin, $40 and upwards. Second Cabin, $25. Steerage at low rates. NO CATTLE CARRIED.

STATE LINE SERVICE
OF ALLAN LINE STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
via Londonderry, every fortnight.
17th Dec...STATE NEBRASKA..........10 a. m.
7th Jan....STATE OF CALIFORNIA..........9:30 a. m.
28th Jan...STATE OF NEBRASKA..........8 a. m.
CABIN, $40. Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $19.
Apply to ALLAN & CO., 112 La Salle-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS
IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage.
Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI.
General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE—
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE—EXPRESS PASSENger Steamer service. New York to Genoa in less than eleven days. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. Direct route to South of France, Riviera, and Italy.
Touching Gibraltar to land passengers to Spain.
Avoiding the Northern Latitudes of Atlantic, the Channel Crossing, and Long R. R. Rides.
DEPARTURES:
Fulda, Sat., Nov. 28, 2 p. m. Werra, Thur., Dec. 10, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Jan. 2, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., Jan. 23, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Feb. 6, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., Feb. 27, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Mar. 12, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., April 2, 2 p. m.
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, First Cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 1:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Express	* 1:20 pm	* 7:45 pm
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:20 pm	* 10:00 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Leavenworth Ex	* 6:00 pm	* 10:00 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex. via Des Moines, Omaha & Lincoln	* 10:20 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	† 9:25 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 10:20 am
Denver Ex., via Omaha & Lincoln	* 10:20 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex	† 10:20 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver via Kansas City	* 11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
St. Joe, Atch. & Leavenworth Ex	* 11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	† 11:30 pm	¶ 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor Dearborn and Polk-st. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom	† 4:18 pm	† 10:18 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	† 9:20 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 7:50 pm	* 8:00 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	* 7:20 am
Kansas City Express	* 11:20 pm	* 7:20 am

†Except Sunday. *Daily.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 p. m. daily; 3:10 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 7:30 a. m. and 10:20 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 228 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm § 6:30 pm §10:30 pm §10:10 pm	* 3:15 pm § 8:15 am § 2:00 pm § 7:30 am
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	§ 6:00 pm	§ 6:15 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm §11:15 pm	§ 9:00 am § 9:25 pm
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
LaCrosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 9:00 am §11:15 pm	‡ 8:00 am § 9:25 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am *11:30 am § 3:30 pm § 7:20 pm §10:00 pm * 7:20 am	X7:00 pm §11:30 am * 4:00 pm § 9:45 pm § 6:25 am * 1:25 pm
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 8:20 am * 3:00 pm § 5:00 pm	§10:00 am .... § 6:16 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am §10:00 pm	* 1:25 pm § 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 6:45 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 9:05 am	* 6:30 pm
Forrest & Peoria Accom	* 2:20 pm	* 10:10 am
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Peoria, Springfield & Bluffs Ex	* 11:25 pm	* 1:50 pm
Oak Lawn Accommodation	‡ 6:20 am	† 8:15 am
Orland Accommodation	† 9:45 am	‡ 12:15 pm
Orland Accommodation	* 2:45 pm	* 5:45 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:20 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	* 11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	† 10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	† 10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	† 10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:37 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln & McCook	* 10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	* 10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡ 10:50 pm	† 10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:15 pm
Chicago and Memphis	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:15 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Diamond Special	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:05 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 3:15 am	§ 12:30 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans and Memphis Ex	§ 7:55 pm	§ 7:20 am
Riverview Ex., Kankakee	* 4:40 pm	* 9:10 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Springfield Express	§ 9:30 pm	§ 7:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:20 pm	§ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	§ 11:35 pm	c 6:50 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	§ 4:20 pm	§ 10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:55 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Express	....	* 1:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 11:00 pm	b 10:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:20 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a 11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, lve a 8:30 am, b 11:20 am, b 3:00 pm, b 5:15 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 pm, a 11:00 pm; arrive, a 7:00 am, a 9:20 am, b 11:00 am, b 1:30 pm, b [illegible] pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 1:45 pm.
aDaily. bExcept Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—GRAND-UNION PASSENGER Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:45 pm	1:30 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	* 6:00 pm	8:55 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	* 11:20 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	* 11:20 pm	7:00 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	9:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Evansville Night Line	§11:25 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	§ 4:20 p m	§11:00 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

EASTERN.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad.—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.:

	Leave	Arrive
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:20 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:20 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:00 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st. Depot, and 22nd-st.

§Daily *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:20 pm
Boston and New York Special	§10:30 am	§ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:25 am
New York Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE-Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City offices, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:20 a m	6:25 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:30 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:55 a m
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 7:25 p m	* 8:15 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:20 p m	* 9:20 a m
Day Express	*10:40 a m	* 5:20 a m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:00 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 3:15 p m	* 7:20 a m
Funeral train	*12:30 m	* 3:25 p m

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

June 21, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:30 a m	* 5:20 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:05 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 p m	*10:30 a m

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:25 a m	5:25 p m
Do Night Express	8:00 p m	7:20 a m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Pacific Express	† 5:00 p. m. *10:45 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m. * 9:30 a. m.
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	† 5:00 p. m. *10:45 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m. * 7:15 a. m.
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 5:00 p. m.	* 9:15 p. m.
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	* 3:00 p. m.	* 1:25 p. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & M. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., †9 a. m., *10:25 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:05 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:05 p. m., *11:25 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †3:20 p. m., *10:20 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *9:10 p. m. Trains arrive [illegible]. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

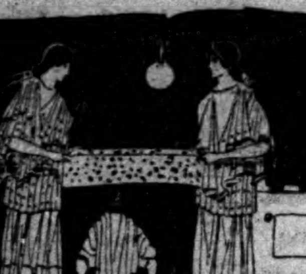
PENNSYLVANIA LINES—MADISON AND Canal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 248 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F 7:15 a. m., P *9:00 a. m., F *3:00 p. m., P *11:20 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *9:00 a. m., P *8:20 p. m. Express trains arrive in Chicago, F *7:00 a. m., P *7:20 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., F *1:15 p. m., P *3:30 p. m., F *5:30 p. m.
F via Fort Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

LED AIMLESS LIVES.

THE MAIDS OF ANCIENT GREECE HAD FEW INTERESTS.

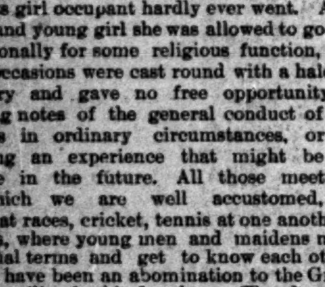
An Almost Perpetual Seclusion Was the Fate of the Athenian Girl of Good Birth —No Boating, No Tennis, No Riding in Omnibuses—Spinning, Weaving, and Caring for the Sick Took the Place of These Pleasures—The Testimony of Antique Vases.

Delightful as some of us might think it to go back for many reasons to ancient Greece, to live in a country were the air was pure, the scenery varied and delightful, where the seas rivaled the skies in the intensity of their blue, and where one commanding building succeeded another, standing clear against the wall of heaven—much as the artist might wish to be conveyed thither, there would be certain drawbacks to a complete transportation for all, says the *Lady's Pictorial*.


WOMEN FOLDING CLOTHES.

Compared to the life of a maiden or young wife of good rank in historic Greece, the most aimless existence dawdled through by any young modern woman is stirring and gay.

An almost perpetual seclusion was the fate of the Athenian girl of good birth. She was shut out from all the busy life that went on out of doors. The apartment in which she lived was one distinct from the rest of the house. Into it strangers did not enter and out of it its girl occupant hardly ever went. As a child and young girl she was allowed to go out occasionally for some religious function, but such occasions were cast round with a halo of mystery and gave no free opportunity of making notes of the general conduct of her fellows in ordinary circumstances, or of forming an experience that might be of service in the future. All those meetings to which we are well accustomed, as the boat races, cricket, tennis at one another's houses, where young men and maidens meet on equal terms and get to know each other, would have been an abomination to the Greek paterfamilias for his daughter. The idea of a Greek lady of good birth riding in public conveyances, as ladies now ride in omnibuses, would have seemed to the Greek father too absolutely unfit a notion to enter the head of any sane person. Such conduct would destroy balance, symmetry, and all other Greek ideas of the suitable. After an occasional visit to a temple or a shrine, or a share in some mystic ceremony dating back to primitive times, perhaps only half understood by the priests and priestesses of the cult, and wholly vague to the small, round-eyed sharer in the function, let out for once from her seclusion, the destiny mapped out by custom for a girl of marriageable age was marriage. As is usual in southern countries this age was fixed very low. The bridegroom, from the necessity of circumstances, was almost universally quite a stranger to his proposed bride, while he knew nothing of her disposition and character, though her position and family might point her out as a suitable match for him. In the time of Pericles the wife brought with her a dower, but not the power of keeping it for her own use as pocket money, since it seems generally to have gone straight into the common stock for household and general purposes. The disposition of money belonging to her by right of inheritance was not in the competence of a Greek lady. Supposing even she survived her husband, she could not make a will leaving her property to whom she would.


WOMEN AT THE WEB.

The husband on his side, apart from considerations of duty to the gods and to his family, often married in order to get a housekeeper to manage his household of slaves. Since all outdoor exercise was shut off from a woman's life some occupation of an active character had to be sought for her, and such a one is suggested in the "Œconomics" of Xenophon. This work which gives, often unconsciously, much light on the life and occupations of a young Greek wife, is delightful reading for all interested in the subject. The active exercise which Ischomachos the model, if rather priggish, young husband suggests as suitable and adequate for his girl bride is the constant taking out, folding, and sorting of the linen in the household presses. How many of us would care to do this as a healthful pastime? He speaks in all seriousness, and his words do not lack support from the scenes depicted on Greek vases.

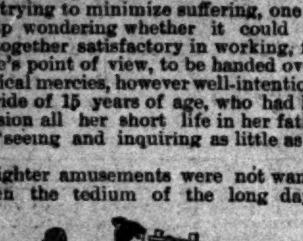
The household stores and linen were the field for a young Greek wife's activities, as they were in German houses not many decades ago. Following the illustrious example of the ladies of Homer in this one respect at least the Periclean lady was a great adept at all kinds of spinning and weaving, though she could not, from force of circumstances, carry out the rest of the Homeric ideal in the intelligent social intercourse of men and women.

Another serious occupation that filled up a Greek lady's time was the sick nursing and attending to the wants of the large household of slave servants among whom so much of her life was spent.

In the sketch of the young wife's duties given in the "Œconomics" referred to above, the child wife of Ischomachos testifies to her complete willingness to take up this pursuit.

Good and kind as this trait in her character seems, especially if we remember that she represents a period long before the dawn of Christianity taught the value of life and the duty of trying to minimize suffering, one cannot help wondering whether it could have been altogether satisfactory in working, from the slave's point of view, to be handed over to the medical mercies, however well-intentioned, of a bride of 15 years of age, who had lived in seclusion all her short life in her father's house, "seeing and inquiring as little as possible."

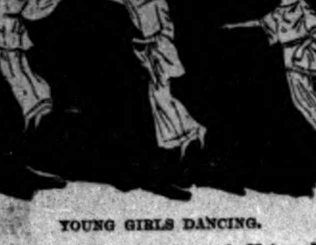
But lighter amusements were not wanting to lighten the tedium of the long days at home. The toilet was a serious matter, taking much time and judged of supreme importance, if an opinion may be based on the very large space toilet scenes occupy in art.


MAKING MUSIC.

Music was a favorite pursuit.

Dancing among the younger women, sometimes to the accompaniment of the "crotalon" or clapper, held like castanets between the fingers, or sometimes without, was frequent. A vase of great beauty in the British Museum shows some young girls gracefully dancing, flitting like birds on a summer's evening: their feet hardly touch the ground, their bodies are gracefully balanced, and their garments held daintily.

Another pastime was the game—still popular among the rural population in England and one that it was attempted to revive in drawing-rooms quite recently—of "astragals," or knucklebone. To the fashion for this game are due many of the charming groups that abound in the museums of Europe, generally of the rather later period in Greek art. In a group in the terra-cotta room of the British Museum two young girls are crouching on the ground eagerly engaged in this game. Boys sometimes are represented playing it, but they are apparently more apt to "let their angry passions rise" than their gentler sisters. In the remains of a group in the British Museum, found in the baths of Titus in the reign of Urban VIII., and once in the Barberina Palace, two boys so play and quarrel bitterly over some disputed point. Not content with words, the boy, whose figure has survived the ravages of time, has evidently proceeded to stronger measures, and shows his teeth as he bites his companion in the leg. But girls and women engaged in this game always play it, or look on at others doing so, with becoming dignity and grace.


YOUNG GIRLS DANCING.

THE SECRET OF SOCIAL SUCCESS.

A Woman Who Wishes to Be Agreeable Must Listen, Not Talk.

A woman, to be most agreeable, must listen, says Kate Field. Keep a man wound up, look as though you were hanging on his lips, and he'll think you charming. For my part, I like to listen. It's a great deal better fun to make others talk than to talk one's self. The listener never makes a fool of herself, because she says nothing. She cannot make enemies by the expression of opinion, for she expresses none. She learns a deal about other people, and nobody learns anything about her. She gives no offense by egotistic assertion. The talkers call her sympathetic because she has allowed all to have their own way. I don't say that a woman should everlastingly hold her tongue—there are men who insist upon an interchange of ideas; but it is always safe to start a man upon the subject of himself. Nine times out of ten you will touch the responsive chord and be entertained, as everybody can talk well on what is nearest the heart.

"You've made an impression on Mr. Randal," said Bob this morning. "He thinks you remarkably intelligent. What did you say to him?"

"Nothing," I replied. "I asked an occasional question and listened. He talked about himself."

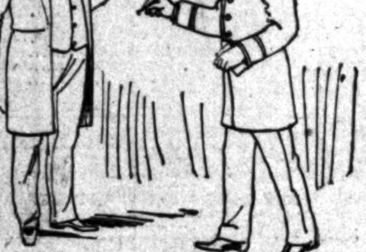
A woman may serve up wit or epigram as an entremets, and be liked; but I'm convinced that a woman who monopolizes conversation is doomed to be hated. Woman in society is to be, man is to do. Beyond all other horrors are the shop-talking horrors. A woman may translate Homer, write Romola, edit a newspaper, conduct important business, or act Lady Macbeth, but she must forget herself if she wants to be welcome in society. In fact, if a woman is not born unselfish let her assume the noblest of all virtues, and, provided she dresses well, she will be admired.

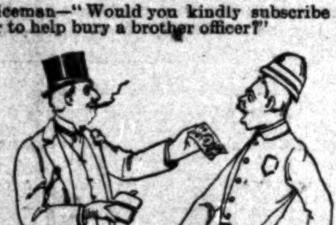
The Common Sense of Things.

There's a lot being written nowadays about decorative matters—things beautiful. As a matter of fact not one person in ten can tell what a beautiful thing is, for we do not follow the Greek custom of placing a thing beautiful beyond debate by obedience to certain unvarying forms and proportions. On the contrary, a thing that is beautiful to us is simply something that we individually fancy. Beauty is not a fact. It is a whim. But we are getting into the old rut of matters decorative; what we wish to speak of is the common sense of things.

The other day we heard of an accident resulting from the common habit of injecting naphtha or benzine over moth-infested fabrics. A room thus treated had been closed up, and at night when the lights were lit the gases exploded with awful effect. We should imagine that the dangers of such experiments had been sufficiently exploited. There is no need of any such treatment. There are ways of treating hair or other animal fiber which goes into the filling of furniture that renders it impervious to all insect pests. It took twenty years to show the American people the economy of using a lining under carpets, and they have not learned the common sense of it over in Europe yet. It will probably take twenty years for us to appreciate fully how much trouble can be saved, how much waste avoided by using anti-moth furnishings. People hate to learn things. There are a lot of folks that wield a broom and fill the house full of dust who won't try a mechanical sweeper. A carpet will wear a third longer with a cotton padding beneath it and a sweeper to brush it. Many a family, too, waste hours and days of a year in twisting up or pinning up shades, having no knowledge of spring rollers. People do not seem to grasp the idea that table linen will wear twice as long with a canton flannel undercloth, or that lace curtains may be treated in a way to defy the erratic gas jet. They think too much of how to tie a bow on a china dog and not half enough of how to sweep the dirt from under him.—*The Upholsterer.*

Not a Friend of the Force.


Policeman—"Would you kindly subscribe one dollar to help bury a brother officer?"


Kind-Hearted Citizen—"Why, certainly! (hands ten-dollar bill.) Here! bury ten of them."—*Puck.*

Harp-Playing by Machinery.

Shades of our grandmothers! what think you of harp-playing by machinery? What of the white arms and the graceful poses that the harp was supposed to display to such advantage? Have we ceased to care for all these things, and is the modern maiden wholly indifferent to effect? Why this instrument was one of the most reliable afterdinner weapons of fascination in the hands of our grandmothers, and half its charm lay in the manipulation of the strings by pretty fingers with the player in graceful pose beside it. Alas! we are daily becoming more and more practical. Machinery is pulverizing all our romance, and we shall soon have no pretty feminine follies to look back upon.

Characteristics of Mme. Bartholdi.

One of the celebrated sayings of Mme. Bartholdi, who died on her 90th birthday, was "Do not repress badness; crowd it out with good ideas." Mme. Bartholdi was left a widow when quite young, and showed splendid business faculties in the way she managed the stewardship of her sons' estates, while she was also very careful about their education. In her girlhood Mme. Bartholdi's beauty was much lauded in Alsace. Her son was probably thinking of his mother in her youth when sketching his design for the celebrated colossal statue of "Liberty Lighting the World."

Tea Houses for Russian Peasants.

A philanthropic lady of the Government of Tamboy, Russia, who owns several villages, has caused all the liquor stores in her villages to be closed and established in their stead tea houses, where peasants can get meat, rolls, and all the tea they can drink for a mere nominal sum. Sunday she and her husband spend the afternoon in these tea houses, reading useful books and extracts from newspapers to the guests.

NOT A STAY-AT-HOME.

THE MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN LEADS A BUSY LIFE.

Her Irish Birthplace and Early Marriage to Lord Dufferin—Experiences as Vicerine of India and Canada—The Secret of Her Success—Interest in Charitable Work in England and the East—Her Talents for Organization and Management Recognized by Queen Victoria.

Few English women of rank have had a more interesting career than the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, whose new book, "My Canadian Journals," together with that published two years ago upon her experience in India, has given her a place among the literary women of her day.

Lady Dufferin's birthplace was the fine old Norman castle of Killyleagh, in County Down, which, after long remaining in a condition of almost absolute ruin, was then in process of being restored by her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Rowan Hamilton.

In 1862, when only 18 years of age, Miss Hamilton became the wife of the Earl of Dufferin, whose estates adjoined those of her family. Lord Dufferin had been the intimate friend of her father until the early death of the latter, and the two houses had been closely, though, it must be admitted, somewhat belligerently connected for centuries.

The engrossing occupations of a public life have compelled Lord and Lady Dufferin to spend the greater part of the thirty years which have elapsed since that moment in lands and among interests far removed from those of their quiet Irish home; but they have never failed to revisit it at every opportunity when possibility allowed, and Lord Dufferin has invariably selected the neighboring town of Belfast for the delivery of his farewell speeches when on the point of taking up his different missions abroad. It was to County Down they returned on the occasion of the marriage of their eldest daughter two years ago, and it is here they propose to retire whenever they decide to give up the official duties which have claimed them for so many brilliant years of their life.

Clandeboye is a cabbage garden to which any abdicating monarch might retire with content. It stands in the middle of a large, well-timbered park, sending undulating avenues in various directions to connect it with the world beyond. One of these terminates at Helen's Bay, so called after Lord Dufferin's gifted mother, which is a tract of blue, suntouched water washing up against bleached, broken fragments of rock piled high, the whole of the little scene looking as though it had recently broken loose from the Channel Islands and transported itself bodily, bringing with it the extremes of sunshine and storm, to the north of Ireland. Another of these long woodland drives terminates at Helen's Tower, which has been immortalized by lines from the pen of Tennyson and Browning. The tower was selected by Lord Dufferin, as a shrine for a silver lamp, which his mother presented to him on his coming of age when she resigned her guardianship and made him master of his own fate. The tower is four stories high and is furnished as a residence. It has a splendid view of the mountains and waters around, and on a clear day includes the outline of the Scotch coast and the distant Isle of Man.

In the early part of her married life Lady Dufferin accompanied her husband on more than one visit as a private guest to the court of Napoleon III. and his beautiful consort, the imperial pair having a special predilection for the society of the English nobility. Lady Dufferin, then a young girl whose childhood was only lately left behind, had at the time but a slender experience of courts, and describes very amusingly her consternation, on her first arrival, when she received the commands of the Empress to take tea with her in her private rooms, and found that she was to proceed thither without the protection of her husband. During the ten years following she resided chiefly in London, Lord Dufferin then holding various government posts in turn, including that of "Maid of All Work," as he humorously styles himself when engaged in the duties of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

In 1872 Lady Dufferin went to Canada and at once began that interesting series of letters in the form of a journal sent over by regular instalments to her mother—a practice which, from this the commencement of her active public life till the present day, has been conscientiously continued, however urgent the calls upon her time and attention may have been.

The secret of her unusual success as Vicereine of Canada was the sympathy which she felt for her surroundings and the ardor with which she threw herself into all that was going on. To skating, sleighing, and tobogganing she takes with equal kindliness, and the shooting of the Rapids is endured as a necessary evil of life. She promptly selects a spot on which a house is to be built which shall remain a solid proof of her satisfaction while wandering Governors come and go. She visits the inevitable Niagara, and estimates that world-wonder at its due value. She paddles her canoe to and fro over the bosom of those inland oceans, the lakes of the West. She makes glad the heart of the nation of maidens who own her Queen by the unlimited reasons she gives them for the purchase and display of new frocks, and introduces a new element into social life by the erection of a large theater in Government House, on the stage of which she and her staff, with her brother, Capt. Fred Rowan Hamilton, at their head, perform with much success.

The leading event of Lord Dufferin's Government was a grand tour across the continent, made for the purpose of promoting loyalty and good feeling towards the mother country on the part of the inhabitants of British Columbia. This enormous tract had lately been included in the Dominion, and, as in the case of most adopted children, its denizens found that the coveted boon did not bring with it good unalloyed.

On his return to Europe Lord Dufferin was appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg. It was his first diplomatic post, and his success in this line was so marked that when some of the perennial difficulties arose on the Golden Horn he was transferred there, remaining in Turkey, with the exception of the six months he spent in Egypt, until he went in 1884 to assume the Viceroyalty of India. While on the Bosphorous and on the Nile Lady Dufferin undertook certain works of charity almost stupendous in their nature, for the purpose of in turn providing funds for the sufferers from an earthquake in Smyrna, from a terrible fire by which the inhabitants of the whole of one quarter of the City of Stamboul were made homeless, and from the bombardment of Alexandria. In such works as these Lady Dufferin's talents for organization and management, as well as her womanly sympathy for the distress of others, were fully displayed before the greater call was made upon them—that of forming the Association for the Supply of Female Medical Aid to the Women of India. Lady Dufferin still controls and directs the London branch of the association, although before leaving India she placed the superintendence of the vast and splendidly-managed scheme in the hands of her successor at Government House, the Marchioness of Lansdowne. During her residence in the East Lady Dufferin accompanied her husband to Upper Burmah, which large and fertile province had been lately added by him to our empire. An account of this visit is to be found in her book on India, and it is hardly necessary to state that it was at this time that her husband was advanced another step in the peerage, being henceforth known as the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the latter being the name of the former earthquake-shaken capital of the Kings of Burmah.

Queen Victoria, who had taken the greatest possible interest in Lady Dufferin's great work among her Oriental subjects, presented her on her return with the Order of the Victoria and Albert. She already held that of the Crown of India, the Persian Order of the Sun, and the Turkish Order of the Chefakat.

On leaving India the late Vicereine went to dispense hospitalities in the beautiful embassy at Rome, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava having been appointed to represent his Sovereign at the Quirinale at the end of 1888.

"Mademoiselle Ixe" to Be Dramatized.

It will be good news to Miss Hawker's admirers that "Mademoiselle Ixe" is to be translated into French to appear as a feuilleton in the *Debats*. Arrangements are also in progress for a dramatic version of it both for England and America.

Veiling Their Jewels.

Paris elegantes suffering bereavement of any kind are wearing their ordinary jewels, diamonds, pearls, or other gems, but lightly veiled with crape, so as to carry out the mourning idea.

WHERE SHE SOMETIMES FAILS.

Even in Her Own Domain Woman Is Not Altogether a Success.

Of course it is rank heresy to mention it, says the New York *Sun*, but does it ever occur to the advanced woman that while as yet she has failed to demonstrate her superior ability in any of the professions or industries of man's province, whenever the man invades her domain he invariably excels her in skill and success? The woman doctor takes second place to the man, yet the man cook is the greater, the better paid, the more successful than the woman. The greatest lawyer in the world is not a woman, but the greatest milliner is a man, and the most famous dressmaker is also a man. The best tailors for women are men, the greatest designers of house decoration, architecture, and furnishing are men, and the best housekeepers are men.

Of course, the women will rise up in their wrath, but you ask any man who lives at a first-class club, managed entirely by men, if he can have the same comfort, the same excellence of cooking and variety of menu, the same absence of friction and annoyance, for the same amount of money, provided by the most thoughtful, painstaking little wife in the world. In any household, if a man is allowed to have dominion over his own particular apartment, if he exercise his own unbiased taste in furnishing and arrangement, you will invariably find that the man's room is the favorite place in the house, and that rarely is the man permitted to enjoy it in peaceful seclusion. Why?

Because it is restful in coloring and has no glaring contrasts of tint. The chairs are comfortable when you sit in them and aren't done up with vexatious sashes. The lights are arranged so you can see to read or write if you like, and are not so buried in frills and millinery and frou-frou that their original purpose is lost. There are welcome space effects in the man's room—happy contrast with the cluttered, crowded confusion of the woman's room. Things are exactly where you can put your hand on them when you want them without any forethought. Nothing is in the way of something else. There are no knickknacks to fall down, no traps to trip your feet. Everything has a purpose. The pictures are hung where you can see them and are worth looking at. The books are where you can reach them and are books you want to read. The bits of bric-à-brac have a purpose as well as a history. The whole idea of the man's room is, in a word—comfort. Of the woman's room the idea is—effect. In searching after his ideal the man frequently attains the woman's ideal as well. The woman often misses both in striving after the one of lesser importance.

A WEDDING IN YE OLDEN TIME.

How That Important Event Was Managed in New York Two Generations Ago.

"A wedding was quite an extravagant affair," Mrs. Burton Harrison reports a lady of the olden time as saying, in her article on "Social Life in New York" in the December number of the *Ladies' Home Journal*. "My wedding dress? It was made, of course, by Whittingham—satin, thick as a board, cream-tinted, cut low in the neck, and the bertha a frill of yellowish-blonde lace; laced up behind, awfully tight, I'm afraid, and the skirt reaching to the instep. Then I wore a pair of Lane's white satin boots, and six-button white kids. Early in the afternoon had come Martel to dress my hair in three huge bows. O, how tired I was before he put on my orange wreath to be crowned by a long blonde veil. My bouquet, I well remember, was composed of white monthly roses, grown in the diningroom windows of my husband's maiden aunt, and surrounded with geranium leaves, and the holder was of gold, set with pearls.

The groom and groomsmen, who arrived at dusk, wore blue coats with brass buttons, white satin stocks and waistcoats, and ruffled shirt bosoms. Every one of them had submitted to have his hair frizzed by a fashionable barber. We stood, during the wedding, between the folding doors, and, after it, went down in the basement to the supper. Yes, dear, my mother mixed the bride's cake—black cake, an old recipe—and it was iced by the confectioner. Contoit furnished the icecream, but the supper was mostly cooked at home. Turkeys, hams, chickens, game, preserves, jellies, blanc-manges; brandied peaches, grapes, raisins, nuts, plenty of Stewart's mottoes, and candies, cake of all kinds, Madeira, port, and sherry were thought all-sufficient then for gentlefolks. I shall have to own that the bride had a finger in most of the preparations. I blanched every almond mamma used. The most formidable ceremony was the first appearance of the bride and groom for the fashionable stroll on Broadway in the afternoon. Laugh as much as you please, ladies, but I wore a pearl brocade, with leg-of-mutton sleeves, a steeple-crowned hat of white satin trimmed with orange blossoms, and a long white lace veil that reached nearly to my heels. Of course, I sported the gold watch that was my wedding gift, stuck in my belt and secured by a thick gold chain around the neck! Arm-in-arm with my husband, we were naturally much observed, but it was the thing to do.

Silver-Plate as a Table Decoration.

Now is the time, not so much to invest in plate because it is the fashion as to make use of every family treasure of that kind. Old potpourri bowls, cake baskets, presentation goblets, decanter stands (which make such fascinating dessert dishes) are all utilized. Even the snuffer-tray is piled with dainty bonbons, while antique snuffboxes have been lately placed on the table filled with cachous for gentlemen smoking before joining the ladies. Recently, at a dinner party, a very good effect was obtained by a plentiful display of family plate, supplemented by corner clusters of pure silver leaves; the lamps were on silver pedestals, the shades white silk, with silver bows; menu cards matched, with fluted silver borders about half an inch in depth. Where yellow silk and brown leaves are preferred the white menu cards with gold fluted edge are most in harmony. For colored or jeweled glass try the rose petals in various shades for the names of guests, and plain white menu cards. A silver-laden table does well with few flowers, but crowds of scarlet berries and red cards are most effective. Of course the general coup d'œil is not only enhanced, but perfected by having the lights shaded in silk, harmonizing with the floral decoration, and they are so easily made that they can be varied without much trouble. Candles in profusion are softer and pleasanter than either gas or lamps.

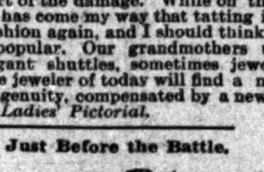
Famous Owners of Celebrated Furs.

French actresses are becoming as fastidious and as prodigal about their furs as about their jewels. If the price is large the money is at least well invested. Mme. Judic wore in the "Cosavue" a set that cost £800. Mme. Pasca's were even more valuable. Those of the Countess of Grefuhle, of the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, and of Mme. de Bernardaki are among connoisseurs as well known as a Raphael Madonna or a Cellini crucifix. The Duchess of Edinburg inherited her famous furs from the Empress of Russia, and Mrs. Mackay has a mantle of black fox made up of 10,000 separate skins, which eight years ago cost £2,800. The most valuable set of fur known to exist is worn by the present Empress of Russia. It was a gift to her on her coronation by the Town of Vikoutsk, in Siberia. It weighs sixteen ounces and is priced at £12,000.

Embroiderer's Cramp, the Latest Malady.

I am rather interested in the latest malady, which has been called embroiderer's cramp. It seems to be something after the nature of writer's cramp, and can only be removed by perfect rest and care. The elaborate altar cloths, stoles, and vestments, the embroidering of which has become quite a craze, are, of course, accountable for the greater part of the damage. While on this subject rumor has come my way that tatting is coming into fashion again, and I should think would be rather popular. Our grandmothers used to possess elegant shuttles, sometimes jeweled, so possibly the jeweler of today will find a new tax upon his ingenuity, compensated by a new source of profit.—*Ladies' Pictorial.*

Just Before the Battle.


Callahan—"'Tis a foine neighborhood, Miss Quilty, barrin' the vagabonds ye have about!"

McGrath (his rival)—"Oi regrit to see, Miss Quilty, thot yer beautiful risidence is infested wid shnakes!"—*Puck.*

Making Capable Wives of Them.

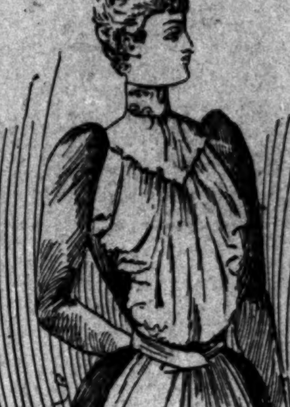
The ladies of Elberfeld in Germany, which is a great manufacturing town, have recently introduced a practical system with regard to the factory girls. These girls are naturally very deficient in almost every kind of domestic work, but the ladies in the town have consented to receive them into their houses for a period of one year prior to their marriage, during which time they are taught usual housework, so that they may become good and capable wives.

NOVEL LACE FICHUS.

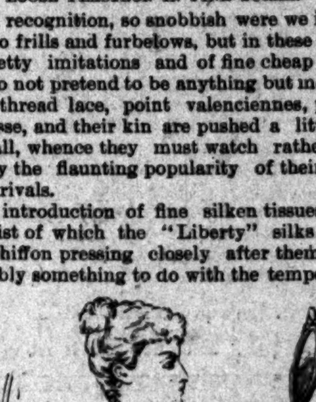
WHAT CHICAGO BELLES WEAR TO THE THEATER.

Fluffy Things in Chiffon and Feathers for the Adornment of Fair Women—Collars and Waistcoats, Jabots and Plastrons—Pretty Bits of Color to Brighten Sober Street Costumes—Effective Combinations of Yellow and Black for Dark Girls Who Like Pronounced Colors.

What would the modern woman do without a bit of lace or chiffon to twist and torture into something frivolous and airy for her adornment? Fancy a world without jabots or fichus or the wherewithal to edge ruffles and beautify stiff hems. There was a time, not so long ago, when none but real laces received recognition, so snobbish were we in regard to frills and furbelows, but in these days of pretty imitations and of fine cheap laces that do not pretend to be anything but modest webs, thread lace, point valenciennes, point duchesse, and their kin are pushed a little to the wall, whence they must watch rather enviously the flaunting popularity of their plebeian rivals.

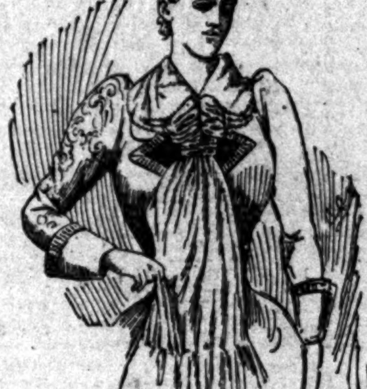

LOOSE PLASTRON IN PINK SURAH.

The introduction of fine silken tissues, the long list of which the "Liberty" silks lead, with chiffon pressing closely after them, has probably something to do with the temporary banishment of laces of high degree. The success of these dainty materials has been phenomenal, hardly a gown with any pretensions to grace and unconventionality but makes use of them in some form and fashion. Recently, too, there has come into existence a pretty stuff called chiffonelle, every bit as effective as chiffon itself and much less expensive, so that at least one fluffy gown is brought within the reach of even slender purses.


LACE COLLAR FOR DEMI-TOILETTE.

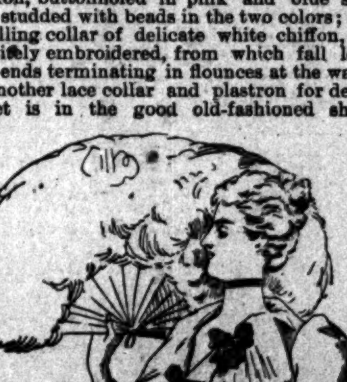
But jabots and fichus represent perhaps the most graceful and decorative—if one may use the word in such a connection—uses to which either lace or chiffon can be put, and to many a girl who knows the value of a bit of gold or pink or blue tissue in transforming a street gown into something appropriate for evening wear, the fact that the authorities on things fashionable have set their seal of approval upon such makeshifts will be welcome tidings.

Among the trifles displayed at the shops this season are some delightful things, in which marabout feathers and lace combined with crêpe and chiffon play important parts. A loose plastron for theater wear is composed of pink surah, draped with sprigged net and lace, and is large enough to cover entirely the front of the bodice. The plastron is set into a pointed yoke, headed by an upright collar, and the waist-belt is of pale pink ribbon, matching the silk. Another pretty arrangement for evening wear is made of white crêpe de chine and trimmed with fluffy white marabout feathers, folds of the crêpe appearing only at the V-shaped neck.


WHITE CHIFFON COLLAR.

Especially appropriate for afternoon wear are a white silk waistcoat, trimmed with white chiffon, buttonholed in pink and blue silk, and studded with beads in the two colors; and a rolling collar of delicate white chiffon, exquisitely embroidered, from which fall long full ends terminating in flounces at the waist.

Another lace collar and plastron for demitoilet is in the good old-fashioned shape of which the Quakeress' full mulle kerchief is a representative. It is, however, coquettishly trimmed with ribbon bowls ornamented with loops of beads, and is as frivolous in effect as its prototype is severe. It may be worn either with a high or a V shaped bodice. A jabot with triple flounces of cream Mechlin lace makes a pretty finish for an informal dinner gown. The flounces are attached to an embroidered upright band.


JABOT OF MECHLIN LACE.

For dark-haired, black-eyed girls who demand pronounced colors in their toilets there are effective combinations of yellow crêpe and black lace, either plain or jetted, for theater wear, Steinkerques supplying the dash of color that street dresses demand, especially if they are made after Louis Quatorze fashions, abound in every possible shade and various materials. To most people, too, the carelessly knotted kerchief of silk or lace is wonderfully becoming.

All the familiar changes are rung on the chiffon ruffle—plain figures and embroidered—this winter. While they make one and all satisfactory finishes to afternoon or evening gowns, only one among the several varieties can lay any claim to freshness. It is a wide double ruffle of plain white chiffon, simply finished by its own selvedge. She who wears it about her throat may pose (with apologies to Lord Tennyson) as Queen Chrysanthemum of the chrysanthemum garden of girls, if she so chooses.

DUMAS AND THE PLAY OF "CAMILLE."

How the Comedy Was Written and Read to the Elder Dumas.

Paris letter in the Boston *Herald*: M. Dumas once told me several interesting incidents about "Camille." It was written in the suburb of Neuilly in the summer of 1849 in barely eight days on scraps of paper which the author found lying on his table. The second act was written entirely between 12 and 5 o'clock of one afternoon. The piece was to have been, according to the idea of Anthony Berand, who saw a good thing in it, a melodrama for the Ambigu. M. Dumas preferred to extract only vaudeville, so when the piece was written it was impossible to get it played. The Gymnase and the Vaudeville Theaters refused it, and Mlle. Page, to whom Dumas took it, would not even receive the author. Dejazet found the piece touching, but she said that she could only play it in the costumes of the time of Louis XV. Rachel, who made an appointment with Dumas to hear him read his work, left word for him that she was not at home, but had gone to a friend's house to play loto.

Then with a sort of retrospective sadness Dumas told me how, on New-Year's day of 1850, he paid a solitary visit to the tomb of Marie Duplessis, as though to relate to her his griefs, and on returning from the cemetery of Montmartre he took up his manuscript, reread it all, and in the fifth act all that relates to the ironic joys of Jan. 1 dates from that day.

Dumas fils had written his play without having said anything about it to his father. He certainly would never have dared to show this manuscript to the author of "Antony" and of "Mademoiselle de Belle Isle," but chance willed it that, having taken his work to a copyist, who should come in but Dumas pere.

"I was caught," said Dumas fils, "and I confessed laughingly to father that I had rewritten a piece after my novel.

"My father then said: 'Well, let us see what it is like. Read us the first act.'

"We went into his study and I began reading, a prey to the most powerful emotions I have had in my life, for I was in the presence, to me, of a supreme judge. After the first act, he said in a friendly and grave manner: 'It is very good. Continue.'

"Emboldened by this début, I read the second act, and I read it as well as I could. My listener had tears in his eyes; the scene between Armand and Marguerite had touched him. 'Go on,' he said to me. I read the third act. There he could not contain his emotion, and the last two-thirds of this act made him weep like a child.

"'Go on, read me the rest,' and when he said that he looked at me as he had never looked at me before. There was in that long, open look still the tenderness to which I was accustomed, but there was astonishment mingled with it, a delicate joy that was still kept back by the fear that the end of my reading would not be equal to its beginning.

"It was 3 o'clock; I had a rendezvous which it was impossible for me to miss. 'I must go to my rendezvous,' I said to father. 'In an hour I will be back and will read you the rest of it.'

"'Go and come back quickly. I am anxious to know the end,' he replied.

"The affair that called me away was quickly dispatched, and I returned to the Avenue Frochot on the run. When I opened the door of his study father got up, clasped me in his arms, and said: 'I was not able to wait; I wanted to know you had done well to the end. I have read the last two acts; it is original; it is touching; it is audacious; it is new! It will be an immense success if the censor will allow it to be played; but he will never allow it; it is too true to life. In the meantime you must read it in the Théâter Historique. I am curious to see the effect of the reading on the actors.'

"We again hugged each other, both weeping, and the great success of the piece certainly never caused me one-fourth of the happiness that I experienced that day."

Marriage Among the Crackers.

Mr. Marsh says he often finds a family of six or eight Tennessee "crackers" living in one or two rooms. He says, as a rule, they are shiftless and lazy, and that "to be content is their natural desire. They ask no angel's wings or seraph's fire." He is amazed at the number of mere children who marry there—boys of 17 marrying girls of 14! The neighbors fix them up a house of one room and give them an acre of corn. Possibly the father of one can give a pig to be fattened for next year's meat, and perhaps the father of the other can spare a heifer calf to share the "scraps" and swill with the grunting pig. Somehow, we know, the bridegroom's mother must spare a chicken or two to provide her son's wife with fresh eggs now and then for batter bread for breakfast; and the bride's mother, if possible, will provide a feather bed, made of careful savings of chicken feathers, and a fancy patchwork quilt or two. Mr. Marsh says these children brides and grooms begin life with all its stern realities in this miserably provided for sort of way, and that the children born unto them seldom laugh and romp joyously like other children, but look as if they were born tired and were in a hard world; that married women at 20 look as old as their more fortunate American sisters or Englishwomen at 35 or 40.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

To Uplift the Unfortunate.

Some months ago Mrs. Gilbert Colgate and other thoughtful women of Orange, N. Y., organized a club of the girls in the hat and box factories. A small cottage was rented as a club-house, but it soon became apparent that to insure success a resident interested in the work was needed in the cottage. And in answer to the need Miss Grace Hall, sister of Mrs. Colgate, and Miss Marion Pease of Buffalo have taken up their residence in the little house, which they have furnished with exquisite simplicity. The work undertaken by the two girls is similar to that of the cottage settlement in New York, but the club which holds its meetings in this house is entirely self-supporting and has formed the usual classes in dressmaking, cooking, etc., which are found in all working girls' clubs. Miss Pease brings rare musical talent to the work, and has organized a large chorus, to which she will be accompanist and instructor.

Turn the Clock Back.

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in thy flight—
Let me sleep fourteen hours just for tonight!
What's that you say, mother? "Time to arise"?
"Breakfast all ready"? "Open my eyes"?
Turn the clock back, mother. I'll make it right.
Let me have sleep enough just this one night.
"Not night," said you, mother? "Now half-past eight"?
"I must get up or at school I'll be late"?
It's awful cold, mother. Hear the wind blow.
That clock's too fast, mother, three hours, I know.
Please turn the clock back, ma, 'way out of sight,
Let me have sleep enough just for tonight.
—*Buffalo Express.*

A Danish College for Women Teachers.

The Danish Government has introduced a bill in the Folkething about the erection of a state college for women teachers. It is calculated to accommodate sixty-four women. The term extends over three years, and no girl can be received who has not completed her 18th year. In connection with the college it is proposed to have a state school for some thirty or forty children of ages between 7 and 10, so as to afford the intending teachers an opportunity of useful and practical teaching. It is proposed to place the college in Jutland.

Women Students in Sweden.

The number of lady students at the Swedish universities is constantly increasing. At present there are eighteen young ladies at the Upsala University, of whom ten hail from Stockholm. At the University of Lund there are thirteen lady students. Of these five study medicine, four intend to take their degree in natural science, and four in philosophy. At the Carolinske Institute in Stockholm eight young ladies are at present studying medicine.

She Adores a Camera.

The German Empress is, amongst many other things, an ardent photographer, and during her recent visit at the Jagdschloss Hubertusstock took her apparatus with her, and never went out any where without it. Her Majesty took some extremely pretty photographs, both groups and landscapes.

At the Amateur Play.

Reginald—"At last, my love, we are together. Rest you in these arms forever. (Aside, to man in the wings.) Step lively there with the curtain. Do you suppose we want to stay this way all night?"

Hortense (as the curtain drops)—"Forever."—*Life.*

VERSES OF THE DAY.

Cavalier and Roundhead.

Legends of Cromwell and tales of the King,
Stories of Roundhead and fierce Cavalier,
I to and fro like a pendulum swing,
First up in London, then down in some shire,
Worshiping, one day, some maiden in town,
Heartily hating the Puritan's rant;
Loving a maid then in somber-hued gown,
Quoting the Psalms with the true preacher's cant;

Writing a verse to some blue eyes, one day,
Begging a glance 'neath the lashes that droop;
Then by a haystack at even I pray,
Joining a hymn with the pot-hatted troop,
Swearing by Charley, our leader and King,
Vowing to follow him, die when he dies;
Then with the army I say not a thing,
Venting my anger in wearisome sighs.

Dancing and feasting at some palace ball,
Intrigue my ambition, love as my text,
Stealing a kiss in some dimly lit hall—
Cursing the children of evil the next,
Worried and doubtful which is the right,
I to and fro like a pendulum swing;
First with the Roundheads at Naseby I fight,
Then follow the route of Charley, our King.
—*Munsey's Magazine.*

Suppose.

When through the long hours of the night
A restless vigil oft I keep,
And ponder, till the morning light,
On all the cares that banish sleep,
There sits upon my tumbled bed
A teasing demon at my head,
And whispers in my tortured ear,
So loud I cannot choose but hear,
A dreary catalogue of woes
That all begin alike—"Suppose!"

"Suppose! Suppose!" he whispers first,
"Suppose the kitchen boiler burst?
Suppose the doctors say the worst
Of poor rheumatic Jimmie's case?
Suppose you never sleep again?
Suppose you get that horrid pain
You had last winter in the face?
Papa is looking rather pale;
Suppose his splendid health should fail?
Suppose the gout attack his toes?
Suppose! Suppose! Suppose! Suppose!

"Suppose the landlord raise his rent?
Suppose your Charles his luck abuse
To speculate with every cent
And all his hard-earned fortune lose?
Suppose the horses run away"
(On, on, the teasing urchin goes)
"Upon Virginia's wedding day?
Suppose! Suppose! Suppose! Suppose!"

At last I answer, once for all,
"Suppse! Suppose the sky should fall!"
The bed is soft, and warm and wide;
I turn upon the other side;
With quiet breathing, long and deep,
I try to cheat myself to sleep;
Yet still the demon interposes
To rouse me from my sweetest doze,
I'd like to smother in the closes
That wretched little imp Suppose!
—*Danske Dandridge in St. Louis Republic.*

An Antique.

Queer sort of theme for a poet's rhyme,
Warped and worn by its hundred years,
Besprinkled over with stains of tears
From waxen tapers of olden time,
Walnut well carved by a master's hand,
My great-great-grandmother's candle-stand.

Gloss all gone, like the days now dead,
The polish dimmed, like the lustrous eyes
That once looked merry, or sad, or wise,
As this by the huge four-posted bed
Stood bearing the light in stick japanned,
My great-great-grandmother's candle-stand.

Shaky somewhat on its griffin feet,
Spindled decidedly as to its legs—
The funniest set of twisted pegs—
Parted at center, in base to meet,
Like a sort of Hermes' snaky wand,
My great-great-grandmother's candle-stand.

Lights it held for a dauntless race,
To deck for the duel, dance, or ball,
And maidens merry and gay withal,
Slender-waisted and fair of face,
For mirror's aid, would its help demand,
My great-great-grandmother's candle-stand.

Dreams of the years long past and flown,
When hood and hoop and painted fan
Were snares to allure the heart of man,
Just as today is the tennis gown,
All flit around, from the shadow-land,
My great-great-grandmother's candle-stand.

And clothed in a robe of spotless white,
Bonny and blithe as the bloom of haw,
The dame's great-great-granddaughter-in-law
Stands by it now—a winsome sight.
What sweet surprise has my lady planned
With great-great-grandmother's candle-stand?

And why from its cherished pride of place,
The chimney-nook, has it sought the hall?
Alas! Pride goeth before the fall;
To an antique-dealer, for Duchesse lace,
She's bartered it straightway out of hand,
My great-great-grandmother's candle-stand.
—*R. T. W. Duke Jr. in Lippincott's.*

To a Photograph.

Sweet—Hang it all! I quite forget
Your name, although I used to know it
When we were in the Clapham set,
And I was 'cleped "the local poet."

Were you Louisa? Were you Jane,
Elizabeth, or Kate, or Nancy?
It matters not, although it's plain
You greatly pleased my boyish fancy.

And, once admitting things were so,
It follows that I loved you dearly.
Were you the sixth or seventh, though?
I don't remember very clearly.

You had, it seems, an open brow,
By fringe apparently unshaded;
There may be doubts about it now,
For this infernal photo's faded.

Those eyes that look so brave and true
Can kindle still the old emotion,
But whether they were black or blue
I've not the shadow of a notion.

I can't recall that graceful head,
And whether it was crowned with yellow,
Or rippled brown, or Titian red—
I'd better ask some other fellow.

It's my impression you were tall,
I have no certain recollection;
Your figure I've forgotten—all,
In fact, except our great affection.

Was I too shy? Were you too loath?
At any rate, the thing miscarried,
For I can take my Bible oath
That you and I were never married.
—*St. James' Gazette.*

Wing Tee Wee.

O Wing Tee Wee
Was a sweet Chinee,
And she lived in the Town of Tac;
And her eyes were blue,
And her darling queue
Hung dangling down her back.
And she fell in love with gay Wan Lil,
Who wrote his love on a laundry bill.

And Ting Tung Told
Was a pirate bold,
And he sailed in a Chinese junk;
And he loved, ah me!
Sweet Wing Tee Wee;
But his valiant heart had sunk;
So he drowned his woes in a sparkling "fizz,"
And he swore that the maid would yet be his.

So bold Ting Told
Showed all his gold
To the maid of the Town of Tac;
And sweet Wing Wee
Eloped to sea
And never more came back—
For in far Chinee the maids are fair,
And the maids are false as they are elsewhere.
—*Soundings.*

Wasted Sympathy.

We waste a deal of sympathy
On Mr. Damocles;
Indeed, it seemeth unto me
Much more than is the cheese;
For his was not a hard estate,
As any man can see
Who turns the matter in his pate
And reasons properly.

Just take the case and ponder it,
He had, if I am right,
Beneath a hair-hung sword to sit
At dinner every night,
And at all other times as well—
An easy thing to do—
His only fear that if it fell
'Twould cut his head in two.

Now to assume—I think it's fair—
A sword that's light enough
To be suspended by a hair
Would hardly hurt so tough
A head as that of Damocles,
And so I can't but say
The public's tender sympathies
Are really thrown away.
—*Harper's Bazar.*

She Also Got the Leaves.

He "poured his soul into her ear"—
She trembling listened to his vow
In silence. They were wed last year—
'Tis she who does the talking now.

"I love you, dear, with fervor wild—
My love your life will o'er endow
So richly 'twill be summer mild"—
'Tis she who does the talking now.

"My love will open ways through thorns,
Will gather blooms from orange bough,
And pluck each flower that earth adorns"
'Tis she who does the talking now.

"Why not stay all night at the club?"
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]